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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY VOLUMES.

—(2.)—

IRELAND.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS;
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION;
EDUCATION; FISHERIES; HOSPITALS OF DUBLIN;
LOAN FUND BOARD; MEDICAL CHARITIES;
PUBLIC WORKS;
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY; TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Session

31 *January*——29 *July* 1856.

VOL. XIX.

1856.

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REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1856.

TWENTY VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SECOND VOLUME.

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IRELAND.

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[2140.] TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT from the BOARD of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*; with APPENDICES, 1854 - - - - - 357

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY:

[2018.] REPORT on the CONDITION and PROGRESS of the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in *Ireland*, from 1st September 1854 to 1st September 1855, 517

TURNPIKE TRUSTS:

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

FOR

IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

2091

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REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

1. We, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, appointed under an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the more effectual Application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty this our Eleventh Annual Report.

2. In the First Schedule hereto annexed will be found the dates of the several meetings of our body, held since the 15th May, 1855, together with the names of the members present thereat, respectively.

3. Since the date of our last Report, our Charity Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1854, have been declared by Acheson Lyle, Esq., Master in Chancery, who has been charged with that duty by the Lord Chancellor, under an Act of Parliament abolishing the Equity jurisdiction of the Exchequer.

4. We annex to this our Report, in Schedule No. 2, a Copy of the Abstract of our Accounts, in the several Charities under our administration, from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December last; the details of which have been lodged with Master Lyle for examination and audit.

5. That portion of our accounts, called our "Private Account," as distinguished from our "Charity Account," consisting of a grant from the Treasury for the ordinary expenses of the Board, and the interest on a sum of £1,397 13*s.*, new 3 per cent., formerly in 3¼ per cent. stock, called the "Embezzled Charity Recovery Fund," referred to more particularly in former Reports, is subject to the inspection of the Audit Office. We have since our last Report rendered to that Office Monthly Accounts, as required by the Commissioners of Audit; and the year's account to the 31st March, 1855, has been finally declared, as appears by a certificate from the Commissioners, dated 29th January, 1856, a copy of which is annexed in Schedule No. 3. A balance of £26 17*s.* 1*d.*, on an account to the 1st April last, and the above-mentioned sum of £1,397 13*s.*, new 3 per cent. stock, are the only sums under our control not appropriated or belonging to any particular Charity Trust.

6. The total amount of the trust funds now under our care and control in cash, and vested in Government and other securities, is set forth in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Schedules annexed to this Report: the particulars of which, together with the objects of each trust fund, will be found in Schedule No. 7, also annexed.

7. The annual amount of rents and annuities under our guardianship, specifying the particular amount of each, with the name of the testator or donor by whom created, the source from whence each is derived, and the object of each trust, is given in Schedule No. 8, to this Report annexed; and in Schedule No. 9 will be found a Return of Charity Funds standing to the credit of causes or matters in the Court of Chancery, in which the title of the Charity has been established by decree or order.

8. All which we submit as our Report to Your Most Excellent Majesty, and in testimony thereof have caused our corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the 3rd day of May, 1856.

R. KEATINGE,
HENRY PAKENHAM, *Dean of St. Patrick's,*
W. MEYLER,
} *Commissioners.*

SEAL.

DANIEL M'DERMOT,
HERCULES MACDONNELL,
} *Secretaries.*

APPENDIX

TO THE

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND.

SCHEDULES.

RETURN of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 15th May, 1855, the dates thereof, and the Commissioners present at each Meeting up to the *present* time.

31*st May*, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.

5th July, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

9th July, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.

10*th August*, 1855.

Right Honorable the Chief Baron in the Chair.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.

18*th October*, 1855.

The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.

*** *The Act of Parliament requires the attendance of five Commissioners to form a quorum, and the above only having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 15th May, 1855.

25th October, 1855.

The Honorable and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's in the Chair.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

8th November, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Chief Baron in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

22nd November, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
Henry Roe, Esq.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

29th November, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

13th December, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
Henry Roe, Esq.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

17th December, 1855.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

10th January, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq.
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

31st January, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

28th February, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.

27th March, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

3rd April, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court in the Chair.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

10th April, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Henry Roe, Esq.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend Dean Walter Meyler.
Henry George Hughes, Esq., Q.C.

24th April, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
The Right Reverend Bishop Cornelius Denvir.
The Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Henry Roe, Esq.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

1st May, 1856.

The Right Honorable the Judge of the Prerogative Court.
Henry Roe, Esq.
John Ennis, Esq. D.L.

*** *And no other Commissioners having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the several Charities under their Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1855.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND

1st January to 31st

THE CHARGE.

GOVERNMENT STOCK

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Government Stock and Debentures to credit of the Commissioners on 1st day of January, 1855, as per last Account rendered, . . .	199,264	0	4
To amount of Government Stock received from 1st day of January to 31st December, 1855, ...	6,705	5	3
	£205,969	5	7

CASH

		£	s.	d.
January 1, 1855.	To amount due to Charities, per last account audited and declared (including £368 4s. 5d. embezzled by the late Accountant),	2,573	5	5
31st December.	To amount received from Rents and Annuities, . .	4,846	0	8
„	To do. do. from Interest on Stock and Debentures, .	6,130	14	7
„	To do. do. from other sources, . . .	4,199	1	10
„	To do. do. advanced to Charities, . . .	14	16	7
		£14,763	19	1

STATE OF BALANCE.

				£	s.	d.
Advanced to Charities, as above, ...				14	16	7
In Bank of Ireland, per certificate, ...			£876	6	6½	
Less outstanding Drafts, ...			9	2	6	
				867	14	0½
Stamps, ...				0	2	10
Amount due by late Treasurer, .	£4	5	5	as in former accounts,	387	9	8½
Embezzlements by the late Accountant,	383	4	3½				
				£1,270	3	2

R. KEATINGE (*Chairman*),
HENRY PAKENHAM,
Dean of St. Patrick's,
HENRY ROE,
} *Commissioners.*

SEAL.

DANIEL M'DERMOT,
HERCULES MACDONNELL,
} *Secretaries.*

BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND, in the several Charities under their administration, from December, 1855.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the several Charities under their Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1855.

THE DISCHARGE.

AND DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
By Consols sold or transferred,	1,296	11	1
By balance standing to the credit of the Commissioners in the Bank of Ireland on the 31st December, 1855,	204,672	14	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In Government Stock,	204,295	16	0			
In Debentures,	376	18	6			
	£204,672	14	6	£205,969	5	7

ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.
31st December, 1855.	By amount paid under orders of Commissioners, the vouchers for which are numbered consecutively from No. 1 to No. 603,	7,661	1	2
„	By amount invested in (new) 3 per cent. Stock,	1,949	2	6
„	By do. do. 3 per cent. do.,	3,864	9	9
„	By do. advanced to Charities in last year's account,	19	2	6
„	By balance due to Charities,	1,270	3	2
		£14,763	19	1

I, ROBERT MOLLOY, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that this, the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1855, rendered by me as their Accountant, is just and true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

ROBERT MOLLOY,
Accountant to said Commissioners.

Declared before me, at Dublin Castle,
this 16th day of April, 1856,
JOHN L. O'FERRALL.

APPENDIX.

Irish.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

We, being Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, hereby certify, in pursuance of an Act of 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 121, sec. 9, that the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, of the contingencies of their office, rendered by Robert Molloy, Esq., the Accountant, from 1st April, 1854, to the 31st March, 1855, was declared before the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 24th January, 1856, and the following sums form the Charge and Discharge on the said Account :—

Charge, ... £203 10*s.* 3*d.*
Discharge, ... £182 10*s.* 4*d.*

and that on the said Account the Accountants are indebted in the sum of £20 19*s.* 11*d.*

Given under our hands, at our Office, Somerset House, this 29th day of February, 1856.

CHARLES ROSS.
W. MABERLY.

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Return of the Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the Books of the Bank of Ireland, on 31st December, 1855.

Bank of Ireland, 3rd March, 1856.

I certify that it appears by the Books of the Bank of Ireland, there remained a Balance of £112,024 8*s.*, new 3 per cent. Government Stock, and £92,271 8*s.*, 3 per cent. Government Consols, to the credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, on the 31st day of December, 1855.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

ROBERT ROBERTS, *Stock Leger Keeper.* W. DUBEDAT, *Transfer Officer.*

SCHEDULE No. 5.

Return of Debentures, the Property of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Debentures deposited in the Bank of Ireland, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

Bank of Ireland, 1st March, 1856.

I certify that the following Debentures, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, have been deposited in the Bank of Ireland since the 26th March, 1848 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
One Ballast Office Debenture for	92	6	2
„ Kinnegad Turnpike, do.	46	3	1
„ ditto, ...	46	3	1
„ ditto, ...	46	3	1
„ Dunleer Turnpike, do.	46	3	1
„ Ballingarry Loan Fund do.	100	0	0
	£376	18	6

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

JOHN M'ILWAINE, *Deputy Secretary.*

SCHEDULE No. 6.

Return of Cash Balance in Bank to the credit of Commissioners.

RETURN of the Amount of Cash standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the books of the Bank of Ireland, on the 31st December, 1855.

I certify that there remained a Balance of £876 16*s.* 6½*d.* to the Credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests' "Charity Account," in the Books of the Bank, on the 31st day of December, 1855.

£876 16*s.* 6½*d.* *Dublin, 3rd March,* 1856.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

W. HODGES, *Accountant-General.*

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

SCHEDULE showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, are held, 31st day of December, 1855.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols.			Half-yearly Interest.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Aghalee Union Fund, .	Poor of Aghalee, ...	172	9	11	2	11	10
Aldworth, St. Leger, .	„ Newmarket, . . .	276	18	8	4	3	1
Aldworth, R. R. . .	„ do. . . .	102	19	10	1	10	11
Archbold, Mrs. . .	Derryaghy, purchase of spinning wheels, .	70	17	10	1	1	3
Belfast Fund, . .	Incorporated Charitable Society, . .	782	13	6	11	14	9
Boyle, Margaret, .	Coombe Lying-in Hospital, . .	387	3	11	5	16	3
Briddock, Robert, .	Poor of Trim, ...	367	13	0	5	10	3
Browne, Colonel R. .	Freshford Dispensary and School, . .	102	18	6	1	10	11
Burgh Fund, . .	Poor of Naas, ...	361	2	7	5	8	4
Cavan Fund, . .	Cavan Sick Poor, . . .	903	4	2	13	10	11
Chapelliere, Louis, .	Kilkenny Marriage Portions, . .	117	11	9	1	15	3
Crawford, William, .	Kilwaugher Poor, . . .	48	15	0	0	14	8
Craven, Alice . .	Limerick Poor Widows, . . .	714	16	6	10	14	6
Crone, John, . .	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan, .	743	6	9	11	3	0
Ditto. . . .	„ Ballingarry, ...	1,128	2	5	16	18	4

Schedule—*continued.*

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stock under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Cunningham, Samuel,	Poor of Killead,	114	8	2	1	14	4
Davis, Rev. Samuel,	Mendicity Association,	55	16	4	0	16	9
Disraeli, Benjamin,	School at Rathvilly,	3,046	3	5	45	13	10
Ditto,	Poor of „ in purchase of provisions, Christmas Eve,	503	16	4	7	11	1
Edwards, Hugh,	Castlederg School,	297	0	4	4	9	1
Erskine, William,	Cavan Fever Hospital,	108	4	6	1	12	5
Fairbrother, William,	Poor of Wicklow,	124	11	9	1	17	5
Fanning, James,	Waterford Fanning Institution,	34,943	0	8	524	2	11
Ditto,	Kilkenny, Poor of Five Townlands in,	3,791	2	7	56	17	4
Fox, Mrs.	Poor of St. John's Parish, Dublin,	54	17	4	0	16	6
Frost, Edward,	„ Dunganstown,	116	6	10	1	14	11
Goold, Michael,	„ Gurrane,	323	19	1	4	17	2
Graves, Dr. H. M.	„ Templemore,	54	13	11	0	16	5
Hall, Dr. J.,	Alms-house and School, Limerick,	404	2	5	6	1	3
Hall, Rowley,	Poor of Lisburn,	113	14	1	1	14	3
Ditto,	Lancasterian School in Lisburn,	61	10	10	0	18	5
Hamilton, General,	The Minister of Holy Cross,	333	19	7	5	0	1
Hanrahan, Thomas,	Poor of Tuam,	201	15	11	3	0	6
Hodgens, Thomas,	Alms-house, Kildalkey,	865	15	1	12	19	9
Hore, Rev. Thomas,	Poor of Roscarberry,	274	6	7	4	2	0
Ditto,	Rossnacreina School,	32	11	4	0	9	9
Jackson, Margaret,	Hibernian Bible Society,	57	6	6	0	17	2
Ditto,	Poor of Monaghan,	607	2	8	9	2	1
Jacobs, Rev. R. S.	Protestant Poor of Killenaule,	69	12	6	1	0	11
Johnston, Mary,	Poor of Drumcree,	100	2	6	1	10	0
Julianstown Fund,	„ Julianstown,	126	18	11	1	18	1
Keatinge, R. S.	„ Drumcollober,	153	10	11	2	6	2
Kennedy, John,	„ Hollywood,	216	14	11	3	5	0
Lawlor, James,	„ Kilmore,	133	5	0	2	0	0
Lombard, Rev. G.,	Six Poor People of Kilshannig,	228	5	10	3	8	6
Lowe, Robert,	Poor of Clonmel and Cashel,	24	0	9	0	7	2
Massey, Miss F.,	„ St. Multose, Kinsale,	200	2	2	3	0	0
Masterson, J. J.,	Manorhamilton School,	900	0	0	13	10	0
Medcalfs, Henry,	Alms-house in Dublin,	258	3	10	3	17	7
Mills, John,	Dinner on Christmas Day to Inmates of Wicklow Gaol,	117	8	1	1	15	3
M'Kenny, Elizabeth,	Poor of Clough,	56	14	10	0	17	0
Ditto,	„ Lisburn,	200	8	8	3	0	1
Molyneux, Sir Capel,	After death of Schoolmaster and Wife, to Poor of Loughgall,	666	13	4	10	0	0
M'Cluney, Robert,	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Surgical „	123	3	7	1	17	0
M'Cluney, Mrs. C.	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	51	14	10	0	15	0
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	51	14	0	0	15	0
Ditto,	Surgical „	74	12	2	1	2	4
Ditto,	Ulster Deaf and Dumb Institution,	51	14	9	0	15	6
Newman, Mrs. E.,	Poor of Kilshannig,	186	7	6	2	15	10
Northumberland Fund,	Mendicity Association,	5,180	18	10	77	14	4
Power, Rev. John,	Poor of Cahir,	656	0	10	9	16	10
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	2,487	1	11	37	6	2
Ditto,	Convent Children,	1,658	1	4	24	17	6
Ditto,	Poor Boys,	829	0	7	12	8	9
Quinn, Alice,	School and Poor of Waterford and Tramore,	666	1	6	9	19	10
Ditto,	Poor Debtors, Waterford,	400	8	9	6	0	0
Sandes, George,	Poor of Rosinallis,	207	14	1	3	2	3
Sinclair, Thomas,	„ Hollywood,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	Belfast Fever Hospital,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	„ Poorhouse,	49	10	7	0	14	11
Shanks, John,	Poor of Lisburn,	1,389	11	0	20	16	11
Smith, Bishop,	„ Limerick,	862	5	10	12	18	8
Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas,	Parishes of Annahilt and Magheralin,	50	0	0	0	15	0
Southwell, Rev. Dr.	Poor Protestants of Castlemartyr,	63	13	7	0	19	1
Southwell, Sir R.	Alms-house, Kinsale,	116	16	3	1	15	0
Stewart, Dr. William,	Poor of Lisburn,	56	11	7	0	16	11
Stopford, Bishop,	„ Kintennel,	199	12	9	2	19	11
Simpson, John,	„ St. Anne's, Shandon,	1,119	13	2	16	15	11
Swanzy, John,	Poor Protestants of Clontibret,	214	0	5	3	4	2
Tate, William,	School at Wexford,	6,938	4	7	104	1	6
Ditto,	Bread for Wexford Poor,	1,567	13	8	23	10	3
Thompson, Thomas,	Muckamere Abbey School,	274	6	11	4	2	5
Thomas, General Lewis,	Poor of Naas,	636	15	8	9	11	1

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Trail, Archdeacon,	Poor of Lisburn School,	58	18	4	0	17	8
Ditto,	„ Billy „	91	2	6	1	7	4
Tuthill, Barbara,	Poor Debtors, Limerick,	606	0	3	9	1	10
Ditto,	Convalescent Society, Limerick,	292	1	4	4	7	7
Ditto,	Protestant Widows, St. John's, ditto,	88	1	5	1	6	5
Verner, Thomas,	Sunday-school at Donaghmore,	143	3	10	2	3	0
Ward, Hon. Sophia,	Poor of Ballyculter,	2,640	5	4	39	12	2
Ditto,	Mendicity Association, Dublin,	283	8	3	4	5	0
Ward, Right Hon. Robt.	School at Bangor, County Down,	2,248	18	3	33	14	8
Warren, William,	Poor of Rathconnel,	329	4	0	4	18	9
Williams, Henry,	Hospital for Incurables,	327	15	10	4	18	6
Ditto,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers,	218	10	1	3	5	6
Ditto,	Molyneux Blind Asylum,	163	17	6	2	9	2
Ditto,	Old Man's Asylum,	160	17	6	2	9	2
Ditto,	Deaf and Dumb, Claremont,	218	10	1	3	5	6
Ditto,	Protestant Orphan Society,	218	10	1	3	5	6
Ditto,	Methodist Widow,	109	5	0	1	12	9
Wyse, James,	Waterford,	1,297	11	10	—		
	Total,	£92,271	8	0	1,384	1	5

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Aair, Rev. Dr.	Fermoy School,	1,237	9	0	18	11	2
Allen, Joseph,	Poor of Gorey,	200	0	0	3	0	0
Aldworth, St. Leger,	Poor Annuitants of New Market,	327	8	2	4	18	2
Audoen's, St., Parish,	St. Audoen's Alms-house,	184	16	3	2	15	6
Banks, Anne,	Protestant Orphan Society, Limerick,	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Lying-in Hospital,	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Dispensary,	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Barrington's Hospital,	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	County Infirmary,	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Female Blind Asylum,	500	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto,	Magdalen Asylum,	500	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto,	Female Blind and Magdalen Asylum,	421	0	2	6	6	4
Barrett, Rev. Dr.	Sick & Indigent St. Michan's Parish, Dublin,	105	13	0	1	11	8
Batchelor, John,	„ St. Audoen's „ „	205	17	8	3	1	9
Ditto,	„ St. George's „ „	212	14	7	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. John's „ „	212	6	9	3	3	9
Ditto,	„ St. Luke's „ „	212	6	9	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. Mary's „ „	212	14	2	3	3	9
Ditto,	„ St. Michael's „ „	200	0	0	3	0	0
Ditto,	„ St. Michan's „ „	209	2	0	3	2	9
Ditto,	„ St. Nicholas in „ „	212	14	7	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. Nicholas out „ „	210	3	0	3	3	0
Ditto,	„ St. Paul's „ „	212	13	9	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. Thomas's „ „	212	10	6	3	3	9
Ditto,	„ St. Werburgh's „ „	212	14	2	3	3	10
Bellew, Bishop,	Schools at Killala,	1,982	5	11	29	14	8
Belvidere, Lady,	The Bethesda School,	300	10	4	4	10	1
Ditto,	St. George's Parish School,	298	19	4	4	9	9
Bennett, George,	Poor of Templemore,	234	7	0	3	10	4
Benton, Dr. John,	Poor of Drumard,	254	0	6	3	16	2
Bryan, Jane and Mary,	Poor Widows, St. Mary's, Shandon,	108	2	5	1	12	5
Board's private fund,	Embezzled Charity Recovery Fund,	1,397	13	0	20	19	2
Brereton, Rev. G.	Sick Poor of Rahan,	200	11	10	3	0	2
Brett, John,	Bread and Mutton on Christmas Eve to Poor Roomkeepers in Downpatrick,	296	7	10	4	8	11
Burrows, Eleanor,	Cavan Fever Hospital,	197	17	0	2	19	5
Carey, Cordelia,	Schools, and Poor, Dublin and Portarlington,	80	6	2	1	4	1
Cliffe, Anthony,	Poor of New Ross,	457	8	0	6	17	2
Clarence School Fund,	Mendicity Association School,	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Cunningham, George,	Sick Poor Institution, New Ross; or, that failing, the Friends of Education,	1,382	0	2	20	14	8
Darcy, Nicholas,	Poor of Loughrea,	1,858	11	10	27	17	7
Deane, Moses,	Parish of St. Nicholas, Cork,	5,559	17	8	83	8	0
Ditto,	„ St. Mary's, Shandon, Cork,	2,001	2	8	30	0	4
Deane, Thomas,	Cork Alms-house and Schools,	1,015	11	3	15	4	8
Delacherois, Nicholas,	Poor of Lisburn,	464	11	5	6	19	5

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Denvir, Rt. Rev. Bishop,	Poor of Glenavey,	817	19	6	12	5	5
Destournel, Eleanor,	„ Castlemacadam,	104	1	4	1	11	3
Ditto,	„ Dunganstown,	95	16	3	1	8	8
Donovan, Rev. Edward,	„ Ballymere,	95	13	7	1	8	8
Eaton, Catherine,	„ Wicklow,	739	6	8	11	1	10
Farrell, James,	Clonmel Surgical Hospital,	589	17	2	8	17	0
Faviere, Rev. Jos.	Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,	4,350	0	0	65	5	0
Felster, George,	Poor of German Church, Poolbeg-street, Dublin,	278	11	2	4	3	7
Freke, P. Evans,	„ Wexford,	38	6	6	0	11	6
Goff, Joseph,	School of St. Werburgh's, Dublin,	52	16	2	0	15	10
Green, Hannah,	Poor of Donnybrook,	115	7	0	1	14	9
Hamilton, Rev. J.	„ Killough,	552	15	3	8	5	9
Hall, Dr. Jeremiah,	Limerick Alms-house and School,	253	8	7	3	16	6
Hamilton, Quinton,	Poor of Glanmire,	551	11	0	8	5	5
Herron, Samuel,	„ Lisburn,	188	9	8	2	16	7
Higgins, Francis,	Debtors in Marshalsea, Dublin,	923	15	1	13	17	2
Hutchinson, Lady,	Curates' Widows, Ardagh,	1,008	19	5	15	2	8
Ditto,	„ Killala,	1,125	2	10	16	17	6
Ditto,	House of Refuge, Dublin,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Richmond Blind, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Shelter for Females, „	504	11	9	7	11	5
Ditto,	Mercer's Hospital, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Meath Loan, „	504	11	11	7	11	5
Ditto,	Magdalen Asylum, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	House of Recovery, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Reception for Servants, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Molyneux Asylum, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Hibernian Bible Society, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Sunday School Society, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Jackson, Myles,	Poor of Ballingarry,	1,212	3	4	18	3	7
Jackson, Margaret,	„ Clontibret and Cornibrook,	208	16	4	3	2	8
Ditto,	Church Missionary Society,	51	4	7	0	15	3
Keary, Michael,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society, Dublin,	250	1	2	3	15	0
Ditto,	Widows' House, Cork-street, Dublin,	250	1	2	3	15	0
Ditto,	Asylum, Rainsford-street, Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Roman Catholic Children, St. James's Parish, Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Clontarf, county Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Baldoyle, do.	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Howth, do.	500	2	4	7	10	0
Killala Fund,	Killala Clergy Widows,	1,319	1	4	19	15	9
Kendall, Anne,	Poor of Athy,	1,237	16	10	18	6	2
Kerevan, Dr.	Charitable Society, Kilkenny,	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Benevolent, „ „	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Walkin-st. Poorhouse, „	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Female Orphan School, „	291	15	8	4	7	6
Ditto,	Chapel-lane, „ „	194	10	6	2	18	3
Leake, Surgeon,	Mendicity Association,	3,876	18	0	58	3	0
Lee, Jane,	Poor of Carrickfergus,	211	8	4	3	3	6
Leighs,	„ Lisburn,	268	4	0	4	0	5
Lett, Stephen,	„ Mulrankin, Kiltrastran, & Moyglass,	46	3	0	0	13	10
Lill, Dr.	Armagh Infirmary,	813	6	10	12	4	0
Lovett, J. H.	Poor of Lismore,	558	17	0	8	7	8
Lowe, Robert,	„ Clonmel and Cashel,	1,295	5	10	19	8	8
Ditto,	„ Fethard,	187	12	1	2	16	3
Macklin, Ralph,	School Building Fund of St. Anne's, St. Andrew's, and St. Werburgh's,	362	1	2	5	8	7
Madden, James,	Poor of Kilcoleman,	213	5	9	3	4	0
Magan, Elizabeth,	St. George's Protestant Parochial School,	512	10	2	7	13	8
Mahon, Bartholomew,	Poor of Bumlin, Kiltruton, and Liscanuffy,	969	18	7	14	11	0
M'Call, Samuel,	Presbyterian Congregation, Cork,	415	2	10	6	4	6
Ditto,	Poor of Glanmire,	393	0	1	5	18	0
M'Kiernan, John,	Protestant Poor, St. Michan's, Dublin,	51	7	6	0	15	5
Ditto,	Roman Catholic Poor, do. do.	102	15	1	1	10	10
Moira Parish Fund,	Poor of Moira,	479	1	7	7	3	8
Morris, Thomas,	„ Lisburn,	97	4	10	1	9	2
Moxley, William,	Poor Tradesmen, Bandon,	455	0	11	6	16	6
Ditto,	Bible Society, do.	113	15	2	1	14	2
Ditto,	Missionary, do.	113	15	2	1	14	2

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Moxley, William,	Benevolent Society, Bandon,	113	15	2	1	14	2
Needham, Thomas,	Poor of St. Luke's, Dublin,	485	0	10	7	5	7
O'Donnell, Mrs.	„ Burrishoole,	420	0	0	6	6	0
O'Neill, Hugh,	Apprenticing Fund,	3,041	17	7	45	12	5
O'Neill, Mark Kerr,	Poor of Agherton,	287	9	5	4	6	1
Paul, Mrs. Writh,	Stokestown (county Wexford) School,	6,114	5	9	91	14	5
Persse, Parsons,	School at Illerton, county Galway,	315	18	10	4	14	6
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	1,175	17	6	17	12	11
Ditto,	Convent Children, „	1,019	7	3	15	5	9
Ditto,	Poor Boys' „	507	17	0	7	12	5
Power, William,	Gurteen Asylum, county Waterford,	7,416	15	8	111	4	10
Rush, Judith,	Poor of Mullingar,	756	0	9	11	7	0
Ryan, Kennedy,	Charleville Roman Catholic Free School,	246	14	5	3	14	0
Smith, Henry,	Poor of Colpe,	193	16	0	2	18	2
Sproule, Andrew,	„ Urney,	717	19	0	10	15	4
St. Mark's Fund,	St. Mark's Hospital,	845	17	3	12	13	10
St. Paul's Parish,	Coal Fund,	55	4	0	0	16	7
Stephenson, Dr. R.,	Incorporated Charitable Society,	946	14	11	14	4	0
Switzer, James,	Fever Hospital, Kilkenny,						
Ditto,	Benevolent Society, „	3,876	18	0	58	3	0
Ditto,	Charitable „ „						
Ditto,	County Infirmary, „						
Tate, William,	Wexford School,	1,427	0	8	21	8	0
Tew, Rev. William,	Ballysax School,	184	10	10	2	15	4
Ditto,	Poor of Ballysax,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	Raddanstown School,	410	0	3	6	5	1
Ditto,	Poor of Raddanstown,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	St. Werburgh's School,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	Kilcullen Hospital and Dispensary,	52	10	10	0	15	9
Thomas, Robert,	Poor of Tuam,	313	13	8	4	14	1
Tisdall, Allen,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	92	16	4	1	7	10
Ditto,	St. Audoen's Parish,	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Catherine's „	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Luke's „	46	2	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Michael's „	46	8	2	0	13	11
Truil, Robert,	Poor of Lisburn,	97	4	11	1	9	2
Tuthill, Barbara,	Poor Debtors, Limerick,	1,193	19	5	17	18	0
Ditto,	Convalescent Society,	445	7	2	6	13	6
Ditto,	Protestant Widows, St. John's, Limerick,	70	11	8	1	1	2
Valentine, Rev. Thomas,	Killala Clergy Widows,	2,495	0	10	37	8	6
Verschoyle, Richard,	St. Catherine's Parish, Dublin,	526	2	4	7	17	10
Ditto,	St. Luke's, „ „	526	2	4	7	17	10
Waldron, Jeffrey,	Roman Catholic Schools, Denmark-street,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	„ „ Liffey-street,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	Teresian Orphan School in Wicklow,	611	10	9	9	3	6
Ditto,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	530	0	7	7	19	0
Ditto,	Female Penitents,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	Widows' House, Clarendon-street,	276	18	6	4	3	2
Walker, Hamilton,	Poor of Inniskeel and Killybegs,	117	1	4	1	15	1
Ward, Judge,	Killough Schools and Poor,	473	8	6	7	2	0
Ward, Hon. Sophia,	Mendicity Association,	1,723	12	9	25	17	1
Waring, Samuel,	Poor Housekeepers of Moira Parish,	104	5	8	1	11	3
Waterhouse, William,	Fever Hospital, Waterford,	61	1	5	0	18	4
Ditto,	Dispensary, „	24	11	2	0	7	5
Ward, Laurence,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	545	9	10	8	3	7
	Total,	112,024	8	0			

DEBENTURES.

	Amount. £	s.	d.	Donor.	Object of Trust.
Ballast Office Debenture,	92	6	2	M. Boyle,	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
Two Kinnegad „	92	6	2	Rev. Dr. Smith,	Poor of Annahilt and Maralin.
One „ „	46	3	1	—	St. Mark's Hospital.
Dunleer Turnpike, „	46	3	1	M. Boyle,	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
Ballingarry Loan Fund,	100	0	0	John Crone,	Poor of Ballingarry.

Schedule No. 8.

Return of Rents or Annuities under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and in which the Title of the Charity has been established by decree or order, showing by whom created, whence derived, and the object of the Trust, and showing the Head Rents affecting same, to 31st Dec., 1855.

By whom created.	Gross Amount. £	s.	d.	Head Rent. £	s.	d.	Whence derived.	The Trusts.	Observations.
Cordelia Carey,	358	17	4	62	6	2	Rents of lands and premises in Dublin and King's County,	For Poor, for Schools, and several Charitable Institutions.	
Captain Grenville,	44	17	0	—			Titherent-charge of lands of Ballyvaloo, co. Wexford,	Poor of Enniscorthy.	
Wm. Waterhouse,	54	10	0	21	16	6	Rent of premises in Waterford,	Charitable Institutions in Waterford.	
M. Shanahan,	8	10	0	3	15	4	Rent of premises in Charleville, county Cork,	Poor of Charleville,	These premises are not worth more than head rent.
S. Cunningham,	23	12	2	8	0	7	Rent of lands in Killead, county Antrim,	Poor of Killead.	
Dr. J. Hall,	261	13	11	—			Rent of premises in town of Limerick,	Alms-house and School in Limerick,	
Thomas Deane,	92	6	2	—			Rent-charge of lands in county Cork,	Alms-house and School in Cork.	These rents are received and administered locally.
William Power,	26	15	0	—			Rent of lands in Gurteen, county Waterford,	Asylum at Gurteen.	
Sir Robert Southwell,	46	3	4	—			Rent-charge of lands in counties Cork and Limerick	Alms-house at Kinsale.	
Judge Ward,	70	19	0	—			Rent of lands in Bangor, county Down,	For Schools and Poor at Killough.	
Dr. Lill,	62	1	1	20	8	4	Rent of lands in county of Tyrone,	Infirmary at Armagh.	
Peter Bertrand,*	667	3	10	86	7	8	Rent of land and premises in Dublin,	Female Orphan School in Dublin.	* A further mortgage, to secure the renewal fines since 1845, has been executed to the Archbishop of Dublin, and the balance due upon both mortgages amounts to £2,724 5s. 10d., bearing an interest of 4 per cent. per annum. There is an annual fine of £103 18s. 9d. payable besides the rent. No part of the rent is applied for the purposes of the charity, nor can it be so applied until the Archbishop is paid off.
Hugh Edwards,	27	13	10	—			Annuity payable out of lands in county Tyrone,	School at Castlederg.	
Griffin Curtis,	9	4	7	—			Annuity payable under will of testator,	Coleraine Charitable Society.	
M. Goold,	9	4	7	—			Annuity payable under will of testator,	Poor of Gurrane.	
J. Crone,	64	12	3	—			Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick,	Poor of Ballingarry.	
R. S. Keatinge,	9	4	7	—			Annuity under testator's will,	Poor of Drumcolliher.	
B. Tuthill,	69	4	8	—			Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick,	Poor Debtors, Convalescent Society, and Poor of St. John's, Limerick.	
James Lawder,	18	9	2	—			Rent-charge of lands in Kilmore, county Cavan,	Poor of Kilmore.	
Joseph Wright,†	69	4	8†	—			Rent-charge of lands in King's County,	For Poor, and several Charitable Institutions.	† There is, in addition, an annual payment of £200 for the discharge of arrears.
H. J. Cotter,	90	0	0	—			Rent of lands in the county of Cork,	Scriptural Education in Parish of Rahan.	
Joseph Wright,	9	4	7	—			Rent-charge of lands in the county Monaghan,	Poor of Aghabog.	
F. Bennett,	20	0	0	—			Annuity under testator's will,	School at Castleroe.	
John Crone,	64	12	4	—			Rent-charge of lands, county Cork,	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan.	
Parsons Persse,	23	1	6	—			Rent-charge of lands, county Galway,	School at Ilerton, county Galway.	
Robert Lanigan,	10	0	0	—			Rent of lands in county of Kilkenny,	Alms-house in county Kilkenny.	
Total amount of rents,	2,211	5	7	202	14	7			
Deduct head rents,	202	14	7						
Net rents, £	2,008	11	0	—			Subject to poor's rate and receiver's fees.		

A compromise has been made in a charity created by Louis Chappelliere, for marriage portions in Kilkenny, by which Mr. M'Creery, being subject to a debt to Testator of £420, secured by bond and warrant, has agreed to pay £50 annually, till said debt of £420 and interest be extinguished; but no part has been received for some years.

An annual payment of £200 is made by the Hon. Sydney Herbert for the Parish Priests of Irishtown, Booterstown, and Bray.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 9.

Return of Charity Funds standing to the Credit of Causes and Matters in the Court of Chancery, and in which the Title of the Charity has been established by Decree or Order.

RETURN of Charity Funds standing to the credit of Causes or Matters in the Court of Chancery, and in which the title of the Charity has been established by Decree or Order.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against Francis Lill, John Stewart, and others.

Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,	£4,471	9	10
Turnpike Debentures,	2,500	0	0

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against the Rev. Edward St. Lawrence and others.

Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,	£3,013	10	4
Cash,	68	12	4

DIGBY P. STARKEY, *Accountant-General.*

6th March, 1856.

WE certify that we have examined the several foregoing Schedules, and compared the items of same with the several entries in the books and documents of the Commissioners, and we certify that said Schedules are correct in all particulars.

ROBERT MOLLOY, *Accountant to the Commissioners.*

DANIEL M'DERMOT,
HERCULES MACDONNELL, } *Secretaries.*

Dublin: Printed by ALEX. THOM and SONS, 87, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE REPORT

Of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *Ireland*, for the Year ending the 1st day of August 1855.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK
EARL OF CARLISLE,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, whose hands and corporate seal are hereunto annexed, beg leave, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, to submit to your Excellency the Report of the proceedings of the Commissioners for the year ending the 1st August instant, and to subjoin an account of their receipts and disbursements, distinguishing the specific sources from which all moneys have been derived, and the specific purposes to which the receipts have been applied.

At their usual special meeting in December last, the Commissioners were enabled to appropriate a sum of 36,305 *l.* 12 *s.* to Church works, and this sum has been distributed as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Towards the completion of works of rebuilding and enlargement undertaken in previous years	1,634	4	11
Towards the rebuilding of Parish Churches	3,750	–	–
Towards the erection of district Parochial Churches in newly constituted parishes	3,050	–	–
To enclose Churchyards in which new Churches have been erected	500	–	–
Towards the enlargement of Churches	1,604	–	–
For repairing Churches, and maintaining the fences surrounding them	24,917	7	1
To aid in the internal painting and colouring of Churches, and the erection of stoves and bells	850	–	–
£.	36,305	12	–

It is, however, to be observed, that, during the progress of works of rebuilding previously approved of, it became necessary to set apart, prior to the meeting of the special Board, a sum of 6,208 *l.* 18 *s.* to provide fully for contracts then subsisting, which sum became a charge, in addition to the above, on the funds of this year.

The assistance derived from private contributions has amounted, as will appear by the annexed account, to 11,175 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.*, and we would especially notice the great liberality evinced in some instances. In particularising the cases referred to, we do not, however, mean to undervalue the assistance afforded in many others, where the sums, although much smaller in amount, appeared to be fully proportioned to the means of the Parishioners. The cases particularly referred to are those of Magherafelt and Annaghmore, in the Diocese of Armagh, and Moyrus, in the Diocese of Tuam. In the first, a sum

of 4,000 *l.* has been lately received from the Salters' Company of London, proprietors of extensive property within the Parish, in aid of a grant made by this Board in the year ending August 1854, towards the rebuilding of the Parish Church; and in each of the other two cases a sum of 700 *l.* has been contributed towards the erection of a District Parochial Church. The Church of Moyrus has been completed, the works of Annaghmore Church are in progress, and it is expected that a contract will be immediately closed for those of Magherafelt.

The following cases of new Buildings and enlargements will also be proceeded with in the order in which they are placed, so far as the sums appropriated at the special meeting above referred to, aided by private subscriptions, will admit. These cases have been undertaken as they appeared to deserve immediate attention—the extent of the congregation—the distance from other Churches —the aid proffered by the Parish (and in respect to rebuildings), the state of the old Church receiving due consideration; but it is to be observed, that there are at present 68 cases for future investigation, in which new Churches appear to be necessary :—

New Buildings (Parish Churches).

1. Dromoleague - in the Diocese of Cork.
2. Laracor - in the Diocese of Meath.
3. Horetown - in the Diocese of Ferns.
4. Mogeesha - in the Diocese of Cloyne.
5. St. James' - in the Diocese of Dublin.
6. Coal Island - in the Diocese of Armagh.
7. Lissadill - in the Diocese of Elphin.

New Buildings *continued* (District Parochial Churches).

1. Fanlobbus - in the Diocese of Cork.
2. Milford - in the Diocese of Raphoe.
3. Kildalkey - in the Diocese of Meath.
4. Carrowallen - in the Diocese of Kilmore.
5. Girley - in the Diocese of Meath.
6. Ballymeehan - in the Diocese of Kilmore.

Enlargements.

1. Miltown - in the Diocese of Armagh.
2. Magherally - in the Diocese of Dromore.
3. Drumbo - in the Diocese of Down.
4. Drumcliffe
5. Kilrush - in the Diocese of Killaloe.
6. Stradbally
7. Crosspatrick - in the Diocese of Ferns.
8. Killybegs - in the Diocese of Rahpoe.
9. Templeport - in the Diocese of Kilmore.
10. Marmullane - in the Diocese of Cork.
11. Billis - in the Diocese of Kilmore.
12. Drinagh - in the Diocese of Cork.
13. Kilgarriffe - in the Diocese of Ross.

Of the new Churches previously reported as being in progress, the following have been completed since the last Report :—

Cong - in the Diocese of Tuam.
Kinneigh - in the Diocese of Cork.
Kilmore - in the Diocese of Killaloe.
Clonoulty - in the Diocese of Cashel.
Aglish - in the Diocese of Cork.
Ballymoe - in the Diocese of Cloyne.
Sillerna - in the Diocese of Tuam.
Billis - in the Diocese of Kilmore.
Bilbo - in the Diocese of Leighlin.

And

And the following are expected to be completed before the close of the present building season :

Innoshannon	in the Diocese of Cork.
Kildollagh	in the Diocese of Connor.
Killinagh, Killersherdenny	in the Diocese of Kilmore.
Fossey	in the Diocese of Leighlin.
Kilbryan, Killeroran	in the Diocese of Elphin.
Knappagh, Aastleagh	in the Diocese of Tuam.

The grant made last year for rebuilding the Parish Church of Aghavea, in the Diocese of Clogher, has been rescinded, the parties interested in the erection of a larger Church on a new site within the Village of Brookboro', who had been called on to contribute towards the new building the difference between the estimated expense of enlarging and permanently repairing the old fabric, having failed to procure an order of the Lord Lieutenant and Council for effecting the change of site. The Churches of Swift's-alley, in the City of Dublin, and St. Thomas, in the Parish of Achill, Diocese of Tuam, which have been built altogether by means of private funds, have been taken under the charge of the Board, and the architect reports the progress of other Churches, the expense of which has been undertaken by private individuals.

The Commissioners, as stated in a former Report, having signified their assent, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the 1 Geo. 2, c. 18, to the endowment of a Chapel of Ease in the Parish of Dunlewey, Diocese of Raphoe, have lately, with the approval of the Bishop of Derry, accepted from Mrs. Jane Russell, of Dunlewey House, in the County of Donegal, a sum of 800 *l.*, in trust, for the endowment of a Curate, which sum has been invested by them in Government Securities, Mrs. Russell having previously erected, from her own funds, a Church and Glebe-house.

The repairs of Churches continue to engage the anxious attention of the Commissioners. The number of Churches for which grants for repairs have been made this year is 1,076 ; and we have to observe, that since it has been in the power of the Board to resume the permanent repair of many of the rural Churches, a larger expenditure on those buildings than was contemplated has been found necessary, the bad materials originally used in many instances rendering an almost total renovation indispensable ; whilst in some instances permanent repair has been considered impracticable, owing to the external ground being several feet above the level of the floors, caused by the practice heretofore adopted of burying the dead in close contact with the walls. These cases have been consequently added to the lists of Churches requiring to be rebuilt ; and we regret to state, that several of the objects contained in these lists must necessarily be postponed for some time, the funds available in each year for such purposes, after providing for other charges of a fixed nature, being insufficient to carry on very many of the buildings reported to be necessary ; leaving other trusts created by the Church Temporalities Acts, such as the building of Glebe-houses, the purchase of Glebes, wholly unprovided for, as also the augmentation of small Benefices, except to a very limited extent. The Commissioners, however, supply the usual requisites for the celebration of Divine Service in such licensed places of worship as have from time to time been brought under their notice, of which 16 have been added to their list this year.

By the half-yearly returns of promotions, it appears that 74 Benefices have become vacant within the year, consisting of 16 Dignities and Prebends, and 58 Parochial Benefices ; of these, 21 appear to be subject to the Ecclesiastical tax imposed by the Church Temporalities Acts.

In respect to the Dignities and Prebends, the Commissioners caused the vacancies to be duly notified to the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council, recommending the appointments to be suspended in the cases of the Prebends of Wicklow, in the Diocese of Dublin ; Ardagh, in the Diocese of Killalla ; Kilteskil, in the Diocese of Clonfert ; and Kilrosanty, in the Diocese of Lismore ;

also in the cases of the Treasurership of Kilmacduagh, in the Diocese of Kilmacduagh; and of the second Canonry, in the Diocese of Kildare. A like recommendation was also made in respect to the sinecure Rectories of Ballynoe and Ahern, in the Diocese of Cloyne. The appointments to these Dignities and Rectories were accordingly suspended, with the exception of the appointment to the Prebend of Wicklow; in that case the Commissioners received from the Archbishop of Dublin, for the consideration of your Excellency and the Privy Council, a plan for the division of the Prebend and Union of Wicklow, containing a new arrangement in respect to the corps of the Prebend, and suggesting the erection of two separate and distinct Parishes, under the titles of the Vicarages of Killesky and Glenealy; and this plan having been adopted by your Excellency and the Council, an appointment has been since made to the Prebend to which cure of souls is now attached. With respect to the second Canonry of Kildare, the Board subsequently received a communication from the Committee of the Privy Council, to whom the matter was referred, transmitting a memorial from the Chancellor and the third and fourth Canons of the Cathedral, praying that the recommendation of the Commissioners in relation to the second Canonry should not be acted on, and that the previous orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, vesting in the Commissioners the revenues of the Chancellorship and of the third and fourth Canonries, might be rescinded. In answer to this memorial, the Commissioners, in compliance with the request of the Committee of the Privy Council, submitted such observations as they considered necessary, and also stated the grounds on which they came to the conclusion that there was not actual cure of souls attached to these offices; and having been heard by their counsel in support of their recommendations, they have been since informed by the Clerk of the Council, that your Excellency and the Council, without expressing any opinion on the questions raised by the memorialists, had declined to interfere in the matter, leaving the parties to assert such rights (if any) as they may be advised they possess, before a proper legal tribunal.

In the cases of the Treasurership of Kilmacduagh and the Prebend of Kilrosanty, the emoluments, consisting of rectorial rentcharges, vested in the Commissioners, under the orders of suspension already referred to, have been since withdrawn and transferred by your Excellency and the Privy Council to the respective Vicarages of Kilmacduagh and Kilrosanty.

Appointments to the Benefices of Bordwell, in the Diocese of Ossory, and of Kilmolash, in the Diocese of Lismore, have been suspended by the Commissioners, being Benefices in which Divine Service had not been celebrated within the three years ending 1st February 1833. In the former case, upon the suggestion of the Diocesan, the revenues have been directed to be impounded for the purpose of rebuilding the Parish Church, subject to the payment of a moderate stipend for the discharge of the occasional duties of the Parish, which have been committed, on the recommendation of the Bishop, to the Curate of the adjoining Benefice; and a communication has been made to the Bishop of Cashel, as to the party to whom the discharge of the occasional duties of the Parish of Kilmolash should be committed.

Referring to the proceedings of the Commissioners in respect of the Precentorship of Kilfenora, in the Diocese of Kilfenora, the Prebend of Laccah, in the Diocese of Tuam, and the Rectory of Killeshin, in the Diocese of Leighlin, which have been referred to in previous Reports, we have now to report, that an order of the Lords Justices and Privy Council suspending the appointment to the Precentorship has been received; also an order suspending the appointment to the Prebend; but the Commissioners cannot, in the latter case, assert their right to the income, the Bishop of Tuam having collated a Clerk, prior to the order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, said order not having been made within the time prescribed by the Act; and with respect to the Rectory of Killeshin, the peculiar circumstances of which were brought under the notice of the Lord Lieutenant in the Annual Report for the year ending the 1st of August 1853, the Commissioners have received an order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, removing the suspension, and giving authority for appointment to the Rectory.

The

The Commissioners have been enabled, under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 101, to allocate, for augmentation purposes, from the Tithes disappropriated from Dignities and vested in them, by orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, a further annual sum of 359 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*, which has been distributed amongst 27 small Benefices.

Pursuant to the Act 17 Victoria, c. 11, the Commissioners have paid a sum of 8,930 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.*, after deducting income tax, to the Incumbents who were heretofore entitled to receive Ministers' Money, charged on houses in the several Parishes within the city of Dublin, and other corporate towns in Ireland, under the Act of the 17 & 18 Chas. 2, c. 7, being for three quarters of a year to the 1st ultimo; but they (the Commissioners) will not be entitled to receive any portion of the reduced sum now chargeable under the provisions of the first-mentioned Act, until after the 29th of September next, it not being required by the Act that the sums of money to be collected in the manner therein provided for shall, until that date, be paid over to the Paymaster of Civil Services, who is to hand over same to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The temporary abatements of rents which were granted to certain tenants during the late years of agricultural distress, as mentioned in former Reports, have been, in most instances, withdrawn or modified, the Commissioners considering that the improved state of the country justified the adoption of such a course.

There have been received this year, for the purchase of Perpetuities, 23 applications; the sum realised from purchases within the year has amounted to 247 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*; and from the liquidation of mortgages granted for purchases effected in former years to 3,191 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.*, a sum of 3,363 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* has been invested in the purchase of Government securities to the credit of the Perpetuity Purchase Fund, and a sum of 13,944 *l.* 5 *s.* has also been invested in the like securities, for account of the General Fund, subject to existing contracts for Church Works and other engagements.

A sum of 1,000 *l.* of the Trust Fund, arising under Bishop Gore's Will, from the Impropriate Tithes of Cahir Parish, in the Diocese of Lismore, has been also invested in Government securities, and the usual annual Account of this fund has been furnished to the Bishop of Cashel and Waterford, pursuant to the directions of the Court of Chancery. In addition to the Account of Receipts and Disbursements already referred to, a like Account in respect to Primate Boulter's and Primate Robinson's funds is hereunto annexed.

All which is submitted to your Excellency's consideration.

(signed) JOHN G. ARMAGH.
R^D^ DUBLIN.
JOSEPH H. MEATH.
PLUNKET TUAM, &c.
J. T. OSSORY and FERNS.
HEN. MEREDYTH.
W^M^ C. QUIN.

SEAL.

(signed) *Thos. Bushe*, Secretary.

Board Room, 24, Upper Merrion-street,
August 1855.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *Thos. Bushe*, Secretary.

BY THE ECCLESIASTICAL

AN ACCOUNT of all their RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS for One Year, ending the 1s
been derived, and showing the Total Amount derived from each Source

RECEIPTS:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in Bank, 1 August 1854, General Fund	-	-	-	10,333	12	3
See Estates:						
Received from—						
Waterford and Lismore	4,270	7	6½			
Killalla and Achonry	3,652	11	7½			
Clonfert and Kilmacduagh	2,532	2	4½			
Raphoe	5,212	14	7½			
Ossory	3,865	7	1			
Cork and Ross	4,569	18	2			
Ardagh	5,048	4	4			
Elphin	6,223	3	9			
Dromore	4,512	2	4½			
Kildare and Deanery of Christ Church	5,942	6	1			
Clogher	9,891	7	9			
				55,720	5	8½
Suspended benefices and dignities, and disappropriated tithes, &c.	-	-	-	17,416	18	1½
Charge on the See of Derry	-	-	-	11,245	6	-
Tax on Bishoprics and benefices	-	-	-	12,248	12	10
Glebe-house loan instalments	-	-	-	4,267	11	1
Sale of perpetuities	-	-	-	3,439	14	2
Interest on Government securities standing to credit of General Fund	2,095	4	2			
Ditto - - - ditto - - - standing to credit of Perpetuity Purchase Fund	1,330	14	11			
				3,425	19	1
Interest on perpetuity mortgages	-	-	-	1,534	15	1
Sale of 3 per cent. stock	-	-	-	9,325	4	4
Interest on moneys invested in Government securities for repairs of Trustee Chapels of Ease	-	-	-	10	12	4
Private subscriptions for rebuilding and enlarging, and for the alteration of Churches	-	-	-	11,175	14	11
Moneys granted for Church purposes, returned unapplied	-	-	-	91	8	10
Bequest for keeping Donamon Church in repair	-	-	-	14	2	10
Sale of perpetuity printed forms	-	-	-	5	7	6
Income tax recouped by Special Commissioners on expenditure for Church purposes, &c.	-	-	-	1,438	18	1
Like tax, deducted on payments of stipends, &c., to clergy and others	-	-	-	121	16	5
			£.	141,815	19	7

Dr. PRIMATE BOULTER'S AND PRIMATE ROBINSON'S FUNDS. - - - -

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance in Primate Boulter's Fund, 31 July 1854	3,034	5	4
– Received on account of Primate Boulter's Fund	4,573	15	5
– Ditto on account of Primate Robinson's Fund	26	2	7
£.	7,634	3	4

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND:

day of August 1855; distinguishing the specific Sources from which all Moneys have and the specific Purposes to which the Receipts have been applied.

DISBURSEMENTS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Rebuilding Churches	12,852 7 9	
– Enlarging ditto	5,119 7 11	
– Repairs of ditto	31,322 10 11	
– Extraordinary Repairs of ditto	348 15 11	
		49,643 2 6
– Requisites for celebration of Divine Service in the several Churches and Chapels	– – –	34,859 11 9
– Payments to the Representatives of late Bishop of Kilmore, under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37	24 15 8	
– Interest on ditto, on charge on Kilmore See House, under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 57	647 18 2	
– Stipends to Dublin curates, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37	1,762 9 1	
– Same to vicars-choral and curates of suspended benefices, &c.	3,916 16 –	
– Augmentation to incumbents of small benefices, under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 101	1,823 8 9	
– Stipends to diocesan schoolmasters	159 5 10	
		8,334 13 6
– Ministers' Money, Payments in lieu of, to the incumbents of such benefices as formerly derived income from that source, under Act 17 Vict. c. 11	– – –	8,930 9 3
– Income tax paid on sundry accounts	– – –	1,314 4 1
– Salaries to Commissioners, Secretary, Treasurer, and Clerks, &c.	– – –	5,719 1 4
– Rent, coals, candles, and other incidents	895 2 5	
– Receipt stamps	18 1 –	
– Postage	188 19 9	
– Fees for enrolling and registering perpetuity certificates	104 16 9	
– Expenses incurred in valuation of lands	93 7 6	
– Rents, taxes, and other expenses connected with mensal and other lands undemised	296 11 6	
– Quit and Crown rents	60 19 3	
– Advertising proposals for Church works, &c.	116 14 6	
– Stationery and printing for one year	307 3 7	
		2,081 16 3
– Solicitor's personal services for two years	2,000 – –	
– Ditto disbursements and expenses, ditto	706 7 –	
– Ditto law clerks' salaries for one year	290 – –	
		2,996 7 –
– Purchase of Government stock from the Perpetuity Purchase Fund	3,363 1 9	
– Ditto – – ditto – – from the General Fund	13,944 5 –	
		17,307 6 9
– Tax on benefices overpaid and returned	– – –	4 4 8
– Rent and rentcharge returned to incumbents and others	– – –	39 5 –
– Balance in Bank, General Fund, 31 July 1855	– – –	10,585 17 6
	£.	141,815 19 7

PRIMATE BOULTER'S AND PRIMATE ROBINSON'S FUNDS. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.
By stipends in augmentation of small benefices, Primate Boulter's Fund	3,982 17 4
– Purchase of 28 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* Consols, Primate Robinson's Fund	26 2 7
– Balance in Primate Boulter's Fund, 31 July 1855	3,625 3 5
£.	7,634 3 4

(E. E.)

(signed) *James E. Stopford*, LL.D., Treasurer.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION (IRELAND).

REPORT of the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS for *Ireland* to the Lord Lieutenant, for the Year ending the 1st day of August 1855.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 3 *&* 4 *Will.* 4, *c.* 37, *s.* 10.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *February* 1856.

50.

Under 1 *oz.*

ANNUAL REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of EDUCATION in *Ireland*, for the Year 1855–6.

(*Pursuant to Act of Parliament, 53 Geo. 3, c. 107.*)

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,
LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL
AND GENERAL-GOVERNOR OF IRELAND, &c. &c. &c.

WE, "the Commissioners of Education in Ireland," constituted and appointed by Acts of Parliament made and passed in the 53d year of the reign of his Majesty George the Third, and the third year of the reign of his Majesty George the Fourth, do, in obedience to the provisions thereof, respectfully submit to your Excellency a Report of the "General Proceedings" of the Board since their last Report.

In consequence of representations made to us that it would be judicious that certain alterations should be made in the course of studies for the candidates at the Competitive Examinations for the Exhibitions or Royal Scholarships founded by us in Trinity College, pursuant to the powers vested in us by the 53d Geo. 3, c. 107; we procured from the Court of Examiners in the University a report containing their views and suggestions as to such alterations; and having submitted these suggestions to the Masters of the different Royal Schools with which these Scholarships or Exhibitions are connected, and having obtained from them their opinions and advice, we have made such alterations as seemed to us to be necessary and beneficial, and we beg to refer your Excellency to a copy of the rules as they now stand amended, and attached to this our General Report.

And we further beg to submit to your Excellency the list of the Exhibitioners at present receiving from us annual grants as the reward of success at a Competitive Examination for the election, and of that continued industry and merit which is necessary to enable the holders to retain these exhibitions during their under-graduate course in the College.

On the Armagh Royal School Foundation—

R. Reeves	£. 50	per annum.
S. Anderson	35	,,
W. C. Eades	25	,,
T. B. Tracey	50	,,
W. P. Robinson	10	,,
J. Boxwell	50	,,
W. H. Rice	30	,,

On the Dungannon Royal School Foundation—

C. Baker	£. 50	per annum.
W. E. Foy	50	,,
J. W. Chambers	50	,,
J. Rowley	50	,,
G. Keys	20	,,
C. Twigg	50	,,

On the Enniskillen Royal School Foundation—

W. Bradford	£. 50 per annum.
A. Mitchell	30 „
J. W. Quintin	50 „
T. W. Carson	30 „
F. F. Flynn	50 „
R. Irvine	50 „
J. Read	30 „
S. Armstrong	50 „
E. Cottingham	30 „

Foundation Scholars—

W. Quintin	£. 20 per annum.
T. Bradford	20 „
J. J. Beatty	20 „
D. Murphy	20 „

And we beg to state to your Excellency that from time to time since our last Annual Report, we have expended on repairs and improvements at the different School-houses and premises of public and private foundation under our control, such sums of money as the exigencies of each case, and the amount of funds at our command enabled us to do. And we may report that, with few exceptions, they are now in a good and substantial condition.

The nature of the tenure by us of Banagher School-house, and the very small income belonging to that foundation, have prevented our putting this establishment into such a condition as it would be desirable, were there funds available for that purpose.

At Raphoe Royal School, the Master recently appointed by Government feeling so strongly the absolute necessity that existed for a considerable outlay, in order to make the School premises suitable for the comfort and respectability of the establishment, and more consonant to the wants of the present time, and being aware that the Commissioners had not funds applicable thereto, induced this Board to borrow a considerable sum which has been laid out on modernising and improving the buildings; the Master having most liberally made over and surrendered to the Board the entire of his annual salary until the full amount so borrowed and advanced for this School shall have been paid off; and he has reported to us that already his School has begun to feel the beneficial effects of his exertions and sacrifices.

On the Dungannon School Estate we are, with the assistance of the Grand Jury of the county Tyrone, and sanction of the Government Drainage Commissioners, making a road and bridges, which from the reports of our agent, and the memorials of our tenantry, we believe will be of very considerable advantage to the tenants, and ultimately to the estate generally.

We regret to have to report that the want of funds for such purposes has compelled us to refuse to grant any superannuation allowance to a gentleman of high character and attainments as a scholar, who after having filled the situation of first classical assistant at Enniskillen Royal School for a very long period, has by age and ill-health been obliged to resign his situation.

The periodical returns furnished to us by the Masters of the respective Schools do not set forth any matters calling for any special notice or report to your

Excellency, except as regards the Diocesan Schools, many of which continue to be in the same unsatisfactory condition, as has been from time to time stated in our annual Reports; and as there are no funds over which we have any power, available for the repairs or support of the School-houses, they are daily becoming more and more dilapidated.

In reference to the Tullyvin Foundation, in the county of Cavan, we beg to state to your Excellency that we, at the suggestion of the Trustees appointed by the Court of Chancery, and at the request of many parties resident in that locality, have established a School, supplementary to the principal one (built at the remote end of the Estate), having adapted to that purpose a house rented by us, and having appointed a Master and Mistress for the male and female Schools respectively. And the Trustees have recently reported to us, that a considerable number of children of both sexes avail themselves of the benefit of this endowment.

And we have further to state, that we have given directions to our Secretary to afford all information, and every facility in his power, to the Royal Commission lately issued in reference to the Endowed Schools of Ireland, with which directions we believe he has fully complied.

All which we beg respectfully to submit to your Excellency, as a Report of our "General Proceedings" for the past year.

(signed) JOSEPH H. MEATH. (L. S.)
MAZIERE BRADY, C. (L. S.)
FRANCIS BLACKBURNE. (L. S.)
ROBERT SHAW. (L. S.)
RICHARD MACDONNELL. (L. S.)
ACHESON LYLE. (L. S.)
JAMES CORK. (L. S.)

8, Clare-street,
29 April 1856.

Wm. Cotter Kyle, LL. D.,
Secretary.

REGULATIONS of the "COMMISSIONERS of EDUCATION in IRELAND," as to the ROYAL SCHOLARS.

"THE Commissioners of Education in Ireland" have founded Thirty Exhibitions, called "Royal Scholarships," for students who shall enter Trinity College from the Royal Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, or Cavan, viz., five scholarships of 50 *l.* per annum each for Armagh School; and five of 50 *l.* per annum, and five of 30 *l.* per annum for each of the schools of Dungannon and Enniskillen; and five of 25 *l.* per annum for Cavan School.

These scholarships can be obtained by such students only as have been at least three years in all, previous to their entrance into Trinity College, pupils in some one or other of the Royal schools. It is not, however, hereby intended to prevent pupils from moving from one of them to another; but the scholarships founded for the respective schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Cavan, can be obtained only by students who have entered the University from the schools for which such scholarships have been founded.

The scholarships to be tenable for five years from the time of their being obtained, subject to certain conditions hereafter mentioned.

The provost and senior fellows have signified their willingness to appoint examiners in each year, to examine on the first convenient day after the November entrance, such students as shall have entered from the said four Royal schools, and shall offer themselves as candidates for these scholarships.

The examination will be in the course recently prescribed for entrance into T. C. D. (omitting Virgil's Æneid, Xenophon, and Lucian). In Stanford's Selections from Plato; and in passages taken from such Greek and Latin authors as are not parts of the T. C. D. entrance course.

In translating French into English.

In such a knowledge of English Literature, and the History of English Literature, as may be derived from "Milton's Paradise Lost," and "Johnson's Lives of the Poets."

In History:

Ancient; as contained in the Old and New Testaments.
Grecian; that published by Dr. William Smith.
Roman; Keightley's Roman Republic and Empire.
English; Keightley's English History.

The examination will be carried on wholly by means of written papers, that in history alone excepted.

The proficiency of the candidates in Greek, Latin, and English Composition will be particularly inquired into; and also their knowledge of the rules of Greek and Latin versification, with their skill in making verses in both languages. Especial attention being given to Ancient and Modern History and Geography, as contained in the works specified.

N.B.—The Special Course will be from time to time varied.

No fellow commoner can be admitted as a candidate for a Royal scholarship.

No pensioner shall be admitted as a candidate for a Royal scholarship, who shall not have remained at one of the Royal schools, to which the scholarships are attached, till the October or November entrance examination in T. C. D. immediately preceding the examination for Royal scholarships at which he may be a candidate.

No sizar shall be admitted as a candidate who shall not have remained at such Royal school till the sizarship entrance examination immediately preceding the examination for Royal scholarships at which he may be a candidate.

No student whose age shall exceed nineteen years shall be permitted to become a candidate for a Royal scholarship.

No student shall be elected a Royal scholar unless he shall have, previously to the examination for Royal scholarships, lodged with the Secretary of the Board, a certificate signed by the Master of the Royal School from which he shall have entered T. C. D. stating that such candidate has conformed to the rules of the Commissioners.

The candidates from each school shall be examined together, and a return made to the Commissioners of their positive merit; and also an arrangement of the candidates according to their answering, without any distinction of schools; the Commissioners reserving to themselves the power of suspending or diminishing one or more scholarships, if sufficient merit has not been shown by the candidates.

In cases of equality of merit in all other respects, the poverty of a candidate will be taken into consideration. A student who has once been a candidate cannot be eligible on a subsequent occasion.

Students when appointed to these scholarships may retain them for five years from the time of their election; provided that, proceeding regularly with their respective classes, they obtain in each year of their undergraduate course one honor of the first rank, or two honors of the second rank. The election itself to one of these scholarships being reckoned as equivalent to one honor of the second rank, obtained in the Junior Freshman year; a moderatorship as an honor of the first rank, in the Senior Sophister year; and an university scholarship, in whatever year obtained, as equivalent to an honor of the first rank at the Term examination in that year.

A Royal

A Royal scholarship shall become forfeited by the holder of it incurring any heavy collegiate censure, such as public admonition, or rustication; or when all the examinations of any year have elapsed without his having obtained in that year one honor of the first rank, or two honors of the second rank, or that which is stated in the preceding regulation as equivalent to these honors.

The exhibitions to become due half-yearly, viz., on the 1st of May, and on the 1st of November. Payments to be made in May to such students only as have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honor of the second rank. A half-yearly payment, held over in May, to be made in November, provided an honor has been obtained in the mean time; and a payment for the year to be made in November to such students as shall have, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, fulfilled all the requisites for the year.

In cases where very distinguished merit has been shown during their undergraduate course by students holding scholarships of 30 *l.* yearly, and where scholarships of 50 *l.* for the same school remain suspended, or have been forfeited, the Commissioners will, at the close of each year, receive memorials from such distinguished students for an increase of their stipend from 30 *l.* to 50 *l.* yearly, during the remainder of their scholarship; and where such promotion shall have taken place, the scholarship of 30 *l.*, previously held, will then be rendered vacant.

RESOLUTION of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, adopted in compliance with the wishes of "The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

Resolved,—That the scholars appointed from the Royal schools by "The Commissioners of Education in Ireland," be permitted to wear velvet caps, and that their names be inserted on the college books, immediately after the names of the University scholars, without however, altering their degree of seniority amongst their class-fellows.

MIDDLETON SCHOOL.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland" will grant annually, two prizes, one of 30 *l.* and one of 20 *l.*, to such junior freshmen as shall, subject to the rules prescribed for the Royal Schools, have entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Middleton School; and having been examined along with and in the same course as the candidates for the Royal scholarships, shall be recommended by the examiners as deserving candidates.

William Cotter Kyle, LL.D.,
Secretary to "The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

8, Clare Street,
28 November 1855.

EDUCATION (IRELAND).

ANNUAL REPORT of the Commissioners of Education in *Ireland*, for the Year 1855–6.

(*Pursuant to Act of Parliament*, 53 *Geo.* 3, *c.* 107.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *June* 1856.

291.

Under 1 *oz.*

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES,

IRELAND,

FOR

1854,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 5TH AND 6TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER 106.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

2021

REPORT

OF THE

FISHERY COMMISSIONERS, IRELAND,

1854.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Commissioners for administering the Fishery Laws for Ireland, beg to submit to your Excellency the Report of the Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for the year 1854, which contains all the detailed information connected with the important subject of which it treats, which they have been able to accumulate during that year. The Deep Sea and Salmon Fisheries of Ireland are separately and minutely dealt with; amongst the latter will be found a most interesting and valuable account relating to the artificial propagation of Salmon, and of the success which has so far attended the experiments. We are glad to report that the Fishery Laws are working steadily and well; and to this source may be attributed the increased prosperity which has been observable during the year in the Irish Salmon Fisheries, protection being invariably followed by increased production.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

R. GRIFFITH,
J. RADCLIFF,
J. G. M'KERLIE,
J. REDMOND BARRY,
W. J. FFENNELL,
} *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Office of Public Works,
Dublin, 31st October, 1855.

APPENDIX.

Report of Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1854.

Appendix.

Report of Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1854.

The nearer we approach to an accurate knowledge of the fishing establishments on our coasts, the more numerous are the proofs of the great diminution in the number of vessels, and hands employed in the trade of fishing, since the disastrous period of the famine, commencing in the year 1846. The continued drain of emigration, and the consequent scarcity of agricultural labourers, must, of course, have affected a pursuit more precarious, and latterly less remunerative than the cultivation of the soil. The increased demand for fresh fish, in localities favourable for transit by railway to our large towns, has not by any means counterbalanced the diminished consumption of cured fish since the failure in the potato crop. The inhabitants of the metropolis, and of most of our large inland towns, approachable by railway, have, however, derived advantage from a material increase in the supply of good sea fish, while there is also a not inconsiderable export of the superior kinds to the markets of Bristol, Liverpool, and Manchester. Several enterprising persons at Waterford, Kinsale, Galway, and on the banks of Lough Foyle, have entered extensively into this trade; and although they afford a constant demand for all the fish brought to these places, it is generally at prices necessarily rendered very low by the cost of transport by the principal railway companies, who apparently do not see the advantage of encouraging the traffic by a reduced scale of charges; for no doubt a number of small dealers along the coast would form connexions in Dublin, and send daily supplies of fresh fish to the metropolis, if the charges for conveyance were proportionate to the weight. The plan of giving increased advantage to large dealers, may, as a general principle, be quite reasonable, if it be more profitable to the companies; but under the peculiar circumstances which affect the trade in fish, from its capture to its disposal, it would be beneficial to the local traders if some modification in the charges of small parcels were made. We have at all times expressed an opinion, in our several Reports, that the encouragement afforded in the facility of transit, by railway communication, presented the best prospects of improvement in our fisheries; and we have endeavoured to cultivate, with the directors of the two leading lines, an intercourse which might lead to mutually beneficial results to the companies and to the fisheries.

Herring Fishery.

The autumn fishing for herrings in 1854 was not generally as abundant as usual, but we have much satisfaction in reporting the adoption of improved appliances for capture, and more particularly a finer and better description of netting. It is made of cotton thread, less expensive, lighter, and more flexible than the material formerly used; and, unless for a heavy fishing, much more effective. It is not so durable as the hempen net, but the difference of cost, with its other advantages, renders it a most important discovery. The prospects for the summer fishing are most favourable. At Howth, the congregation of boats from the Cornish Coast, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Arklow, has been very large. See page 11, No. 2.

Mackerel Fishery

Has been, until a late period, very unsuccessful. At Kinsale, great efforts have been made by some of the large fish curers, to insure a considerable take on the appearance of the fish, by increasing the length of nets given to each boat; in some cases, 46 to 50 mackerel nets, averaging 20 fathoms each, and 6 score meshes deep. They generally send all the mackerel to the Dublin market, but the cost of conveyance absorbs a considerable portion of the profit—the present charge, as we understand, being £1 10*s.* per ton by the railway, beside cartage to Cork, and 3*s.* per dozen for the return of empty baskets, which used to be brought free. For three weeks preceding the 18th of June, the proceeds of fish, sent from Kinsale to Dublin, hardly paid the cost of conveyance.

Cod and Ling Fishery.

Upon the whole, this has been rather over an average season upon all parts of the coast; the quality of the cured fish is decidedly improved everywhere.

Oyster Fisheries.

Applications for licences for oyster layings continue to be received, as may be seen by the Appendix; and we have reason to believe that those which have been formed are progressing satisfactorily. We give in the Appendix a letter from a respectable gentleman in the city of Cork, who has established beds in a part of the river Kenmare, where no oysters existed at the time. This letter will be found deserving the attention of persons disposed to cultivate beds, inasmuch as it exhibits the difficulties with which the writer had to contend, and the final success with which his perseverance was crowned. The bye-law for the protection and improvement of the oyster fisheries of Cork harbour, referred to in our last Report, having received the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, has been for the last season in full operation; and we have had the satisfaction to learn from Mr. Logan, the Superintendent of the Foaty Beds, that, "the bye-law has been the means of putting an end to trespassers coming in large numbers, as formerly, and bidding defiance, and even risking life."

The consumption of oysters brought from distant quarters to the metropolis was, for a time, greatly increased by the facilities of transit by rail; but we have been informed, that one of the largest dealers from the Clare coast proposes to discontinue the trade, in consequence of the charges of conveyance. The great Arklow banks are reported to us as still abundantly supplied with stock, notwithstanding the great drain for export, and for the supply of artificial beds on our own shores; indeed the demand for the latter has so far increased the prices, that the English buyers did not come to Arklow last season in as large numbers as usual: the weather during the early part of May was unfavourable, and upon the whole, the quantity taken for brood was less than usual. We have still to complain of a great disregard for the close season, or breeding time, fixed by law; but it is strange, that although similar restrictions as to fence months for oysters exist in England, there appears to be no attention paid to them; and the great inducement which exists in this country to take oysters between April and September, is the demand for the Liverpool and Manchester markets, where, we understand, the oyster is consumed throughout the year. On the west coast of France, where their culture is best understood, the consumption of oysters does not commence till October, and ends the middle of April.

Restraints upon different modes of Fishing.

In the very few instances in which the Commissioners have exercised their powers in the recommendation of bye-laws limiting the full freedom of fishing in some localities—as may be seen by reference to the Appendix—we have, except in the case of Waterford Harbour Bye-law against Trawling (2nd March, 1852), sanctioned by Privy Council, 17th November, 1852, had every reason to believe that very salutary results have followed. In this case, the fish dealers of Waterford, and several of the boat owners, and line fishermen, who were most prominent in advocating the restraint, now complain that a very valuable supply of the finest soles, which used to be taken at certain times, between Credan Head and Glass House, is totally lost to the market; and they urge that the smaller class of trawl boats should be permitted to trawl in that place for a limited time in each year. We have reason to believe that the restriction would never have been applied for, if some of the large trawling vessels from Dunmore, and occasionally from Dublin, had not trawled in that confined space; and being fully convinced that it is quite possible to exhaust the most abundant supply of flat fish, by the constant use of heavy gear in a limited space, we should have been well disposed to have reserved that upper ground for the smaller class of boats with light irons; but it was considered inexpedient to favour any particular class, and the restriction was, therefore, made general. We still incline to think this a question deserving of further inquiry; more especially as we find among the most judicious regulations of the French Convention Act, 16 & 17 Vic., c. 79, Articles 22 & 23, Regulations appended to Act, a limitation fixed to the size and weight of trawl irons used inshore in certain localities.

We are happy to be able to state that the prejudice which so long prevailed among the Galway fishermen to the use of the trawl net, in any part of their bay, has altogether subsided; and that the inhabitants of the Claddagh are themselves now only prevented by the want of means from very generally adopting that mode of fishing. This happy change may be mainly attributed to the efforts of some respectable individuals in that quarter, who liberally contributed towards enabling a certain number of the fishermen to supply their boats with trawls. Notwithstanding our desire to overcome undue prejudices, and to see any spirit of insubordination checked, we are firmly persuaded that those who assert that the constant and indiscriminate use of the trawl net is harmless are greatly in error: we have abundant proof that this mode of fishing may be carried too far, and that several places have been trawled out. We are, however, far from undervaluing the importance of this implement, which is evidently indispensable for the capture of flat fish—the peculiar habits of which require that they should be scraped up from the bottom, where they invariably resort. In the Waterford river we hoped that the use of spiller nets and lines would have supplied the markets with soles. The principal witness examined at the preliminary meeting, in Passage, of Waterford, on the 20th December, 1851, William Hearn, swore that turbot

and soles would still be taken by spillers and lines; but it now turns out that little or no fish is taken by any other means where the trawls were interdicted.

Returns from Coast-Guard Officers.

On the 10th of February we issued the usual circulars and queries to the forty districts into which the coast has been divided by that department, and we have received returns from all. We have endeavoured, carefully, to analyze those returns, in order to exhibit at one view, the information which they afford. In the Schedule appended to this Report we have given the words of each officer; and while it may be seen that all concur in bearing testimony to the peaceable and orderly habits of the fishermen, and to the total absence of any conflicts or disturbance of any kind, it is much to be deplored that nearly all agree in describing an unexampled state of depression, as extending to all parts of the coast. One gentleman observes, that in the district of Dunkeehan, on the Mayo coast, "although the general condition was very much reduced in consequence of the famine, those of the people that are left are recovering, *slowly but surely.*" This is one of the very few gleams of comfort that we can extract from those returns; and though we have no reason to doubt the correct intentions of the respectable gentlemen who are our only source of official information upon this head, we cannot avoid expressing our partial dissent from the very gloomy picture which the returns present generally. Our own experience, in all cases where we have been able to visit the principal fishing localities, leads us to think, that the statement of the chief officer of Dunkeehan may be applied to many other localities. We are far from denying that great depression still prevails, but "there is a better day coming;" and if we find Dungarvan and Bantry almost ceasing to be fishing towns, we also find, more especially in the former, unerring indications of growing prosperity in other pursuits, among persons of provident and industrious habits—the foundations of whose fortunes may be traced to the produce of the sea.

The Inspecting Commander at Donaghadee complains that the people do not conform to the laws with regard to the size of the meshes, and that with poke nets, used in Lough Strangford, great quantities of fry of cod, whiting, pollock, blocken, sythes, salmon trout, turbot, golpens, and smelts, from two to three inches long, are destroyed. He suggests that nets under one inch square, in any part of the net or poke, should be prohibited, or that if the small mesh nets are used, no fishing should be allowed from first August to twenty-fifth November, in each year.

As the general law stands, there is no limitation to the size of nets used for the capture of any fish, other than of the salmon species; but this is not the only occasion upon which we have received complaints of the wholesale destruction of the young and fry of sea-fish; but although we are ready to admit the evil, we much question whether it would be possible to apply any remedy, in the shape of a bye-law, that might not operate as an undue restraint upon the capture of small seine fish. In Strangford Lough, we have reason to think, that some of the small fish, believed to be the young of larger fish, are a distinct species of fish that never would grow larger, and that are used by the poorer classes for food. We have informed several parties who have made the same complaint of our readiness, if called upon, to hold an inquiry; and if a case can be made out, to submit for the consideration of our Board such regulations as may remedy the evil.

Joint Stock Fishing Companies.

It is gratifying to find by the returns from the Dingle district, that the Royal Irish Fisheries Company, after having, with great perseverance, contended with the difficulties of recent years, are still holding their ground at Dingle, and are latterly increasing their establishment, "slowly but surely." These words should be the motto of all persons who contemplate such speculations; and from what we can learn of the proceedings of this company, we still continue to anticipate that their operations will be attended with successful results. We have had some announcements from more quarters than one, of intended establishments on a large scale, and we most cordially wish success to all of them. The contemplated measure for limiting liability in such cases is, it is said, likely to be the forerunner of much enterprise in our fisheries. Our own wish, and the desire of our Board has been, that we should make the records of our office, and all information which we have been able to concentrate, available at all times to every individual who should seek for our advice. We may entertain our own peculiar opinions on the prospects of colossal joint stock fishery companies; but it is our anxious desire to see the judicious application of capital to so interesting a branch of industry, and a sincere disposition to make our services useful in the promotion of profitable undertakings, in eliciting truth, and preventing delusion.

Fish Manure.

Although the answers to our queries to the coast-guard department, as published in the Appendix to our last Report, pages 26 to 29, were not very encouraging, we still entertain a hope, that the subject will yet be found deserving of a practical experiment. With such advo-

cates as the scientific editor of our own country *Monthly Journal of Industrial Progress*, and the indefatigable *Chambers*, we do not yet despair of seeing this most important adjunct to our fishery undertakings fairly tested. The scientific part of the question is most fully explained in the early numbers of the *Monthly Journal of Industrial Progress*, in which Professor Sullivan divests the question of all the mystery with which it has been surrounded; and *Chambers* (page 147, No. 62, for March, 1855), in a most interesting article, enters into the subject with great zeal and judgment. We earnestly recommend the subject to the attention of all who are desirous to ascertain what are the resources of Ireland, and how these resources can best be developed for the well-being of the country. We have, ourselves, feeling that it was a most important branch of our duties, given the subject the very best consideration, and we have the strongest hopes that it will yet succeed. But the last words in *Chambers'* article are, "Who will be the *Pioneer?*" One establishment successfully carried on will soon be followed by many; but the best chance of success is in the largest and most populous places. We are assured of the success of Messrs. Molon, of Concarneau, between L'Orient and Brest, in the department of Finisterre, first in Newfoundland, at "Kerpon, near the Strait of Belleisle," and afterwards at Concarneau a mere fishing village, in which three or four hundred persons are engaged in the sardin fishing, and where the resources of the place are equal to five tons of manure daily, from about twenty tons of fish, or fish offal. The machinery is comparatively inexpensive, and the process simple and unattended by risk: the number of hands employed to produce this quantity, are six men at one shilling and ten children at six pence a day. Messrs. Molon have found the undertaking so successful, that they are about to organize a well-equipped fishery of sixty or seventy boats, to insure a supply of material for their operations. The government of France, ever active in the promotion of any measure calculated to elicit the industrial resources of their shores, have procured the Report of two Commissioners, appointed by the Agricultural Society of France, highly favourable to this interesting project. This information we owe to Professor Sullivan; and we only regret that no practical response has yet been made to his suggestions.

Conclusion.

We cannot conclude this Report on the Coast Fisheries of Ireland without expressing our deep regret that we are not furnished with data which would enable us to supply accurate statistical information as to the physical resources which may be found upon our shores for purposes of national defence. The encouragement of our Coast Fisheries used in former times to be considered the most effectual and legitimate means of providing for our navy. Holland had, according to De Witt, in 1669, 450,000 fishermen, or persons employed in the fisheries. In France, we are told that the whole commercial navy—masters, mates, sailors, and ship boys, are under the eye and jurisdiction of the Minister of Marine—nay, every fisherman, waterman, ferryman, oyster-dredger, and boat-builder is registered. We very much wish that we had been enabled to establish even a less perfect system of organization; but we find ourselves more deficient in means of obtaining accurate information every succeeding year; and we entertain little hopes that until the present plan of registry is much improved, we can ever attempt to present returns, the accuracy of which we could vouch for.

Salmon Fisheries.

We append the abstracts of the reports from the Inspectors of the several districts in Ireland, which show a general improvement in this important branch of the Fisheries.

By them it will appear that the results of protection afforded through Boards of Conservators are highly satisfactory, and that the principle of assessment upon engines used in fishing has worked well. However, the funds derived from this source are generally inadequate to effect all that is required; and from some districts applications having been received to raise the licence duties, the change was sanctioned as the law provides, and beneficial results have ensued: and we anticipate that as the Salmon Fisheries advance in value, those engaged in them may find it expedient further to adopt this course for the purposes of increased protection, which, when judiciously administered, is always found amply to repay.

A very considerable drawback upon the funds derivable for this object has been occasioned by the Act 14 & 15 Vic., c. 90, entitled "An Act for the better collection of Fines, Penalties, Issues, Amercements, and Forfeited Recognizances in Ireland." This, the Law Advisers have decided, repeals in part the provisions of the 11th & 12th Vic., chap. 92, which directs that penalties imposed for breaches of the fishery laws shall be applied in aid of the funds of the district in which they may be levied; but the first mentioned Act, providing that two-thirds should go to the crown, has materially diminished the means at the disposal of the Boards of Conservators for the payment of water-bailiffs; and it is strongly urged by those Boards that it would be highly expedient to restore this fund for the purposes contemplated by the Fishery Acts.

We append, also, returns from Petty Sessions districts, for the three years ending 31st December, 1854, of prosecutions and convictions, which will enable an estimate to be made of the amount withdrawn as referred to. These returns, when compared with the aggre-

gate of former returns furnished, and embracing the years 1850, 1851, and 1852, will exhibit a satisfactory diminution of offences, which must be attributed to the increased vigilance of the officers employed by the Conservators; and although it may be hoped that violations of the law will yet become far more diminished, still it cannot well be expected that they will so far cease as to render unimportant the applications of the penalties referred to.

Several applications have been received since our last Report for the construction of fish passes over weirs, some of which have been completed, while others are in course of erection; and the fish ladders erected at Ballisodare and Collooney, in the county of Sligo, on the rivers Arrow and Collaney, by the proprietor, to overcome the impediment of natural barriers of great height, have been eminently successful, many hundreds of salmon having passed up to the spawning beds; no doubt can now be entertained of those waters, to which salmon had never before had access, becoming a highly productive nursery; and Mr. Cooper, the proprietor, seems satisfied that the outlay which he made is a good investment. We beg to suggest to all persons interested in salmon fisheries, who may have an opportunity of visiting the place, that they will be well repaid for any little loss of time which it may involve, by an inspection of those valuable contrivances, by which lakes and rivers, heretofore entirely barren, as regards the brood of salmon, may be made highly productive; and we are the more anxious upon this point, as we shall, before concluding our Report, recur to the question of unproductive waters. The general adoption of passes over weirs, though making some progress, is advancing more slowly than should be desired, considering how much depends upon enabling the fish to ascend. The difficulty lies in the want of funds, and we would gladly propose a remedy, were it not that we feel a difficulty in suggesting by what means they could be obtained. But in calling attention to the subject we hope that those immediately interested may give it consideration, and perhaps they may be enabled to originate some feasible mode by which so desirable an object might be accomplished; and as preliminary to this we would suggest that Boards of Conservators should, through their Inspectors, procure a return of the weirs in each district requiring such regulations, so that an estimate could be made of the sum required.

The high price now obtained for salmon is more likely to increase than diminish, as steam communication extends throughout the country; and the growing prosperity of the fisheries induces us to allude to the subject, having long been impressed with its great importance.

Close and Open Seasons.

Applications continue to be received for alterations of close and open time. In some districts we have to contend with the difficulty of varied opinions existing between the parties whose interests are mutually concerned, but who cannot always see that this is so. However we hope that increased experience has tended, on the whole, to lead the public generally to a nearer approach to unanimity than before existed, and some convincing, because practical, proofs have, on the commencement of the present season especially, been afforded, calculated to change the opinions of many. We allude to the exhibition of large quantities of fish in the markets in a state not only unfit for use, but absolutely disgusting to view. Purchasers have generally cried out against it, and seizures have been made in the markets here as well as in London, of Irish salmon, in this objectionable state. The seizures have occurred principally, we believe, in consequence of the remonstrances made to the authorities by the respectable class of large dealers.

Artificial Propagation.

Sufficient time has not elapsed to test the merits of this experiment since its adoption in this country. It has been in operation at Galway, Bushmills, Ballina, and Lismore, and those engaged in it entertain hopes that it will be successful. By the accounts which we have received from Perth, where it has been prosecuted on a large scale, it would appear that those hopes may be justified. We are of opinion that it is not advisable to detain the young fish for so long a period as has been the practice up to the present time, in small artificial ponds, where tens of thousands cannot be expected to thrive in so limited a space, the difficulty of providing a sufficient quantity of suitable food being very great, independently of which, we apprehend the still or sluggish waters of such places cannot be congenial to the young fish, whose natural habitat is known to be in the quickly running streams. It has been urged upon us to recommend that a legislative sanction should be given to capturing fish for this object, as some persons have been prevented from obtaining them, the close season being the time when alone they can be procured in a fit condition; and we think that this should be done, providing that in all cases it should be under the sanction of Boards of Conservators, and subject to the superintendence of their officers. A great advantage, we anticipate, must at least follow from the observations which practical and scientific men will be enabled to make of the brood in all its stages, by which much light may be thrown upon the natural history of the salmon, so little understood heretofore; and were it for this object alone, we think that any obstacle should be removed which impedes those investigations; but we would not wish it to be understood that we imply an opinion unfavourable to the experiment as applicable to the object of increased production on a large scale. However, our conviction is, that success must mainly depend upon

practical experience, enabling those engaged in it fully to understand a judicious management of all the details, not only with regard to the arrangement of the water, but also in respect to the care of the young fish during the time necessary to detain them; and perseverance is essential to fully testing the merits of such an undertaking.

Use of Nets in Fresh Waters.

To the almost universal taste for angling which prevails, and the attraction which the numerous fresh water lakes and rivers of Ireland afford, we are indebted for the visits of many from the sister country, who annually migrate hither for recreation. And in referring to this part of the question, a few remarks may not be out of place with regard to the value of this taste for the gentle art, as it bears upon the far more important matter of the commercial interests of the country. Unfortunately much jealousy has existed between the two sections of fishermen, lower or tidal, upper or fresh-water. The former, who must always derive the great commercial value, have perhaps paid too little attention to the claims of those whom they designate as mere sportsmen, and have been unwilling to allow a reasonable participation in the advantages which may appertain to the upper waters. However, the proprietors of the land adjoining these have unquestionable rights, which it may be unjust as well as highly impolitic not to recognise; for in the upper waters the brood must be fostered and reared which is to supply the wealth below, and if some interest be not preserved to those whose rights are involved in the upper waters, no laws, however stringent, can be expected to prevent retaliations which must greatly tend to the injury of the community at large; and the legislature has recognised this principle from the earliest date of its enactments, in requiring certain openings in weirs, and restricting the use of fixed engines, which may impede the passage of fish, notwithstanding which, from apathy and neglect, those laws were not generally enforced, and time has established many encroachments of former days which, if attempted in the present time, would not be tolerated.

The foregoing remarks are, no doubt, no more than oft-told truisms; and we only repeat them as introductory to a suggestion made to us by many persons to whose opinions much weight must be allowed, and the consideration of which has engaged our serious attention for a long time. It is this: that taking a broad view of the subject upon the principle of effecting a great and general public good, by the sacrifice only of a paltry consideration to a few, perhaps as regards value, often more imaginary than real, the use of nets in the upper waters for taking salmon should be entirely restricted by direct legislation; and lest such a proposition may startle some at the outset, and appear at first view as somewhat inconsistent with the due recognition of the rights of the upper heritors, we shall endeavour to set forth the reasoning by which the advocates for this measure seek to justify their opinions, by the following remarks:—

Firstly—They say there never has been, and never can be, commercially considered, much value in fresh water net fishings—(of course they except those just placed at or near the junction with the tide).

Secondly—That in many instances where the net is now used in the upper waters, if pecuniary considerations be the object, far more remunerative results would follow by letting the right of angling only; in proof of which they refer to the very many who have already resorted to this mode of profit in different parts of the country; and, as bearing upon the question of demand for this object, they instance the profits derived from rents for angling in Scotland, and the fact, that latterly the supply falling so far short, many have resorted to Norway and other countries where high prices are now demanded and paid for the mere privilege of plying the rod and line.

Then, as to results, nothing in their opinion would so much tend to reconcile the upper and lower sections of fishers as the adoption of this regulation, and to establish reciprocal good feeling; because the latter, they argue, would then be satisfied to allow an equitable share of fish in good condition to ascend, knowing that the lesser portions only would be captured, while the greater numbers would remain untouched, and be protected, by which an ample stock of highly productive early spawning fish would be secured, and thus the value of the salmon fisheries to the tidal interests might be enhanced, they maintain, to a vast amount.

From the intercourse which we necessarily have with the upper proprietors of rivers, affording us an opportunity of knowing their views upon this question, we believe that the dissentients would form only a few exceptions; and a remarkable instance in corroboration of this has recently occurred in the case of the upper proprietors of the River Liffey, acting in conjunction with those who fish in the tide below. The former proposed to apply to the Board of Fishery Commissioners to prohibit, by by-laws, the use of nets altogether in the upper waters, provided the latter would agree to discontinue fishing on the 1st of July, which they assented to; and this application was forwarded, accompanied by written assents from at least three-fourths of the parties concerned, and we believe the remaining one-fourth are prepared to agree to the proposition. However, some legal difficulties have been suggested with respect to the power of the Commissioners, and this laudable convention between two distinct, and heretofore conflicting classes, remains for the present not consummated. Each, however, had the good sense to see that the proposed arrangement afforded a prospect of restoring to its former value the salmon fishing of the Liffey, which has been reduced to so low an ebb, in consequence of abuses arising from an absence of co-operation, that it is almost valueless to any party—this fine river in fact, having been nearly fished out. The upper proprietors have formed

themselves into a society, subscribed a large sum of money, and incurred responsibility, which must be continuous, for the rent of the chartered fishery at Island Bridge, and now only await the aid of a legal medium by which they can ratify a treaty with the tidal fishers, which would have the effect of making binding upon themselves a restriction which is at present voluntary; and we anxiously hope that the difficulties in the way may be overcome, as we consider such an example calculated to produce most valuable results in other districts, by practically illustrating the advantage of mutual concessions. In further support of the view thus taken with respect to foregoing the right to use nets in the fresh waters, and the equivalent advantages which may otherwise be derived, we may be permitted to mention the case of the Lakes of Killarney. At a meeting, held by the Inspecting Commissioners in the autumn of last year, to take evidence and consider propositions made for changes of close seasons, the proprietors entitled to use nets, and who had been in the practice of doing so, liberally came forward and offered to stop fishing on the 1st of June, those who used cross lines proposing to do the same, upon the grounds of increasing the attraction to tourists and others who value the more artistic employment of the single rod; and this regulation, by the mutual desire of the parties concerned, has been made binding under the powers vested in the Commissioners of Fisheries for the regulation of seasons. Thus the town and neighbourhood of Killarney will no doubt derive considerable benefit by the increased influx and lengthened sojourn of strangers; and the angler who makes a livelihood of his profession will be more than compensated probably for the loss of the profits of his cross lines, by the employment he will receive in attending with his boat and disposing of his tackle; while the commercial value of the tidal fisheries must unquestionably be greatly increased after a certain time, by preserving a great number of parent fish, when they have taken up that position to which nature directs them, adjacent to the streams suitable for depositing the ova, awaiting the time when they may distribute, throughout the numerous arteries of fresh water, the seed of millions, and in which position it is of the first importance that their numbers should not be materially diminished; and we are quite disposed to believe that the upper proprietors, as a body, would not suffer loss by the proposed legislation to limit netting to the tideway. On the contrary, we believe that they might turn to far better account their vested rights by the use only of the rod and line in the natural nurseries of the salmon fisheries, so abundant in this country, while the community at large would be benefited to an amount difficult sufficiently to estimate. That some would object upon the principle merely of foregoing rights, we quite anticipate; but the question they should consider is this—would the proposed measure be substantially a sacrifice at all, and if it should, to what amount; and would that amount be such as to justify an opposition to a measure calculated to effect a national good of great magnitude?

Cultivation of Unproductive Rivers.

Another matter which appears to us very important, and to which we beg to call attention, is the number of small rivers throughout the country, more particularly in the south and west, which are at present almost entirely unproductive, the rights appertaining to them being divided among so many, that no individual has a sufficient interest to induce him to protect or cultivate them. They may be compared to a common of land yielding little benefit to any one, which, if cultivated, would be productive of wealth to the country, by affording food and employment to many. We call these rivers "small," as compared with others, yet they are capable of producing a vast amount of salmon to be taken in the sea around the coasts, while they would be anxiously sought after and rented for angling, if the power existed to vest the rights in one; to effect which, it has occurred to us, that it may be practicable so to legislate, that the many proprietors of a river thus circumstanced might be enabled to substitute an undivided property capable of yielding profit to an individual and sole owner, for a divided and consequently neglected waste, worthless to all. We may mention an instance within our knowledge, which we think goes far in sustaining the correctness of this view of the matter.

A gentlemen purchased, within the last two or three years, under the Incumbered Estates' Court, in the wilds of Connemara, a property, with the sole right of fishing in the Doohulla river and lakes. They had been neglected, and were of little value. He, however, having obtained a title not to be disputed, commenced operations for improvement, expended a considerable sum of money in connecting lakes and water-courses, before divided, and so regulating the discharge of the waters, that he has succeeded in establishing "a river" where before there existed a mere streamlet, capable only of allowing trout to pass up. He has deposited salmon ova in the upper waters, besides which, he purchased and conveyed, alive, a number of adult fish, from a considerable distance, and set them at large in his lakes, and every prospect is afforded of creating a valuable salmon fishery where none before existed. We take a deep interest in this experiment, and are very solicitous for its success, as it may induce others to do likewise. From the commencement this gentleman conferred with us, and we felt it our duty to afford him all the aid in our power, by every suggestion which we were enabled to offer for his guidance. A difficulty arose in obtaining the ova, which we were enabled to overcome, otherwise this interesting and important experiment must have been retarded at the outset, if not indefinitely deferred. The prosecution and success of this undertaking we look upon as of much public importance, for there exists in the west and south of Ireland, a wide field for similar enterprise,

which the force of such example is eminently calculated to stimulate. Entertaining those views, one of the Inspecting Commissioners obtained permission from the proprietors of the Costelloe river to capture a few salmon in the proper season, for the purpose of obtaining the ova, on the understanding that he would attend himself, direct the operation, and prevent injury to their fishery, as well as secure success. Mr. J. K. Boswell, the person to whom we allude, availed himself of their generosity, and accompanied one of the Inspecting Commissioners to the place, where, after some labour, expense, and considerable difficulty, arising from unfavourable weather, a sufficient quantity of ova was obtained and impregnated. He has since read a very interesting paper at the Royal Dublin Society, in which he gives, in detail, all the particulars of the operations to which we refer, which are now available to the public through that institution. We were favoured with an invitation to attend on that occasion, and were much gratified at witnessing the interest which the subject excited. We felt it our duty as public servants, specially to aid him in the initiative of those novel discoveries, applicable to his undertaking, by every practical means within our power, finding him a person of energy, intelligence, and enterprise, employing his capital in seeking to develop a resource heretofore entirely overlooked, and the means by which it may be accomplished, so little understood, he being the first to embark in so important an object to the country at large as the cultivation of the waste waters of Ireland.

In conclusion, we will only add, that the salmon fisheries of Ireland are progressing in improvement, and that the principle of the laws which have latterly been enacted for their regulation is generally approved, not only by those whose interests are confined to Ireland, but many continue to seek from us information in detail, with the view of obtaining for England and Wales a similar control through the interposition of the Legislature, by which alone it can be hoped to govern mixed and conflicting interests successfully for the good of all. Public rights in salmon fisheries prevailing there as well as here, it appears that in the absence of some constituted authority to correct abuses, enforce the laws, and preserve a balance between conflicting parties, those fisheries have deteriorated to a degree which has induced our neighbours to contemplate seeking from Parliament some remedy founded upon the principle and precedent of the Irish Fishery Laws.

J. Redmond Barry, } *Inspecting Commissioners of*
Wm. J. Ffennell, } *Fisheries in Ireland.*

Department of Fisheries, 1st August, 1855.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

Description of Scotch Herring Nets Made of Cotton.

Length, 100 yards; depth, fifteen score meshes; weight, from twenty-two to twenty-eight lbs. per 100 yards; size of mesh, per yard, from thirty-one to thirty-four—to be had from Mr. James Walker, Kilburnie, Ayrshire—strongly recommended by Mr. MacIsaac, of Campbeltown, who has now several boats fishing at Howth. They may also be had at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, from Messrs. Stewart; and also at Peel, Isle of Man, from Mr. Curran; price, per 100 yards, from twenty-two to twenty-four lbs. weight, 62*s.*, every additional pound in weight 1*s.* extra; and if not guarded with four meshes of three-corded twine, they may be had for about 4*s.* less.

Scotch Flax Herring Nets.

Fifty yards long by fifteen score meshes; weight, fifteen to nineteen lbs. per fifty yards; price, about 42*s.* 6*d.*, with a deduction of 2*s.* 6*d.* on the fifty yards, if not guarded as specified above; meshes from thirty-three to thirty-four per yard. To be had at Kilburnie, and at Musselburgh, *but not at Peel.*

To be barked *seven times* with bark before fishing.

Howth, 9th July, 1855.

No. 2.

Fisheries of Howth.

Office of Public Works, 8th July, 1855.

Sir,—With a view to obtaining information on the subject of the channel herring fishery for our Annual Report, I proceeded yesterday to the harbour of Howth, but finding that the fishing fleet had nearly all departed for the fishing ground, and that the market was completely over, I resolved upon remaining for the night; and at four o'clock this morning the boats began to approach the harbour, but were prevented till near eight from coming in in large numbers by a very dense sea fog. About nine o'clock nearly the whole fleet of Scotch and English boats had reached the quay, and it was rather remarkable that the first boats which arrived were those that had been the least successful, many of them having

little more than a single maize of fish; the report was, therefore, that the fishing of the preceding night had been unsuccessful, and the price accordingly opened high, from 23*s.* to 28*s.* per maize of 500; but as the boats arrived, some of them having from five to eight maize, the prices fell to 20*s.* and 18*s.*; these fluctuations were also caused by telegraphic communications from Liverpool, announcing the state of the market. The number of boats now at Howth may be set down at 140 Cornish boats, chiefly from St. Ives, and twenty Scotch boats, chiefly from Campbeltown. There were, up to a few days since, about 100 Manx boats, but nearly the whole of them have returned to their own shores, where there is an abundant herring fishery at present. The Arklow boats are also fishing either at home or at the Isle of Man.

The fishing this year commenced about the 8th of June, but as yet it has been much under an average, owing to the state of the weather, which has lately been too calm; still there have been nights when some boats brought in from thirty to thirty-five maize; the maximum price has been £2, and the lowest, up to this day, £1 per maize.

No serious outrage of any kind has been attempted since the destruction of nets in 1852; and the strangers are most grateful for the efforts made by the Board to obtain redress for them on that occasion, and most confident of security and protection.

The restriction upon inshore trawling on this coast has been most beneficial. It has been strictly observed between Howth and St. Patrick's Island; but from the latter point, northward, it is frequently transgressed, particularly near the entrance to Drogheda harbour, though upon that shore there are nearly 200 line boats frequently fishing.

The consolidation of the office of Harbour Master of Howth and of Chief Officer of Coast Guard seems to have been most judicious, especially as the gentleman who holds the offices seems remarkable for his zeal and intelligence.

The fishers and buyers complain greatly of the absence of some regulations for the preservation of order among the multitude of boats and people that are often assembled; and still more of the absence of any summary jurisdiction for enforcing regulations and settling disputes between the boatmen themselves, and between them and the purchasers; and have agreed upon a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant upon the subject, which, doubtless, will come before the Board in due time. Never in my life did I enjoy a higher gratification in connexion with our duties than the scene of this morning afforded to me. The take was above an average, the quantity having exceeded 800 maize. Before I left Howth, by the 12.30 train, nearly every boat was cleared, and most of them were taking their departure for the fishing ground. The smacks were loaded for the Liverpool market; the trucks of the train were nearly all full, and numerous spring-carts and other vehicles were on their way for Dublin; not less than 2,000 people could have been assembled, and there was but one trifling dispute, which I readily settled.

One remarkable fact struck me forcibly: the Scotch boats were invariably the most successful, owing, as is stated to me, to the superiority of their netting, which is made of cotton, and of a much finer and more flexible kind than the hempen netting used by the Cornishmen. The first cost of the cotton netting is not more than half, but it is less durable, in pretty much the same proportion. In other respects the Scotch boats do not appear by any means so neatly equipped, nor is their fish as delicately handled as that of the Cornishmen.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Edward Hornsby, Esq. J. Redmond Barry.

No. 3.

Cork, 14th July, 1855.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 2nd instant, I beg to say that my experience of oyster fisheries, on the south coast of Ireland, is confined to a bed or laying established by myself, under a licence from the Commissioners of Fisheries in the year 1851; about which time, and preparatory to it (anticipating the licence), I made very extensive layings at Greenane inlet, in the River Kenmare, which, for two years, promised to be most thriving and profitable, so much so, that it excited the cupidity of my neighbours, who affected to think that a licence was no protection, and therefore came in numbers, both by night and day, dredged and otherwise partly destroyed the bed. I had proceedings instituted against forty of the leaders, whom, at considerable expense, I made amenable to the law, so much so that they did not dare to attack the bed openly since. It was also injured by a large amount of deposit from drainage I was carrying on to a great extent upon the adjoining townland for the last three or four years. The river, into which the drainage was discharged, flowed over a great part of the bed, and caused such a deposit, at the junction of the tide, as to destroy thousands of the oysters before I was aware that any injury could be done; still, I was most agreeably surprised, when disposing of the remnant of the first layings (or what remained, after the plunder and the mud), at the result; there never appeared finer oysters in the Cork market, and I was paid a price accordingly for them.

Not fearing any other open attack on the bed, and securing it from deposit from the river, I planted the bed anew. Last year, and the year before, I put down 300,000 oysters; next year I expect to put down as many more; and if they pay in proportion to what

remained of the former layings, I expect the bed to turn out one of the best speculations I ever made. Of course, without the protection the licence afforded me I could not establish the bed, as I could not protect the oysters when grown to maturity.

From what I can see and learn of the River Kenmare and the Cork harbour, my opinion is, that oysters can be produced in immense quantities and of the finest quality at very little expense to the proprietors, where they can obtain a licence from the Commissioners of Fisheries, without which they could not protect the oysters when grown to maturity, and consequently will not incur the expense and trouble of making layings and growing them for the public.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

John Mahony.

To the Secretary of the Board of Works, Dublin.

No. 4.

Foaty, June 29th, 1855.

Sir,—I am directed by William M. Reeves, Esq., Vosterbeg, to write to you to state as to how the by-laws relating to the oyster fisheries have been observed on the Foaty beds.

I beg to state that the trespassing by day has not been attempted since the laws were in force; but we have had three attempts, in the night, through the last winter, with a single boat, and in the Sabbath night. Each time our watchmen followed them to near Blackrock, where they made their escape in the dark of the night. I believe the by-laws have been the means of putting an end to these trespassers coming in large numbers, as formerly, and bidding defiance to our watchmen, and even risking life; consequently the by-laws have been of the greatest benefit, as far as Mr. Smith Barry is concerned, as the oyster-bed is now much better protected.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Geo. Logan.

James R. Barry, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Dublin.

Quantity of Fish conveyed by the Great Southern and Western Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1854.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Salmon,	247	0	0
Herrings,	211	0	0
Other fish,	69	0	0

Quantity of Fish conveyed by the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland for the year ending 31st December, 1854.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	In quantities, Under 10 cwt.	In quantities, Over 10 cwt.
Salmon and turbot,	89	6	1	3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.	2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
Lobsters,	101	6	1		
Cod, hake, herrings, plaices, &c., &c.,	401	19	0	1*s.* 0*d.* „	$9\frac{5}{8}$*d.*; or, at the rate of 16*s.* per ton.
Oysters,	161	7	3		
Gross,	753	19	1		

Applications received by Commissioners.

District or Place to be affected by Application.	Nature of Application.	Observations.
Londonderry District,	To divide the district, making separate district for the Foyle and Bann and their tributaries,	District divided.
Limerick District,	To prohibit draft-net fishing at the Island Point, in River Shannon,	Under consideration.
Ditto,	To divide district,	Ditto.
Drogheda District,	Alteration of close season,	Not granted.
Donegal Bay,	To prohibit trawling in Donegal Bay,	Under consideration.
Cork District,	Change of season for Electoral Divisions A. and C.,	Ditto.
Ditto,	To stop net fishing in the Estuaries of Bandon and Arigadeen Rivers during salmon close season,	Ditto.
Limerick District,	Change of season,	Not granted.
Cork District,	To make a by-law prohibiting angling for perch, pike, &c., during salmon close season,	Ditto.
Dublin District,	Change of season,	Under consideration.
Ditto,	To prohibit net fishing in upper waters of River Liffey,	Ditto.
Ditto,	Increase of licence duties,	—
Sligo District,	To divide the district,	—
Waterford District,	To change season,	

Appendix.

Report of Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1854.

By-laws, Orders, &c., made by the Commissioners.

District or Place to be affected by By-law.	Nature of By-law, Order, &c.	Date.
Belfast Lough,	Regulating trawling,	25th October, 1854.
Cork District,	Increasing licence duty on cross lines to 30s., and draft nets used in the upper waters £2,	15th November, 1854.
Ditto,	Change of season,	18th December, 1854.
Killarney District,	Ditto,	13th January, 1855.

Applications to form Oyster Beds.

Name.	Place.	Observations.
John Richards,	Blacksod Bay,	Licence granted.
Roger Dodwell,	Ditto,	Under consideration.

Schedule of Licence Duties received by the Boards of

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1853.																	1853. Total Amount received for Licence Duties in 1853.	1853. Average Number employed.
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Trammel Nets £5	£ s. d.	
1. Dublin,	160	–	–	13	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107 0 0	245
2. Wexford,	33	–	–	29	–	4	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85 10 0	251
3. Waterford,	69	54	118	11	14	–	–	1	–	9	22	6	27	–	–	–	–	346 0 0	903
4. Lismore,	55	37	7	7	–	–	1	11	3	21	16	2	–	–	–	–	–	333 15 0	362
5. Cork,	74	20	–	47	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	158 0 0	456
6[1]. Skibbereen,	13	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 10 0	61
6[2]. Bantry,	2	–	–	12	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36 10 0	102
6[3]. Kenmare,	33	–	–	11	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	63 10 0	149
7. Killarney,	80	9	2	48	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	157 10 0	410
8. Limerick,	163	32	22	67	–	–	5	38	24	29	–	13	227	–	–	–	–	754 0 0	1,576
9. Galway,	55	15	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	–	–	–	–	80 10 0	152
10[1]. Ballynakill,	19	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	38 0 0	79
10[2]. Bangor,	12	1	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	27 10 0	61
11. Ballina,	55	–	–	12	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	12	–	162 10 0	173
12. Sligo,	22	–	–	9	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	47 0 0	98
13. Ballyshannon,	50	2	1	–	7	1	–	14	–	–	–	5	–	–	24	–	–	247 0 0	185
14. Letterkenny,	17	–	–	6	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	40 10 0	74
15. Londonderry,	39	28	1	65	1	99	3	23	–	12	–	5	74	–	–	–	–	518 2 7	861
16. Ballycastle,	18	–	–	2	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	203 10 0	196
17. Drogheda,	57	11	5	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	40	–	–	–	–	136 15 0	415

The estimate of the average number of

Salmon Rods, 1 man.	Draft Nets, 6 men.	Pole Nets, 3 men.
Cross Lines, 2 men.	Drift Nets, 5 do.	Bag Nets, 4 do.
Snap Nets, 4 do.	Trammel Nets, 2 do.	Fly Nets, 4 do.

LICENCES to form or plant OYSTER BEDS.

Licence granted to	Place.	Date.
Burton Bindon, . . .	Carlingford Lough, ...	1st July, 1854.
Hon. D. Plunket, . .	Killery Harbour, ...	15th November, 1854.
J. K. Boswell, . . .	Bunowen Bay, ...	Ditto.

MOUTHS of RIVERS defined.

Name of River.	Date of Order defining Mouth of River.
Roe, ...	1st March, 1855.
Sneem, ...	24th January, 1855.
Finnehy, ...	Ditto.
Glyde and Dee, ...	1st March, 1855.

CONSERVATORS in Ireland for the Years 1853 and 1854.

Number and Description of Licences sold in 1854.																	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	Increase or Decrease between 1853 and 1854.			
1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Trammel Nets £5	Amount of Licence Duty.	Per centage on Poor Law Valuation.	Total Amount received.	Average Number employed.	Increase in Amount.	Decrease in Amount.	Increase in Number employed.	Decrease in Number employed.
																	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
138	–	–	12	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90 10 0	1 0 0	91 10 0	217	—	15 10 0	—	28
11	–	–	32	–	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	285	14 10 0	—	34	—
5	6	131	1	12	–	–	3	–	8	27	9	25	–	–	–	–	364 10 0	28 10 0	392 0 0	957	46 0 0	—	54	—
79	61	5	4	–	–	–	13	3	22	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	338 15 0	40 0 0	378 15 0	412	45 0 0	—	50	—
213	27	–	50	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	220 10 0	—	220 10 0	508	62 10 0	—	52	—
15	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 0 0	—	24 0 0	81	5 10 0	—	20	—
1	–	–	16	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38 10 0	—	38 10 0	120	2 0 0	—	18	—
35	1	–	10	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	64 2 6	1 0 0	65 2 6	159	1 12 6	—	10	—
8	13	4	18	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	4	17	–	–	–	–	183 0 0	—	183 0 0	474	35 10 0	—	61	—
18	31	26	62	–	–	10	41	37	27	–	13	225	–	–	–	–	788 10 0	—	788 10 0	1,627	34 10 0	—	51	—
37	17	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	76 0 0	—	76 0 0	101	—	4 10 0	—	51
3	–	–	13	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	39 10 0	—	39 10 0	112	1 10 0	—	33	—
8	–	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	28 10 0	—	28 10 0	73	1 0 0	—	12	—
14	–	–	14	3	–	–	6	–	–	–	10	12	–	–	–	–	156 0 0	—	156 0 0	175	—	6 10 0	2	—
27	–	–	13	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	51 0 0	9 0 0	60 0 0	141	13 0 0	—	43	—
58	2	1	–	7	1	–	14	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	197 0 0	50 0 0	247 0 0	153	—	—	—	32
21	–	–	10	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	52 0 0	—	52 0 0	102	11 10 0	—	28	—
71	31	–	86	5	150	5	22	–	14	–	6	100	–	–	–	–	567 10 0	—	—	1,344	—	49 7 5	483	—
16	–	–	3	–	1	–	32	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	187 5 0	—	187 5 0	173	—	16 5 0	—	23
22	8	6	30	–	–	5	22	–	14	–	6	5	26	–	–	–	91 0 0	—	91 0 0	408	—	42 15 0	—	7

men employed is made up as follows:—

Stake Nets, . . 4 men.	Gap, Eye, &c. . . 2 men.	Loop or Frame Nets, . 1 man.
Head weirs, . . 1 man.	Sweepers, . . 6 do.	Trammel Nets, . . 1 do.
Box, crib, &c. (every 5) 2 men.	Coghills, . . 1 man.	

APPENDIX.

Report of Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1854.

ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators as

Number and Name of District.	General state of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries.	Whether the Take of Spring Fish this Year has been more or less productive, and the Prospects for present Season.	Whether the Take of Salmon in 1854 was more or less productive than in 1853.	Average price of Salmon obtained by the Captors.
1.—Dublin, .	A great improvement is visible; the salmon fisheries very much improved.	Owing to storms and floods, the take has not been very good.	It has been more productive.	From 10*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.
2.—Wexford, . .	A gradual improvement, with a growing disposition to respect the law as it now stands, being found more equitable than it was supposed to be; improved since 1849, and every prospect of further improvement.	No spring fish as yet, but the prospect is good.	Yes; more.	About 6*d.* per lb.
3.—Waterford, .	Improved since 1849, wonderfully; every prospect of further improvement.	As productive as last year; but it would have been much more so, were it not for the wholesale destruction of spawning fish in the upper waters.	Decidedly more productive.	Highest price is 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and lowest price 1*s.* 2*d.*
4.—Lismore, . .	Appears good; very much improved, and a further improvement may be expected.	A fair take of spring fish, and a good prospect for remainder of season.	Much more productive.	About 1*s.* per lb.
5.—Cork, . .	Improved in every portion of this district.	The take of spring fish has been very great up to end of March.	Greater.	1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.
6[1].—Skibbereen, .	Very good; they have improved and are likely to continue.	No spring fish taken this year yet; spring salmon do not come up in this district till 10th June.	Last year was more productive.	About 4*d.* per lb.
6[2].—Bantry, . .	There are prospects of fish; it has improved and is further expected.	No spring fish yet taken.	It has been.	6*d.* per lb.
6[3].—Kenmare, . .	Progressively improving and greatly improved.	Spring fish scarcely known in this district.	Take of fish was larger last year.	About 5*d.* per lb.
7.—Killarney, . .	A gradual improvement since the year 1850, which is likely to continue.	The take a little more productive this season; prospects seem fair.	It has been much more productive.	About 1*s.* per lb., and 6*d.* latter end of season.
8.—Limerick, . .	Very prosperous; considerably improved; the prospects good.	Up to present time the take of spring fish has not been as productive, but the severity of the weather is assigned to be the cause.	Considerably more productive.	Present price is 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
9.—Galway, . .	Much improved, and at present very good prospects.	Improved, and there is an anticipation of good results.	More productive.	10*d.* per lb.
10[1].—Ballynakill, .	Improving every year to a great extent.	Much about the same ratio; prospects likely to be productive.	More productive.	About 6*d.* per lb.
10[2].—Bangor, . .	Much improved; very good prospects.	Spring fish, up to the present, more productive.	Much more productive.	6*d.* per lb.
11.—Ballina, . .	Improving; can form no opinion as to further improvement.	Less productive up to the present.	Rather more.	3½*d.* or 4*d.* per lb.
12.—Sligo, . .	Improving for the last two years.	Take of spring fish this season much more than last, and a good prospect.	More productive.	About 10*d.* per lb.
13.—Ballyshannon, .	Improving; and good appearance of further improvement.	Take of spring fish much the same as last year.	Considerably greater.	About 5*d.* per lb.
14.—Letterkenny, .	Improving; they have not improved since 1849.	Rather more productive than last season, so far.	More productive.	About 7*d.* per lb.
15.—Londonderry, .	Season being late, no opinion can be formed; they have improved.	No salmon taken this year as yet, in either Foyle or Bann.	Much less.	——
16.—Ballycastle, .	Not very satisfactory as to productiveness; rather on the decrease.	The take of spring fish rather less.	Rather less.	From 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
17.—Drogheda, .	Rather improving, and improved since 1849.	Take on the low water not so good, but it is owing to high water in the river; prospects fair.	Better.	18*d.* to 19*d.* per lb.

to the State of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

Whether Salmon purchased chiefly for Exportation or Home Consumption.	The amount of Protection during Close Season of 1854, as compared with preceding year of 1853.	Whether the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the Rivers has been greater or less than preceding Year.	Whether the quantity of Fry appearing in Rivers this Spring is greater or less than preceding Spring of 1854.	Suggestions from Conservators.
Yes; double the quantity.	Considerable, when the small amount of funds and the anomalous state of the law as to fines is considered.	Considerably greater.	Considerably greater.	Netting on the upper waters to be stopped; by By-law and tidal portion to stop fishing on 1st July in each year.
For exportation, about 20 to 1.	At least three-fold more.	Much greater.	This is a late river, and later this season in particular.	A further shortening of the open season would be most desirable.
Purchased for exportation.	Cannot state particulars.	Much greater for some time.	Unable to afford information on this head.	—
Almost exclusively for exportation.	The same; about 34 bailiffs kept constantly employed.	Greater than for many years; may say double.	Spawning season very late this year; no fry as yet; fish still on the beds.	Change of season.
Chiefly for exportation.	Protection decidedly greater.	Much greater.	About the same quantity.	—
Very little for exportation.	Much the same.	Much greater.	No fry have shown in our rivers yet.	Change of season; and pass over mill weirs in river Ilen.
All for exportation.	The same.	Something greater.	Something the same.	—
Three-fourths for exportation.	Better than any former year.	Greater.	Greater this year.	Fisheries are likely to suffer in consequence of the Fines and Penalties Act.
Purchased for exportation.	Much about the same.	Much greater.	No means of knowing, owing to floods.	—
Greater portion for exportation.	Increase in protection.	Much greater.	Owing to the high state of the water, fry is not yet observable in any quantity; there must be a considerable increase.	If draft net fishing be not prevented at the point of the King's Island, the salmon fisheries of this district will be ruined.
Little or none for exportation.	Much the same.	Much greater.	Far greater.	—
Home consumption.	Much about the same proportion.	By reports, less.	Too early as yet to judge.	Licences to be raised, and fines and penalties to go to the district.
Very little for home supply.	Four times the amount.	Three times the amount.	Impossible yet to form an opinion.	—
Purchased for exportation, but cannot say what proportion it bears to home supply.	Same.	Rather more.	Can form no idea.	—
Chiefly for exportation.	Protection carried out as strictly as possible.	Rather greater.	No fry appeared as yet.	—
All exported, with very little exception.	Protection better.	Greater.	No appearance of fry as yet.	—
All for exportation.	Much the same.	Greater.	Less.	—
Chiefly for exportation.	Equal to preceding year.	Greater.	No appearance as yet.	Raising of license duties to the maximum.
About two-thirds exported.	Staff of keepers not so large, owing to the lowness of the funds.	Something less.	No appearance as yet.	—
Not for exportation.	Protection was less.	Double that of former years.	Cannot be ascertained till May; but a considerable increase is expected.	Change of season.

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST of IRELAND to 1st January, 1855, pursuant to the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1854.			2nd Class employed in 1854.			1st Class employed in 1855.			2nd Class employed in 1855.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Dublin,	From whip of water to Breaches, Co. Wicklow.	J. J. Palmer,	49	156	45	147	436	29	51	150	40	140	510	35
Gorey,	From the Breaches, Co. Wicklow, to the Sluice.	J. Bowie,	211	1,315	114	96	380	63	222	1,380	117	98	390	64
Wexford,	From the Sluice to Fethard.	P. Campbell,	36	130	4	265	1,371	6	43	152	4	275	1,403	6
Waterford,	From Barrow Bar to Ballyvoile Head.	W. G. Mansfield,	46	166	20	252	894	48	48	174	22	256	972	50
Youghal,	From Ballyvoile Head to Ballywilliam Cove.	W. Sterne,	65	391	60	318	1,412	125	69	484	43	321	1,380	154
Cove,	From Ballywilliam Cove to Flat Head.	O. P. Knott,	48	167	8	281	1,252	41	47	161	8	270	1,256	56
Kinsale,	From Flat Head to Inchy Bridge.	J. A. St. Leger,	87	552	60	497	2,982	30	84	588	80	765	4,590	60
Skibbereen,	From Inchy Bridge to Three Castle Head.	W. Taylor,	40	280	25	700	3,000	280	34	193	18	568	2,566	194
Whitehorse,	From Three Castle Head to Whitehorse Head.	W. Townsend,	2	10	4	49	160	18	2	14	2	43	150	26
Castletown,	From Whitehorse Head to Innisherky.	T. Hungerford,	60	215	3	1,670	7,750	120	64	227	4	1,687	7,847	127
Westcove,	From Shirky Island to River Eena or Inny.	J. Adam,	10	30	6	159	700	11	12	40	6	170	720	30
Knightstown,	From Eena River to Castlemaine.	W. Lyons,	1	3	–	131	860	66	1	3	–	190	960	35
Dingle,	From Inch Point to Blennerville.	J. A. Sheans,	15	61	4	152	737	4	15	66	2	113	534	7
Ballyheigue,	From Blennerville to Ballybunion.	H. J. Lawrence,	24	65	10	14	64	3	22	101	–	33	128	–
Kilrush,	From Limerick to Farrahie Bay.	H. G. Austen,	–	–	–	109	324	35	–	–	–	111	330	50

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January, 1854.

Total employed in 1854.			Total employed in 1855.			Increase since 1854.			Decrease since 1854.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commandors of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1855.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
196	592	71	191	660	75	–	68	1	5	–	–	The Fishing Establishment inferior in every respect. The take of fish much less productive. The salmon fisheries not improved. No Curing Establishments. The conflicts less frequent. The habits of the fishermen, quiet, orderly, and peaceable.
307	1,695	177	320	1,770	181	13	75	4	–	–	–	Some improvement in this district. A better class of boats, and somewhat better nets. The fishing has been much less productive than last year. Scarcely any salmon in this district. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts have taken place. The conduct of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
301	1,501	10	318	1,555	10	17	54	–	–	–	–	The condition of the Fishery Establishment considerably worse. No sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive. The salmon fisheries improved. No Curing Establishment. There have been no conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
298	1,060	68	304	1,146	72	6	86	4	–	–	–	The condition of the Fishery Establishment much the same. No sign of improvement. The take of fish very bad. The salmon fisheries improved. No Curing Establishments. There have been no conflicts. The habits of the fishermen remarkably peaceable.
383	1,803	185	390	1,864	197	7	61	12	–	–	–	Generally speaking, the boats and gear are on the decline. No sign of improvement whatever. The last year has been less productive, except at Dungarvan, where it has been more productive. The salmon fisheries have improved. No Curing Establishment in this district. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen peaceable and orderly.
329	1,419	49	317	1,417	61	–	–	15	12	2	–	The Fishing Establishment in this district generally in bad condition and improved. The take of fish less productive. Bag nets and seines are the usual modes, and the take of salmon was greater than the preceding year. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts have taken place. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
584	3,534	90	849	5,178	140	265	1,644	50	–	–	–	The hookers are better found in gear and a superior description of herring nets. Improving a little. The take of fish has not been more productive, rather less than preceding year. Salmon fishing has not improved generally. Two Curing Establishments in Kinsale. No conflicts have taken place; such scenes seldom occur. The fishermen are very orderly and peaceable.
740	3,280	305	602	2,759	212	–	–	–	38	521	93	No regular Fishing Establishment in this district. Boats and gear generally in a very defective state. No sign of improvement within the last three years. The take of fish this year less productive. No salmon fisheries in this district. An attempt was made at a Curing Establishment near Skull a short time ago, but it failed. No conflicts have taken place. The habits of the fishermen generally peaceable and orderly.
51	170	22	45	164	28	–	–	6	6	6	–	The condition of the Fishery Establishment very bad. No sign of improvement. The take of fish not so productive. No Curing Establishments whatever. No conflicts. Very few regular fishermen, and those very peaceable.
1,730	7,065	123	1,751	8,074	131	21	109	8	–	–	–	The condition of the Fishery Establishment not so good. There appears to be no sign of improvement. No marked difference in the take of fish. No Curing Establishments exist. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
169	730	17	182	760	36	13	30	19	–	–	–	The condition of the Fishing Establishment not improving; if any thing, less fish have been taken last year. The salmon fishery at Watervilla improved. Bag nets introduced near Blackwater and Kenmare successfully. No Curing Establishments. The habits of the fishermen are quiet and peaceable.
132	863	66	191	963	35	59	100	–	–	–	31	No established deep sea fishing in this district. Boats are not in good repair, and nets worn out, and the fishermen are too poor to procure new ones. Last year has been more productive. The salmon fisheries have decidedly improved. No new mode of capture introduced. Two Curing Establishments at Killorglin. The fishermen are well disposed. No conflicts occur.
167	798	8	128	600	9	–	–	1	39	198	–	A decrease in sprat boats. Twelve trawlers have been employed with success. Deep herring nets have been used with success, and canoes using long lines get large quantities of cod and ling. Hake have sensibly decreased, but herrings have increased. The capture of salmon very uncertain. The Royal Irish Fisheries Company have one Curing Establishment. No disputes with fishermen; their habits orderly and peaceable.
38	129	13	55	229	–	17	100	–	–	–	13	Considerably lessened in consequence of the number emigrated. No sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive; with the exception of salmon. More salmon were taken last year than for many years previous. No Curing Establishment in this district. No conflicts ever occur. The habits of the fishermen are peaceable.
109	324	35	111	330	50	2	6	15	–	–	–	No sign of improvement in the condition of the Fishing Establishment in this district. The salmon fishings for the last year has been more successful than the previous one, but that for herrings has been a complete failure. One Curing Establishment at Glinn. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST of IRELAND to 1st January, 1855, pursuant to the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1854.			2nd Class employed in 1854.			1st Class employed in 1855.			2nd Class employed in 1855.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Seafield,	From Farrahie Beach to Black Head.	E. J. Morris,	–	–	–	59	159	4	–	–	–	66	181	5
Galway,	From Black Head to Mason Island.	G. H. Clarke,	115	475	105	487	1,200	250	234	1,466	216	591	1,111	198
Clifden,	From Mace Head to Ruanna Point.	A. C. May,	73	283	43	445	1,429	5	58	122	11	601	2,038	6
Westport,	From Ruanna Point to Achill Head.	J. J. Macdonald,	12	43	–	210	843	–	14	49	–	210	843	–
Keele,	From Achill Head to Duna Castle.	R. Quadling,	13	43	–	235	1,020	14	15	38	7	201	893	10
Dulough,	From Duna Castle to Brandy Point.	W. Dawson,	–	–		190	628	48	–	–	–	200	680	14
Dunkeehan,	From Brandy Point to Glensky Cove.	F. Carey,	–	–	–	43	146	10	–	–	–	64	251	–
Ballycastle, Mayo,	From Glensky Cove to Ballina Bridge.	A. Henri,	–	–	–	149	1,028	9	–	–	–	143	998	11
Pullendiva,	From Lower Bridge in Ballina to Lower Bridge in Sligo.	R. K. Thompson,	1	3	–	93	327	–	1	3	–	93	293	–
Mullaghmore,	From Abbey Bridge, Sligo, to Abbey Point, Donegal.	E. G. Elliott,	–	–	–	40	250	100	9	55	–	100	1,000	29
Killybegs,	From Abbey Point, Donegal, to Glen Loch.	C. Blyth,	5	16	6	217	1,067	283	10	33	2	229	1,072	372
Lochrus,	From Glen Lough to Gweebarra Bar.	T. Moore,	–	–	–	50	197	5	Included in Killybegs.					

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January 1854.

Total employed in 1854.			Total employed in 1855.			Increase since 1854.			Decrease since 1854.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1855.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
59	159	4	66	181	5	7	22	1	–	–	–	The condition of the Fishing Establishment has greatly fallen off, the poverty of the fishermen not permitting them to repair their boats or nets when swept away, torn, or damaged. The take of fish less productive. Only one small salmon fishery in this district. No Curing Establishment of any sort. A few fish when left on hands are occasionally cured by the fishermen, and retailed when fish are scarce. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
602	1,075	355	855	2,577	414	223	902	59	–	–	–	Owing to the high price of hemp the trawling vessels are not so well supplied with gear this year, but in nets, and lines, and vessels, there is no deficiency. Last year's harvest fishing was good, and paid most of the boats pretty well, and the fishermen are sanguine as to the hopes of the autumn of this year, and intend going out much earlier than usual. Those whose gear is ready do not seem inclined to wait as formerly for those behind hand. The general condition may be said to be improving; although far fewer men and boats exist, they are better found than before. The winter fishing (round fish) was much better than it has been for years in this bay. The spring fishing with nets and lines was also excellent, but no late or winter herrings in this district. The summer fishing with long lines has never been, I understand, surpassed, and might be carried out with larger vessels to an important extent, as the canoes and yawls are, on a good take, soon laden, and of course return home to discharge, losing valuable time and opportunity of weather. The salmon rivers are as usual. The "Costello" rather declining, which must also be the case with the "Corrib," where the river never was so severely netted in various manners. Only one Curing Station at Galway. The instances of conflicts much less; in fact disorder and fighting seem to have ceased. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable. The registry of vessels very imperfect.
518	1,712	48	662	2,210	17	44	498	–	–	–	31	A decrease in the number of first-class boats, and an increase in those of the second class. The take of fish not more productive than the preceding year. Salmon fisheries much the same. No Curing Establishments at present exist. No conflicts take place. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
222	886	–	224	892	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	No regular Fishing Establishment deserving the name. Boats and gear very indifferent. The take of fish last year less productive. The take of salmon last year successful, and the fish plentiful in the rivers. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
248	1,033	14	216	931	17	–	–	3	32	132	–	No difference in the condition of the Fishery Establishment. There are signs of improvement at Achilbeg. The take of fish not more productive. No salmon fisheries in this district. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
190	628	48	200	680	14	10	52	–	–	–	34	Boats and gear improved, as compared with 1844. No sign of improvement within the last three years. Great failure in the take of herring and mackerel. Long line fishing much the same. The salmon fisheries in this district are very much improved. Bag nets are used with great success. Only one Curing Establishment in the district. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
43	146	19	64	251	–	21	105	–	–	–	19	The Fishing Establishment very much reduced in consequence of the famine. There are signs of improvement. The people are recovering slowly but surely. There was a pretty good take of fish last year, and they brought high prices. Plenty of salmon, but very few taken. No bag nets used. No Curing Establishment exists. Attempts have been made, and fish cured by the peasantry. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
149	1,028	9	143	998	11	–	–	2	6	30	–	The general condition of the Fishery Establishment is bad. The take of fish less productive. The salmon fisheries, generally speaking, in this district, failures. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts have taken place. The habits of the fishermen are orderly and peaceable.
94	330	–	94	296	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	The condition of the Fishing Establishment not improved. The take of fish more productive than the preceding in salmon. Bag nets have been tried. No Curing Establishments. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.
40	250	100	109	1,055	29	149	805	–	–	–	71	The boats and gear generally in good order. A little improvement in this district. The take of fish generally less productive. The salmon fisheries improved. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen peaceable and orderly.
222	1,083	289	239	1,105	374	17	22	85	–	–	–	The condition of the Fishery Establishment worse in every respect. Not the slightest sign of improvement. The take of fish fallen off. Salmon fishing last season more productive than the preceding one. No Curing Establishments whatever. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen peaceable.
50	197	5	Included in Killybegs.						–	–	–	The general condition of the Fishery Establishment much worse. No sign of improvement. The take of fish more productive. A small take of herrings, but no nets in the country to take them. The salmon fisheries have improved. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST of IRELAND to 1st January, 1855, pursuant to the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1854.			2nd Class employed in 1854.			1st Class employed in 1855.			2nd Class employed in 1855.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Rutland,	From Gweebarra Bar to Bloody Foreland.	F. Collins,	–	–	–	325	1,217	78	1	4	–	302	1,069	76
Sheephaven,	From Bloody Foreland Point to Fannet Point.	R. Heard,	–	–	–	273	1,053	190	–	–	–	245	995	174
Rathmullen,	From Fannet Point to Ramelton, the East side of Lough Swilly.	M. Knox,	1	3	1	30	40	80	1	3	1	30	40	80
Carne,	From Leenan Bay to Innishowen Head.	G. S. Penfold,	–	–	–	96	535	22	–	–	–	110	590	23
Greencastle,	From Innishowen Head to Down Hill.		8	24	–	134	560	19	6	18	–	136	554	19
Ballycastle,	From Magilligan Point to Mountain Stream, South of Drumnasloe.	J. A. Abbott,	2	9	–	235	500	40	–	–	–	211	587	37
Carrickfergus,	From Drumnasloe to Bars Port.	G. H. Gardner,	10	32	5	197	553	67	9	35	3	197	512	121
Donaghadee,	From Bars Port to Ballyquinton.	R. Studdert,	111	502	19	601	1,256	201	115	514	19	595	1,238	182
Strangford,	From Ballyquinton to Sheepland Head.	R. Studdart,	8	68	10	455	1,400	50	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newcastle,	From Gunn's Island to River Foott.	C. J. Austin,	3	16	–	101	306	40	–	–	–	211	462	63
Carlingford,	From River Foott to Ballagan Point.	C. Servante,	9	38	–	287	963	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dundalk,	From Ballagan Point to Maiden Tower.	W. Henn,	3	16	2	116	460	88	12	63	2	296	906	93
Malahide,	From Maiden Tower to whip of water.	J. Irwin,	53	325	46	60	227	6	51	298	48	47	152	7

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January 1854.

Total employed in 1854.			Total employed in 1855.			Increase since 1854.			Decrease since 1854.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1855.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
325	1,217	78	303	1,073	76	–	–	–	22	144	2	Very little improvement in either boats or gear. No sign of improvement whatever. The take of fish less, if possible. Salmon fishing in the Gweebore improved. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen peaceable.
273	1,053	190	245	995	174	–	–	–	28	58	16	The condition of the Fishery Establishment not improving. The boats and gear very bad. The take of fish rather more productive, owing to some strange boats from Portrush having commenced to fish on this coast. The natives fish in small canvas curraghs, which are not adapted for deep-sea fishing, as their gear is not a proper description for the take of large fish. The salmon fisheries generally improved. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. Fishermen orderly.
31	43	81	31	43	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	Much fallen off from want of means to purchase boats, &c. No sign of improvement. The take of fish more productive, except salmon. The salmon fisheries greatly fallen off. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The conduct of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
96	535	22	110	590	23	14	55	1	–	–	–	A great falling off in the number of boats and in the state of their gear, owing to the extreme poverty of the fishermen. The take of fish last year less productive. The salmon fisheries improved. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts have occurred. The habits of the fishermen are peaceable and orderly.
142	584	19	142	572	19	–	–	–	–	12	–	The general condition of the Fishery Establishment not so good as in 1844. No sign of improvement. The take of cod fish more productive. Trawling much worse than last year. Salmon fishing greatly improved this last season. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
237	509	40	211	587	37	–	78	–	26	–	3	No improvement since 1844 as to boats and gear. The take of fish last year has been much the same as preceding year. The salmon fisheries have not improved lately. A Curing Establishment formed at Port Ballintra has been given up. No Curing Establishment at present in existence. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen peaceable.
207	585	72	206	547	124	–	–	52	1	38	–	No improvement, and as far as can be ascertained very little sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive. No salmon fishery in this district. No Curing Establishments. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceably inclined.
702	1,758	220	700	1,752	201	8	–	–	–	6	19	No improvement in this district. The take of fish less productive. Very few salmon caught on this coast. Pole nets, with small meshes, are used in Lough Strangford, much to the injury of the fishing on the coast. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen peaceable, but they do not conform to the laws with regard to the size of the meshes.
463	1,468	60	Included in Donaghadee District.									
104	322	40	211	462	63	107	140	23	–	–	–	The condition of the Fishing Establishment much worse than in 1844. The take of fish less productive last year. The salmon fisheries not improved. No Curing Establishment. Conflicts less frequent. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
296	1,001	7	Return included in Newcastle and Dundalk Districts, Carlingford not being a Fishery District.									
119	476	90	308	969	95	189	493	5	–	–	–	No improvement in the condition of the Fishing Establishment. The take of fish less productive. The salmon fisheries have not improved. No Curing Establishment, or any attempt made to cure fish. No conflicts have taken place. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.
113	552	52	98	450	55	–	–	3	15	102	–	The first-class vessels at Skerries and Howth improved, but retrograded very much at Balbriggan and Baldoyle. Almost all the second-class boats are very defective and without any sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive, except at Rush, where it has been more productive. No salmon fisheries in this district. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.

TABLE showing the Close Seasons for Salmon and Trout in the different Districts

No. and Name of District.	Counties or Parts of Counties comprised within District.	Principal Rivers in District.	Close Fixed by Tidal.
1. Dublin,	Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow.	Swords or Meadow Water, Tolka, Liffey, Bray, Vartrey, Rathnew.	1st September to 31st January.
2. Wexford,	Wicklow, Carlow, Wexford.	Potter, Avoca, Courtown or Owenavarra, Sow, Blackwater, Slaney, Barrow.	1st September to 31st January.
3. Waterford,	Queen's, King's, Kildare, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford.	Suir, Nore, Barrow, Mahon, Stradbally, Dolligan, Colligan.	1st September to 31st January.
4. Lismore,	Cork.	Blackwater, Bride, Finnisk.	1st September to 31st January.
5. Cork,	Cork.	Lee, Carrigaline, Bandon, Arigadeen, Owenabuoy.	1st September to 31st January.
6[1]. Skibbereen,	Cork.	Owenahinchy, Roury, Ilen, Leamavadarra, Ballydehob.	1st September to 31st January.
6[2]. Bantry,	Cork.	Four-mile-water, Dounemark, Ouvane or Ballylickey, Snave, Glengarriffe, Maganigan, and Adrigole.	1st September to 31st January.
6[3]. Kenmare,	Cork, and small portion of Kerry.	Owenshagh, Croanshagh, Clonee, Sneem, Sheen, Roughty, and Blackwater.	1st September to 31st January.
7. Killarney,	Kerry.	Laune, Maine, Carra, Currane, Inny, Fartagh or Valentia, Carhan, Ownagare, and Beagh.	1st September to 31st January.
8. Limerick,	A small portion of Leitrim, Roscommon, King's, Longford, Westmeath, Limerick, and Clare.	Shannon, Cashen, Feal, Geale, Fergus, Maigue, Askeaton, Deel.	1st September to 31st January.
9. Galway,	Galway, and a portion of Clare.	Corrib, Furboe, Spiddle, Costelloe, Ballinahinch.	1st September to 31st January.
10[1]. Ballinakill,	A portion of Clare, Galway, and Mayo.	Clifden, Renvill, Ass or Errive, Delphi or Bundorragha.	20th August to 31st January.
10[2] Bangor,	Mayo.	Newport, Burrishoole, Ballycroy, Munhim, Owenmore, Glenamoy.	20th August to 31st January.
11. Ballina,	Mayo, and a portion of Sligo.	Owenmore, Rathfran, Moy, Easkey.	20th August to 31st January.
12. Sligo,	Sligo.	Dromore, Sligo or Garrogue, Ballisodare, Drumcliff.	20th August to 31st January.
13. Ballyshannon,	Fermanagh, Donegal, Cavan, and Monaghan.	Bundrowes, Erne, Eask, Inver, Bruckley, Ballydore, Glen.	Part. 20th August to 31st Jan. Part. 1st Sept. to 31st January.
14. Letterkenny,	Donegal.	Ardara, Owenca, Owencocker, Gweebara, Rathmelton, Leenane, Farran, Buncrana, Glen, Gweedore, Clady, Ballyness, Larka, Owengarrig.	20th August to 31st January.
15[1]. Londonderry,	Londonderry, Tyrone, and portion of Donegal.	Foyle, Roe, Faughan, &c.	Part. 1st Sept. to 31st January. Part. 20th August to 31st Jan.
15[2]. Coleraine,	Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, Antrim, Monaghan.	Bann, Maine, Blackwater, &c.	Part. 1st Sept. to 31st January. Part. 20th August to 31st Jan.
16. Ballycastle,	Antrim.	Bush, Ballycastle, Cushendun, Cushendal, Glenariff, Glenarm, Faire or Larne.	20th August to 31st January.
17. Drogheda,	Louth, Meath.	Dundrum, Castlewellan, Kilkeel, Annagassen, Boyne, Nannywater.	1st September to 31st January.

in Ireland, as fixed by Statute Law or the Order of the Commissioners.

Seasons.				
Statute Law.	Fixed by Order of Commissioners.		For Rod Fishing.	Date of Order of Commissioners.
Freshwater.	Tidal.	Freshwater.		
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—
1st Sept. to last day of February.	29th Sept. to last day of Feb., (but fixed nets 14th Sept. to last day of February.)	29th Sept. to last day of Feb., (but fixed nets 14th Sept. to last day of February.)	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	3rd July, 1854.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—
1st Sept. to last day of February.	Electoral Division B. 1st September to 1st March.	Electoral Division D. 1st September to 1st April.	Electoral Division C. 29th Sept. to last day of Feb. Electoral Division D. 29th September to 1st April.	18th December, 1854.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—
1st Sept. to last day of February.	31st July to 1st January.	31st May to 1st January.	30th Sept. to 31st January.	13th January, 1855.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	13th August to 11th February.	13th August to 11th February. Electoral Divisions C, D. 13th August to 1st May.	15th Sept. to 11th February.	19th February, 1855.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—
20th August to 31st January.	1st September to 31st January.	1st Sept. to last day of February.	29th Sept. to last day of Feb	14th July, 1849.
20th August to 31st January.	1st September to 31st January.	1st Sept. to last day of February.	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	14th July, 1849.
20th August to 31st January.	—	—	20th August to 31st January.	—
20th August to 31st January.	—	—	20th August to 31st January.	—
Part. 20th August to 31st Jan. Part. 1st Sept. to last day of Feb.	—	—	Part. 20th August to 31st Jan. Part. 29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—
20th August to 31st January.	1st August to 31st December.	20th August to last day of Feb.	1st Sept. to last February.	12th January, 1854.
Part. 1st Sept. to last day of Feb. Part. 20th August to 31st Jan.	1st September to 31st January.	1st Sept. to last day of February.	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	8th July, 1850.
Part. 1st Sept. to last day of Feb. Part. 20th August to 31st Jan.	1st September to 31st January.	1st Sept. to last day of February.	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	8th July, 1850.
20th August to 31st January.	1st September to 31st January.	1st Sept. to last day of February.	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	8th July, 1850.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—

APPENDIX.

Report of Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1854.

No. 3.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS received from Clerks of Petty Sessions, relative to prosecutions for Offences against FISHERY LAWS.

Districts,	The number of Petty Sessions Districts in Ireland amounts to,				603
	The number of Petty Sessions Districts in Ireland in which prosecutions for offences against the Fishery Laws have taken place amounts to,				253
Prosecutions,	The number of prosecutions for Fishery offences in year 1853 amounts to,				803
	The number of prosecutions for year 1854 amounts to,				788
	Total number of prosecutions for two years, ending December 31, 1854,				1,591
Coast-guards,	Number of prosecutions by coast-guards,	31			
Constabulary,	Number of prosecutions by constabulary,	244			
Water-bailiffs and others,	Number of prosecutions by water-bailiffs, &c.,	1,316			
					1,591
Convictions,	Out of the number of cases prosecuted, viz., 1,591, the number of convictions amounts to,				1,104
Dismissals,	Number of dismissals amounts to,				487
			£	*s.*	*d.*
Penalties,	The total amount of penalties inflicted for Fishery offences for the two years,		1,703	1	4
	Out of which there has been paid by the parties convicted a sum of,		560	8	2
	Leaving a balance unpaid of,		£1,142	13	2
	For which warrants have been issued, and parties, in some cases, left the country, or for which the parties convicted have suffered imprisonment.				
Costs,	On the number of persons convicted there has been inflicted for costs a sum of,		158	9	9
	Out of which there has been paid,		98	4	1
	Leaving a balance unpaid of,		£60	5	8
Penalties and Costs,	The amount inflicted for penalties and costs in the year 1853 is,		822	5	0
	The amount inflicted for penalties and costs in the year 1854 is,		1,039	6	1
	Total amount of penalties and costs inflicted for Fishery offences for the two years ending December 31, 1854, is,		£1,861	11	1
	Out of which there has been paid a sum of		633	0	9
	Leaving a balance unpaid of,		£1,228	10	4
Nets,	The number of cases in which nets have been forfeited amounts to,	47			
	The number of cases in which nets have been destroyed amounts to,	13			
	The amount received by sale of forfeited nets is,		£0	12	7
Fish,	The number of cases in which fish caught in possession illegally amounts to,	2			
	The amount received by sale of forfeited fish is,		£0	0	0

BYE-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS SINCE 1842.

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

BY-LAW approved by His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT in Council, PROHIBITING TRAWLING in DUBLIN BAY.

The use of the Trawl Nets is hereby prohibited at all times in any part of the Bay of Dublin within or to the westward of the limit formed as follows—namely, by a straight line drawn from the Baily Lighthouse at Howth to the easternmost point of the rocks called the "Mugglins;" thence by a straight line to the southern point of Dalkey Island, thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in direction of the Signal Station on Killiney Hill.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
BROOK T. OTTLEY,
J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners.*

Dated this 10th day of October, 1852.

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

BY-LAW PROHIBITING TRAWLING in GALWAY BAY, approved by His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT in Council.

The use of any Trawl Net or Nets is hereby prohibited at all times in any part of the Bay of Galway, within or to the eastward of a limit formed as follows—namely, by a straight line from Barna Pier in the County of Galway, on the north side of said Bay of Galway, to Gleninagh Castle in the County of Clare, on the south side of said Bay.

Dated at the Office of Public Works, this 22nd day of March, 1843.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
BROOK T. OTTLEY,
J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners.*

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

BY-LAW approved of by His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT in Council, PROHIBITING TRAWLING in LOUGH SWILLY.

The use of any Trawl Net or Nets is hereby prohibited at all times in any part of Lough Swilly, within or to the southward of a limit formed as follows—namely, by a straight line from Knockalla Battery, on the west side of said Lough, to Linsfort Church on the east side of said Lough, all in the County of Donegal.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, this 27th day of June, 1844.

POLLEN FISHERY, LOUGH NEAGH.

The Commissioners acting in execution of an Act, made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and two further Acts since passed amending the same, having had under consideration various applications to authorize the use of certain Nets for the taking of Pollen, have authorized and sanctioned, and do hereby authorize and sanction, that the said fish called and known by the name of Pollen, may be fished for and taken in Lough Neagh during the open season, viz., from 12th day of February, to the first day of October in each year, by trammel or set nets, composed of thread or yarn of a fine texture, being not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh, in no place less than one inch from knot to knot, and from the 15th day of May to the first day of the close time now fixed, viz., the 20th day of August, or hereafter to be appointed for the salmon fishery, by draft nets having a mesh, in no place less than one inch from knot to knot.

HARRY D. JONES,
W. T. MULVANY, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin,
this 22nd day of April, 1846.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108.

BY-LAW PROHIBITING the use of the STROKEHAUL or STROKEALL and SNATCH, &c., in the River GALWAY or CORRIB, LOUGH CORRIB and LOUGH MASK, and their TRIBUTARIES.

The use of the instrument commonly called and known by the name of Strokehaul, otherwise Strokeall or Snatch, or any other such instrument, is hereby prohibited at any time or season in any part of the River Galway, or Corrib, Lough Corrib, or Lough Mask, or any of them, or of any of the tributaries of said river and loughs respectively, situate in the county of the town of Galway, and counties of Galway and Mayo respectively.

Any person using any such instrument as aforesaid, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

JOHN RADCLIFF,
WM. T. MULVANY, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Board of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin,
this 24th day of July, 1846.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; and 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92.

BY-LAWS.

First.—Trawl fishing is hereby forbidden on or off the coast of the county of Wexford, in all places where there are boats engaged in herring or mackerel drift net fishing.

Second.—Trawl boats engaged in fishing on or off the said coast of the county of Wexford shall always keep at a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for herrings or mackerel with drift nets.

Third.—Whenever herring or mackerel boats shall commence drift net fishing in any place whatever, on or off the said coast of the county Wexford, the trawl boats which may be already fishing in such place shall depart therefrom, and shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from the said drift net herring or mackerel boats.

WM. T. MULVANY,
J. REDMOND BARRY,
WM. J. FFENNELL, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Dublin, this 20th day of April, 1849.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; and 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92.

BY-LAWS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS.—DUNGARVAN BAY.

First.—The use of the trammel, and every other fixed or moored net, (except bag or the nets for the taking of salmon), is hereby prohibited at any time or season, in the entrance of Dungarvan Bay, within the limit formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due east and west, through the northernmost point of Helvick Head, in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, and a line passing due east and west, through the southernmost point of Ballinacourty Head, in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, in the county of Waterford.

Second.—The setting of any such trammel or moored net, athwart, or within 200 yards of any boat, *which at the time of setting such net* shall be moored, and the crew thereof engaged in line fishing, is hereby prohibited.

Third.—To every train of such trammel or moored nets, shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be printed, in clear, legible characters, not less than one inch in length, in white, upon a black ground, the letter of the district, and the name of the owner to which such net belongs.

Fourth.—On or off the coast of Waterford, to the north and east of the line aforesaid, passing through Ballinacourty Head, as aforesaid, and on or off the coast of Waterford to the south and west of the line aforesaid, passing through Helvick Head as aforesaid, such trammel or moored nets may be set, and remain set, or in the water, from the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon of one day, until the hour of nine of the clock in the forenoon of the next following day, during the months of January, March, October, November, and December, in each year; and from five of the clock in the afternoon of one day, to the hour of seven of the clock in the forenoon of the next following day, during the months of May, June, July, August, and September, in next year.

Fifth.—Any person acting contrary to any of the foregoing by-laws, rules, and regulations, is hereby made subject and liable to penalty not exceeding £5.

HARRY D. JONES,
J. RADCLIFF,
THOS. A. LARCOM,
J. REDMOND BARRY,
WM. J. FFENNELL, } *Commissioners.*

Dated this 4th day of July, 1849, at the Office of Public Works, Dublin.

Approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, 31st October, 1849

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

BY-LAW approved of by His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT in Council.

The use of trawl nets is hereby prohibited at all times on any part of the coast of the counties of Dublin, Louth, and Down, within or to the westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line drawn from the nose of Howth to the eastern point of Saint Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the county of Dublin; and from the eastern point of Saint Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the county of Dublin, to Clogher Head, in the county of Louth; and from said Clogher Head to Dunany Point, in the county of Louth; and from said Dunany Point to Cranfield Point, in the county of Down.

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Dublin, this Fourteenth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one.

J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners of Public*
WM. T. MULVANY, } *Works and Fisheries.*

WM. J. FFENNELL, } *Inspecting Commissioner of Fisheries in Ireland.*

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

BY-LAW.

The use of trawl nets is hereby prohibited at all times on any part of the coast of the county of Down, within a straight line drawn from Hellyhunter Rock, off Cranfield Point, to Saint John's Point, both in the county of Down.

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Dublin, this Third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one.

RICHARD GRIFFITH,
THOMAS A. LARCOM,
J. RADCLIFF,
Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries.

J. REDMOND BARRY,
WM. J. FFENNELL,
Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

BY-LAW approved of by his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT in Council.

The use of trawl nets is hereby prohibited at all times, within that part of the Bay of Dingle in the county of Kerry, lying to the eastward of a straight line from Bulls Head, near Dingle, to Cunnuna, near Valentia, both in the said county of Kerry.

RICHARD GRIFFITH,
THOMAS A. LARCOM,
Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.

J. REDMOND BARRY,
WM. J. FFENNELL,
Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Dublin, this 2nd day of March, 1852.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 88.

BY-LAW approved of by His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT in Council.

The use of trawl nets is hereby prohibited, at all times, within that part of the harbour of Waterford lying to the northward of a straight line drawn from Creden Head in the county of Waterford to Temple Church in the county of Wexford.

RICHARD GRIFFITH,
THOS. A. LARCOM,
Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.

J. REDMOND BARRY,
WM. J. FFENNELL,
Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Dublin, this 2nd day of March, 1852.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

BY-LAWS, RULES and REGULATIONS, approved by the LORD LIEUTENANT in Council.

We, the Commissioners acting in execution of an Act made and passed in the Fifth and Sixth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and the several Acts since passed amending the same, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers by said Acts, or some or one of them, for that purpose in us vested, make the following By-laws, Rules and Regulations, to be observed by all persons employed in the Oyster Fishery, or in fishing for Oysters in Cork Harbour, and the estuaries of the rivers flowing into same :—

First.—That between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of two pounds.

Second.—Every fisherman shall, on the fishing ground, cull all such Oysters as he shall take or catch, and shall not remove from such fishing ground or oyster beds any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall at the same time throw back into the sea, all such gravel and fragments of shells as he shall raise or take while engaged in such fishing; and any person offending in any respect against this by-law, rule or regulation, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of two pounds.

Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the sea, on any oyster bed or oyster fishing ground, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing inju-

rious or detrimental to the oyster fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of two pounds.

Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any oysters within said harbour, or any of the estuaries of rivers flowing into the same; and every person acting contrary hereto, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of five pounds.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, J. RADCLIFF, H. D. HARNESS, *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. REDMOND BARRY, W. J. FFENNELL, *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin, this 28th day of October, 1853.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap 92; 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

BY-LAWS approved of by their Excellencies the LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

GALWAY BAY.

First.—When large shoals of herrings or mackerel shall have set in, in Galway Bay, and while boats are at such time engaged in drift net fishing for taking of herrings or mackerel, trawl fishing in the said bay is hereby prohibited.

Second.—When boats shall commence fishing for herrings or mackerel as aforesaid, all trawl boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from the boats so engaged in fishing for herrings or mackerel, and while so engaged.

R. GRIFFITH, J. RADCLIFF, H. D. HARNESS, *Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.*

J. REDMOND BARRY, W. J. FFENNELL, *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Dublin, this 9th day of January, 1854.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

BY-LAW approved by their Excellencies the LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

RIVER SLANEY.

During the close season for salmon the use of nets of any kind whatsoever is prohibited in the River Slaney, between Ferry Carrig Bridge and the town of Enniscorthy, both in the county of Wexford, and any person offending against this by-law shall forfeit for each offence a sum of five pounds.

R. GRIFFITH, J. RADCLIFF, *Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.*

J. REDMOND BARRY, WM. J. FFENNELL, *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin, this 25th March, 1854.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

BY-LAWS.

First.—The use of trawl nets is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of the Lough of Belfast comprised within a straight line drawn from Grey Point, in the county of Down, to Kilroot Point, in the county of Antrim.

Second.—No net for the capture of fish of any kind (except draft nets for the capture of herrings) of a mesh less than one inch and three quarters of an inch between knot and knot, or angle and angle, to be measured on each side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the net is wet, shall be used in that part of said Lough of Belfast above mentioned and described; and if any person shall offend by using any such net (except draft nets for the capture of herrings as aforesaid) with meshes or openings of less width than aforesaid, such person shall for such offence forfeit and pay a sum of two pounds ten shillings sterling.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, H. D. HARNESS, *Two of the Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

JAMES REDMOND BARRY, WM. J. FFENNELL, *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Dublin, this 25th day of October, 1854.

FISHERIES.—5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; and 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92.

We, the Commissioners, acting in execution of an Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and the several Acts since passed, amending the same, having, by Notice duly published in that behalf, convened a Meeting of the persons possessed of, or interested in, the Fisheries in the district heretofore defined by us, the said Commissioners, as No. 16, or Ballycastle District, the boundaries whereof are from the Point of Portrush, in the County of Antrim, southwards, to Donaghadee, in the County of Down, with all the rivers, lakes, and their tributaries comprised within, and flowing into said district, for the purpose of deciding whether the period appointed for the close time or season of such Fisheries within said district should cease, and that any other period should be fixed upon by the said Commissioners as the close time or season for such Fisheries should be kept and observed in lieu thereof; and having, in pursuance of such Notice, held such Meeting, We, the said Commissioners, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers and authorities for that purpose in us vested by said Acts, or some or one of them, decide that the period appointed by the said Acts, or some or one of them, viz.,—from the 20th day of August, in any year, to the 31st day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive, for the close time for the Fisheries within that part of the said District, No. 16, hereinbefore mentioned and described, as is situated within the County of Antrim shall cease, and that the close time to be kept and observed within that part of the said district, from henceforth in lieu thereof, shall be as in said Acts respectively mentioned, for the rest of Ireland, and the sea coast thereof, save the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, Londonderry, Mayo, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Sligo, and that part of Antrim not included in said District, No. 16.

THOMAS A. LARCOM,
J. RADCLIFF,
WM. T. MULVANY,
} *Three of said Commissioners.*

Dated this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1850.

FISHERIES.—5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; and 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92.

We, the Commissioners, acting in execution of an Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and the several Acts since passed, amending the same, having, by Notice, duly published in that behalf, convened a Meeting of the persons possessed of, or interested in, the Fisheries in the district heretofore defined by us, the said Commissioners, as No. 15, or Londonderry District, the boundaries whereof are from Malinhead, in the County of Donegal, eastward, to the Point of Portrush, in the County of Antrim, with all the rivers, lakes, and their tributaries comprised within, and flowing into said District, for the purpose of deciding whether the period appointed for the close time or season of such Fisheries within said district should cease, and that any other period should be fixed upon by the said Commissioners as the close time or season for such Fisheries should be kept and observed in lieu thereof; and having, in pursuance of such Notice, held such Meeting, We, the said Commissioners, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers and authorities for that purpose in us vested by said Acts, or some or one of them, decide that the period appointed by the said Acts, or some or one of them, viz.:—from the 20th day of August in any year, to the 31st day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive, for the close time for the Fisheries within that part of the said District, No. 15, hereinbefore mentioned and described as is situated within the Counties of Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, and Antrim, shall cease, and that the close time to be kept and observed within that part of the said district from henceforth in lieu thereof, shall be as in said Acts respectively mentioned, for the rest of Ireland, and the sea coast thereof, save the Counties of Mayo, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Sligo, and that part of Donegal and Antrim not included in said District No. 15.

THOMAS A. LARCOM,
J. RADCLIFF,
WM. T. MULVANY,
} *Three of said Commissioners.*

Dated this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1850.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.—CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON FISHING.

FISHERIES.—5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

We, the Commissioners acting in execution of an Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and the several Acts since passed amending the same, having taken the necessary preliminary steps for the purpose, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf by said Acts or some one of them, do hereby decide, that the

respective periods authorized and directed by the said Acts or any of them, as the close time for fish of the salmon kind, in the District No. 7, heretofore defined and known as the Killarney District, situated within the county of Kerry, or any part thereof, shall cease.

And we, the said Commissioners, do hereby further decide, that the close time for salmon, or fish of the salmon kind, in any estuary, or on the sea coast, or in the tideway of any river or lake, or the part thereof where the tide ebbs and flows, or in any of the lakes within the said district, or in the outlet rivers which flow from said lakes, or any of them, to the sea, to be kept and observed, shall from henceforth be between the 1st day of August in each year, and the 31st day of January in the year following; save that in any part of said lakes and outlet rivers therefrom, above the tideway or portion thereof where the tide ebbs or flows, salmon or fish of the salmon kind may be taken by rod and line only, between the 1st day of August and the 29th September in any year.

And we, the said Commissioners, do hereby further decide, that the close time for salmon and fish of the salmon kind, in the upper or fresh water portion of the rivers or streams which flow into or are tributary to any of the lakes or outlet rivers aforesaid, or the upper or fresh water portion of any other river or stream within said district, flowing directly into the sea or the tideway thereof (exclusive of said outlet rivers), to be kept and observed, shall from henceforth be between the 1st day of August in each year, and the last day of February in the year following, both the said days inclusive; save that in the upper or fresh water portion of any of the rivers or streams last aforesaid, salmon or fish of the salmon kind may be taken by the rod and line only, between the 1st day of August and 29th of September in any year.

R. Griffith,
T. A. Larcom,
J. Radcliff,
W. T. Mulvany. } *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

Jas. R. Barry, } *Inspecting Commissioner of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated this 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1852.

Repealed by order, dated 13th January, 1855.

Limerick District.—Close Season.

Fisheries.—5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

We, the Commissioners, acting in execution of an Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and the several Acts since passed amending the same, having taken the necessary preliminary steps for the purpose, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf by said Acts or some or one of them, do hereby decide that the respective periods authorized and directed by the said Acts, or any of them, as the close time for fish of the salmon kind, and trout, in the District Number 8, heretofore defined and known as the Limerick District, situated in the counties of Galway, Clare, Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary, Roscommon, King's County, Mayo, Sligo, Meath, Queen's, Westmeath, Longford, Leitrim, and Cavan, shall cease. And we, the said Commissioners, do hereby further decide that the close time for salmon, or fish of the salmon kind, and trout, within the said district, to be kept and observed, shall from henceforth be between the thirteenth day of August in each year, and the eleventh day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive, save that in the upper or fresh water portions of said district, salmon, or fish of the salmon kind, or trout may be taken by the rod and line only between the thirteenth day of August and fifteenth of September in any year, and save and except also that in the fresh water portions of the rivers and streams in the electoral divisions of said district, known as the C and D electoral divisions (and which electoral division C has been by said Commissioners heretofore defined as "The whole of the upper or fresh water portions of all rivers, lakes, and their tributaries flowing into the sea, or into the estuary or tidal portion of the river Shannon, on the south side from Dunmore Head, in the county of Kerry, to the city of Limerick;" and which electoral division D has been also, by said Commissioners, heretofore defined as "The whole of the upper or fresh water portions of all rivers, lakes, and their tributaries flowing into the sea, or into the estuary or tidal portion of the river Shannon, on the north side from Hagg's Head, in the county of Clare, to the city of Limerick"), salmon, fish of the salmon kind, or trout shall not be taken by nets of any description, between the eleventh day of February, and first day of May in each year.

Richard Griffith,
Wm. T. Mulvany,
J. Radcliff. } *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. Redmond Barry,
Wm. J. Ffennell, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated this Nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.—CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON FISHING.

FISHERIES.—5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

We, the Commissioners, acting in execution of an Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and the several Acts since passed amending the same, having taken the necessary preliminary steps for the purpose, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf by said Acts, or some or one of them, do hereby decide, that the respective periods authorized and directed by the said Acts or any of them, as the close time for fish of the salmon kind, shall cease, within the District No. 14, heretofore defined and known as the Letterkenny District, situate within the county of Donegal, or any part thereof.

And we, the said Commissioners, do hereby further decide, that the close time for salmon, or fish of the salmon kind, in any estuary, or on the sea coast, or in the tideway of any river, or the part thereof where the tide ebbs and flows, and within one mile in said rivers above said tideway, to be kept and observed, shall from henceforth be between the 1st day of August, in each year, and the 31st day of December in the same year.

And we, the said Commissioners, do hereby further decide, that the close time for salmon, and fish of the salmon kind, in the upper or fresh water portion of any river or stream within said district, to be kept and observed, shall from henceforth be between the 20th day of August in each year, and the last day of February in the year following, both the said days inclusive; save that in the upper or fresh water portion of any of the said rivers or streams salmon or fish of the salmon kind may be taken by the rod and line only between the 20th day of August and 1st day of September in any year.

RICHARD GRIFFITH,
J. RADCLIFF,
H. D. HARNESS, } *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. REDMOND BARRY,
W. J. FFENNELL, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated this 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1854.

WEXFORD DISTRICT.—CLOSE SEASON.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

We, the Commissioners, acting in execution of an Act made and passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and the several Acts since passed amending the same, having taken the necessary preliminary steps for the purpose, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf by said Acts, or some or one of them, do hereby decide that the respective periods authorized and directed by the said Acts or any of them, as the close time for fish of the salmon kind and trout, in the District No. 2, heretofore defined and known as the Wexford District, situated in the counties of Wexford, Carlow, and Wicklow, shall cease. And we, the Commissioners, do hereby further decide, that the close time for salmon or fish of the salmon kind and trout, within the said district to be kept and observed shall from henceforth (save as hereinafter mentioned), be between the twenty-ninth day of September in each year, and the last day of February in the year following, both said inclusive. And we, the said Commissioners, do hereby further decide, that salmon, fish of the salmon kind, or trout, shall not be taken within the said district by bag nets or other fixed engines of any description, after the fourteenth of September in any year.

RICHARD GRIFFITH,
J. RADCLIFF,
H. D. HARNESS, } *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. REDMOND BARRY,
W. J. FFENNELL, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated this Third day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-four.

CORK DISTRICT.

FISHERIES.—5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

We, the Commissioners, acting in execution of an Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and the several Acts since passed amending the same, having taken the necessary preliminary steps for the purpose, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf by said Acts or some one of them, do hereby decide that the respective periods authorized and directed by the said Acts or any of them, as the close time for fish of the salmon kind in that part of the district number 5 heretofore defined and known as the Cork District, situated within the county of Cork, hereinafter mentioned, shall cease.

And we, the said Commissioners, do hereby further decide that the close time for salmon or fish of the salmon kind, in that part of said district situate between Gally Head on the west, and Barry's Head, east of Oyster Haven, on the east, with the several rivers flowing into the sea, between those two points respectively, shall from henceforth be between the first day of September in each year, and the first day of March in the year following, save and except as hereinafter mentioned.

And we, the said Commissioners, do hereby further decide that in the fresh water portions of said rivers and their tributaries, nets of any description for the taking of salmon, or fish of the salmon kind, shall not be used before the first day of April, nor after the first day of September, in any year; and further that in said fresh water portions of said rivers and their tributaries, salmon, or fish of the salmon kind, may be taken by rod and line between the first and twenty-ninth days of September in any year.

Richard Griffith, J. Radcliff, *Two of the Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. Redmond Barry, *One of the Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-four.

Killarney District.—Close Season for Salmon Fishing.

Fisheries.—5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

We, the Commissioners acting in execution of an Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and the several Acts since passed amending the same, having taken the necessary preliminary steps for the purpose, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf by said Acts or some one of them, do hereby decide that the respective periods authorized and directed by the said Acts, or any of them, as the close time for fish of the salmon kind in the District number 7, heretofore defined and known as the Killarney District, situated within the county of Kerry, or any part thereof, shall cease.

And we, the said Commissioners, do hereby further decide that the close time for salmon, or fish of the salmon kind, in any estuary, or on the sea coast, or in the tideway of any river, or the part thereof where the tide ebbs and flows, to be kept and observed, shall from henceforth be between the thirty-first day of July in each year, and the first day of January in the year following.

And we, the said Commissioners, do hereby further decide that the close time for salmon and fish of the salmon kind, in the lakes and in the upper or fresh water portions of the rivers or streams within said district, to be kept and observed, shall from henceforth be between the thirty-first day of May in each year, and the first day of January in the year following, save that in the said lakes and in the upper or fresh water portions of said rivers or streams, salmon or fish of the salmon kind, may be taken by single rod and line, between the thirty-first day of January and the thirtieth of September in each year.

Richard Griffith, H. D. Harness, *Two of the Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. Redmond Barry, Wm. J. Ffennell, *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated this Thirteenth day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Permission to Plant or Form Artificial Oyster Beds.

We, the undersigned, being Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us in that behalf vested, have permitted and by this present writing under our hands do permit the Rev. Denis Mahony of Dromore Castle, in the county of Kerry, Clerk, and John Mahony of Belgrave Place, in the city of Cork, Esq., respectively, to form or plant oyster beds or layings in the places and within the limits hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, the Rev. Denis Mahony in that part of the estuary of the river of Kenmare, outside or adjacent to the townland of Cappanacush east, and of the Islands of Cappanacush and Illawngowla as far as the northern point of Carrignaluinga, of all of which said lands the said Denis Mahony is owner, and same lands being in the parish of Templenoe, barony of Dunkerron South, and county of Kerry; and said John Mahony in that part of the said estuary of river of Kenmare, outside or adjacent to the townlands of Greenanes and Rossacoosane, between the bounds of Cappanacush on the west, and the bounds of Dromcunny and the western point of Illawnreanageagh and the eastern point of Carrigadav on the east, and the southern bounds of the Greenane Islands on the south, of which said last mentioned lands the said John Mahony is owner, and which

same lands are in the said parish of Templenoe, barony of Dunkerron South, and county of Kerry, which said several intended oyster beds or layings are more particularly shown on the annexed map, as marked by the letters A and B, and delineated by plain hatching, for the Rev. Denis Mahony's portion, A, and for said John Mahony's portion, B.

Given under our hands this 5th day of February, 1851.

Richard Griffith,
J. Radcliff,
Wm. T. Mulvany,
J. Redmond Barry,
Wm. J. Ffennell,
} *Commissioners.*

Office of Public Works, Department of Fisheries,
Dublin, 5th day of February, 1851.

Entered, E. Hornsby, Secretary.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Permission to Form or Plant Artificial Oyster Beds.

We, the undersigned, being Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us in that behalf vested, have permitted, and by this present writing under our hands do permit, Thomas Whyte of Cullinamore, in the county of Sligo, Esq., to form or plant oyster beds or layings in the places and within the limits hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in that part of the Bay of Ballisadare, outside or adjacent to the townlands of Cullenduff and Luffertan, from Mr. Samuel Barrett's boundary at Charles Point, in the townland of Cullenduff, to Mr. Thomas Whyte's boundary on the south east side, in the townland of Luffertan, of all of which said lands the said Thomas Whyte is owner, and same lands being in the parish of Killaspugbrone, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, which said several intended oyster beds or layings are more particularly shown on the map annexed, as marked by the letter A, and delineated by the plain hatchings.

Given under our hands this 17th day of November, 1852.

Thomas A. Larcom,
William T. Mulvany,
} *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. Redmond Barry,
Wm. J. Ffennell,
} *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Office of Public Works, Department of Fisheries,
17th day of November, 1852.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Permission to Form or Plant Artificial Oyster Beds.

We, the undersigned, being Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf, have permitted, and by this present writing under our hands do permit, John Christopher Garvey, of Murrisk Abbey, in the county of Mayo, Esq., to form or plant oyster beds or layings in the places and within the limits hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in that part of the bay of Westport, outside or adjacent to the townland of Carrowkeel, and of the island of Cahernaran, and below low-water mark, to the southward of the island of Inisheeny, in the said bay of Westport, of all of which said lands the said John Christopher Garvey is owner; and same lands being in the parish of Oughaval, barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo, which said several intended oyster beds or layings are more particularly shown on the map annexed, as marked by the letters A B, and delineated by plain hatching.

Given under our hands this 17th day of November, 1852.

Thomas A. Larcom,
Wm. J. Mulvany,
} *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. Redmond Barry,
Wm. T. Ffennell,
} *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Office of Public Works, Department of Fisheries,
17th day of November, 1852.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Permission to Plant or Form Artificial Oyster Beds.

We, the undersigned, being Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us in that behalf vested, have permitted, and by this present writing under our hands do permit, John O. Woodhouse, of Portadown, in the county of Armagh, Esq., to form or plant oyster beds or layings in the places and within the limits hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in that part of the bay of Mulroy, outside or adjacent to the townland of Carrowkeel, of which said lands the said John O. Woodhouse is owner, and same lands being in the parish of Tully, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, which said several intended oyster beds or layings are more particularly shown on the annexed map, as marked by the letter A, and tinted blue, and delineated by plain hatching.

Given under our hands this 22nd day of September, 1853.

Richard Griffith, H. D. Harness, *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. Redmond Barry, Wm. J. Ffennell, *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Office of Public Works, Department of Fisheries,
Dublin, 22nd day of September, 1853.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Permission to Plant or Form Artificial Oyster Beds.

We, the undersigned, being Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us in that behalf vested, have permitted, and by this present writing under our hands do permit, Burton Bindon, of D'Olier-street, in the city of Dublin, Esq., to form or plant oyster beds or layings in the places and within the limits hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in that part of the Lough of Carlingford outside or adjacent to the lands of the liberties of Mullatee, in the parish of Carlingford, barony of lower Dundalk, and county of Louth, which said several intended oyster beds or layings are more particularly shown on the annexed map, as marked by the letter A, and tinted blue, and delineated by plain hatching.

Given under our hands this 1st day of July, 1854,

Richard Griffith, J. Radcliff, *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. Redmond Barry, Wm. J. Ffennell, *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Office of Public Works, Department of Fisheries.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Permission to Plant or Form Artificial Oyster Beds.

We, the undersigned, being Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf, have permitted, and by this present writing under our hands do permit, the Honourable David Plunket, of Ashleigh, in the county of Mayo, to form or plant oyster beds or layings in the places and within the limits hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in that part of Killery Harbour outside or adjacent to the lands of Letterecragh and Letterass, in the parishes of Kilgeever and Aghagower, barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo, which said several intended oyster beds or layings are more particularly shown on the annexed map, as marked by the letters A and B, and tinted blue, and delineated by plain hatching.

Given under our hands this 15th day of November, 1854.

Richard Griffith, *Commissioner of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. Redmond Barry, Wm. J. Ffennell, *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Office of Public Works, Department of Fisheries.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Permission to Plant or Form Artificial Oyster Beds.

We, the undersigned, being Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf, have permitted, and by this present writing under our hands do permit, John Knight Boswell, of Doohulla Lodge, in the county of Galway, and Fairview Avenue, Dublin, Esq., to form or plant oyster beds or layings in the places and within the limits hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in that part of Ballyconneely Bay, outside or adjacent to the lands of Emlaghmore, and part of Doohulla, in the parish of Ballindoon, barony of Ballynahinch, and county of Galway, which said several intended oyster beds or layings are more particularly shown on the annexed map, as marked by the letter A, and tinted blue, and delineated by plain hatching.

Given under our hands this 15th day of November, 1854.

Richard Griffith,
J. Redmond Barry,
Wm. J. Ffennell,
} *Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Office of Public Works, Department of Fisheries.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; and 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92.

We, the Commissioners acting in execution of an act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and the several Acts since passed amending the same, having, by notice duly published in that behalf, convened a Meeting of the persons possessed of or interested in the Fisheries in the district heretofore defined by us, the said Commissioners, as No. 10, or Westport District, the boundaries whereof are from Slyne Head, in the county of Galway, (northward) to Benwee Head in the county of Mayo, with all the rivers, lakes, and their tributaries comprised within and flowing into said district, for the purpose of deciding whether the period appointed for the close time or season of such Fisheries within said district should cease, and that any other period should be fixed upon by the said Commissioners as the close time or season for such Fisheries, should be kept and observed in lieu thereof; and having, in pursuance of such Notice, held such Meeting, we, the said Commissioners, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers and authorities for that purpose in us vested by said Acts, or some or one of them, decide that the period appointed by the said Acts, or some or one of them, viz., from the 20th day of August in any year to the 31st day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive, for the close time for the Fisheries within that part of the said district No. 10 hereinbefore mentioned and described, as is situate within the county of Mayo, shall cease, and that the close time to be kept and observed within that part of the said district from henceforth, in lieu thereof, shall be as in said Acts respectively mentioned for the rest of Ireland and the sea coast thereof, save the counties of Antrim, Tyrone, Donegal, Londonderry, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Sligo, and that part of Mayo not included in said district No 10.

R. Griffith,
J. Radcliff,
J Redmond Barry,
} *Three of said Commissioners.*

Dated this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1849

Fisheries.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

River Liffey, in the County of Dublin.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being two of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, acting in execution of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," in pursuance of the powers and authorities in and by said Act to us given, and for the purpose of said Act, have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do hereby define and determine, the mouth or entrance into the sea of the River Liffey, in the county of Dublin, by a straight line from the eastern extremity of the north wall of the Liffey to the long wall at Ringsend, this line being a production or continuation of that of the face of the wall in front of the Lighthouse, and connecting the said eastern extremity of the north wall with the premises of the Ballast Board; the point on the long wall before mentioned where this line will terminate is 411 feet eastward from the western face of Ringsend Quay.

J. F. Burgoyne,
J. Radcliff,
} *Commissioners.*

Office of Public Works, 24th February, 1853.

IRISH FISHERIES.—5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 106.

MOUTH of the RIVER LAUNE, in the County of Kerry.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in and by an act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we have defined, and by this present writing under our hands, for all the purposes of said act, do declare the mouth of the river Laune to be at the point called or known by the name of Lansharragh in the townland of Callinaferey West situate in the parish of Kilcolman, in the said county of Kerry, and to be defined by a straight line from that point to the mouth of the small creek near and leading to Reen Quay, in the townland of Reen, in the parish of Killoughlin, in the county of Kerry.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
BROOK T. OTTLEY,
J. RADCLIFF. } *Commissioners.*

Office of Public Works, 20th April, 1843.

FISHERIES.—5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106.

MOUTH of the River CURRAAN, in the County of Kerry.

In pursuance of the power and authority in us vested in and by an act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we do declare the mouth of the river Curaan to be at a point about 850 feet on the down-stream side of the bridge at Waterville, and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of said Act, define and determine the mouth of the said river Curraan, by a straight line drawn from the southern point of the townland of Waterville to the north-eastern point of the townland of Basslycaun, in the county of Kerry, as shown on the map or tracing at the foot hereof, between the letters A and B.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1st February, 1844.

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

MOUTH of the River DELPHI, otherwise BUNDORRAGHA, in the County of Mayo.

In pursuance of the power and authority in us vested, in and by an Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we do declare the mouth of the River Delphi, otherwise Bundorragha, at Bundorragha, in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of said Act, define and determine the mouth of the said River Delphi, otherwise Bundorragha, by a straight line from the Pier of Bundorragha, and parallel with its face, to the Rock of Pullavale, on the east side of said river, all situate in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo aforesaid.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1st February, 1844.

FISHERIES.—5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

MOUTH of the Conjoined Rivers, SUIR, NORE, and BARROW.

In pursuance of the power and authority in us vested, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we do declare the mouth or entrance into the sea of the conjoined rivers, Suir, Nore, and Barrow, to be at and between Passage East, in the county of Waterford, and Ballyhack, in the county of Wexford; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do for all or any of the purposes of said Act, define and determine the mouth or entrance of said conjoined rivers, at and between Passage East, in the county of Waterford, and Ballyhack, in the county of Wexford, aforesaid, by a straight line drawn from the Magazine Tower, near the north-east point of Passage East, aforesaid, to the point due south of Ballyhack Church, in the county of Wexford, aforesaid, commonly called The Church Point, between the villages of Arthurstown and Ballyhack, aforesaid, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan thereof hereunto annexed.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, this 8th day of February, 1844.

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

MOUTH of the River BLACKWATER, Kenmare Bay.

In pursuance of the power and authority in us vested, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we do declare the mouth of the river Blackwater to be at the point known as the Outer Fishing Rock, on the west side of the said river, in the townland of Derreenafoyle, in the county of Kerry, from thence to the nearest point on the opposite or east side of the said river, in the townland of Dromore Demesne, in the said county of Kerry; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of said Act, define and determine the mouth or entrance of said river by a straight line drawn from the said point, known as the Outer Fishing Rock, on the west side of the said river, in the townland of Derreenafoyle, in the said county of Kerry, to the nearest point on the opposite or east side of same river, in the townland of Dromore Demesne, in the said county of Kerry, situate half a mile, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, below the Blackwater Bridge, and as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan thereof hereunto annexed.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
BROOK T. OTTLEY,
J. RADCLIFF,
} *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, this 7th day of May, 1844.

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

MOUTH of the River OWENSHAGH, County of Kerry.

In pursuance of the power and authority in us vested, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we do declare the mouth of the river Owenshagh to be at Carrignafarnogue, in the townland of Derreen, in the county of Kerry; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of said Act, define and determine the mouth or entrance of said river into the sea by a straight line drawn from the north-west corner of the house called Quay Buildings, belonging to Peter McSweeny, Esq., in the townland of Lauragh, to the eastern point of the rock called Carrignafarnogue or Carrigaganniff, in the townland of Derrreen, as more particularly shown and described on the map or plan in the margin hereof, and all situate in the parish of Twoosist, barony of Glanerough, and county of Kerry aforesaid.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
J. RADCLIFF,
} *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin,
this 23rd day of January, 1845.

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

MOUTH of the River CROANSHAGH, County Kerry.

In pursuance of the power and authority in us vested, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we do declare the mouth of the River Croanshagh to be at Carrigacappul, in the townland of Lauragh Upper, in the county Kerry; and we have defined and determined, and by the present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of said Act, define and determine the mouth or entrance of said river into the sea by a straight line drawn from the northern part of the rock called Carrig-a-Cappul, otherwise "Horse Rock," in the townland of Lauragh Upper, to the point called Reenkillia, in the townland of Reenkillia, as more particularly shown and described on the map or plan in the margin hereof, and all situate in the parish of Twoosist, barony of Glanerough, and county of Kerry, aforesaid.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
J. RADCLIFF.
} *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin,
this 23rd day of January, 1845.

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

MOUTH of the CLOONEE RIVER, County Kerry.

In pursuance of the power and authority in us vested, in and by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we do declare the mouth of the Cloonee River to be at Leillaun, in the townland of Cloonee, in the county of Kerry; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the pur-

poses of said Act, define and determine the mouth or entrance of said river into the sea by a straight line drawn from the northern point of the Beach of Arday strand, in the townland of Arday, directly across, due north, to the little peninsula called Leillaun, in the townland of Cloonee, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan in the margin hereof and all situate in the parish of Twoosist, barony of Glanerough, and county of Kerry, aforesaid.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin,
this 23rd day of January, 1845.

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap 106.

MOUTH of the River SHEEN, County Kerry.

In pursuance of the power and authority in us vested, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we do declare the mouth of the River Sheen to be at Gurtalinny North, in the townland of Greenlane West, in the county of Kerry; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of said Act, define and determine the mouth or entrance of said river into the sea by a straight line drawn from the eastern point of the old Kenmare Church, in the towland of Kenmare, to the western gable of John Lane's house, in the townland of West Greenlane, or Gurtalinny North, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan in the margin hereof, and all situate in the parish of Kenmare, barony of Glanerough and county of Kerry, aforesaid.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin,
this 23rd day of January, 1845.

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

MOUTH of the ROUGHTY, or KENMARE RIVER, County Kerry.

In pursuance of the power and authority in us vested, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we do declare the mouth of the Roughty, or Kenmare River, to be at Killowen, in the townlands of Killowen and Gurtagass, in the county of Kerry; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of said Act, define and determine the mouth or entrance of said river into the sea by a straight line drawn from the point at which the townland of Gurtagass meets the townland of Killowen, at the said Roughty, or Kenmare River, on the north, to the nearest point of the marsh on the south side of the said Roughty, or Kenmare River, in the townland of Gurtalinny North, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan in the margin hereof, and all situate in the parish of Kenmare, barony of Glanerough, and county of Kerry, aforesaid.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin,
this 23rd day of January, 1845.

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

MOUTH of the RIVER EENA, County Kerry.

In pursuance of the power and authority in us vested, in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we do declare the mouth of the River Eena to be at the Ferry-house, in the townland of Emlaghnamuck, in the county of Kerry; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of said Act, define and determine the mouth or entrance of said river into the sea by a straight line drawn from the Ferry-house on the north side of said river, in the townland of Emlaghnamuck, and parish of Prior, to the nearest point of the Murreagh Sand Bank, in the townland of Murreagh, and parish of Drummod, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan in the margin hereof, and all situate in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry, aforesaid.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin,
this 23rd day of January, 1845.

FISHERIES.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106.

MOUTH of the River OWENDUFF, or BALLYCROY, County of Mayo.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," we do declare the mouth of the River Owenduff, otherwise the Ballycroy River, to be at and between the point of land called "Gubbaunduff," or the "Blackpoint, in the townland of Aughness, and county of Mayo on the one shore or bank of the said river, and the point called "Blainakearagh," in the townland of Doona, and said county of Mayo on the opposite shore or bank of said river; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance into the sea of said river by a straight line drawn from the said point of land called Gubbaunduff, or the Blackpoint, to the said point in the opposite shore or bank of the said river called Blainakearagh, aforesaid, in a line with the top of the mountain called "Bunmore," as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan in the margin hereof, and all situate in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, and county of Mayo, aforesaid.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin,
this 23rd day of January, 1845.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic. cap. 108.

MOUTH of the ERRIVE, or ASS RIVER, County Mayo.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and two further Acts, since passed, amending the same, we do declare the mouth of the Errive, or Ass River, to be at the Great Rock, in the townland of Strahatloe, about 68 statute perches (be the same more or less) south of the waterfall at the Ass fishery, in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance into the sea of said river by a straight line drawn from the western point of said Great Rock, in a direct line, due west, to the opposite shore or bank of the said river, in the townland of Letterass, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan in the margin hereof; said lands are all in this barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo, aforesaid. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distance, and the space within which it is, by the said first-mentioned Act, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such fishery,) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of said Errive, or Ass River, defined and determined as aforesaid, and a line half a mile south-west, drawn from the point of Glennagevlagh, near the townland boundary between Glennagevlagh and Letterbrickaun, in the barony of Ross, and county of Galway, to the south-eastern point of the Rock, on the opposite shore, in the townland of Letterass, parish of Kilgeever, barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo, as also more particularly shown and described in the said map or plan in the margin hereof, such space within which the use of draft nets is prohibited being also shown by a blue tint on said map or plan, and the line terminating that space being marked A B.

J. RADCLIFF,
WM. T. MULVANY, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin,
this 15th day of May, 1846.

FISHERIES—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic. cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic. cap. 108.

MOUTH of the GLENARIFF RIVER, County Antrim.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and two further Acts, since passed, amending the same, we do declare the mouth of the Glenariff River to be at a point in the townland of Foriff, 67 yards (be the same more or less) on the down stream side of the bridge at "Waterfoot," parish of Layd, barony of Lower Glenarm, and county of Antrim; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance into the sea of said Glenariff River by a straight line drawn from the said point in the townland of Foriff, in a direct line, due south, to the opposite shore or bank of the said river, in the townland of Warren, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan in the margin hereof, the said line being marked A B on said map or plan, all said lands being in the parish of Layd, barony of Lower Glenarm, and county of Antrim, aforesaid. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distance and the space within which it is, by the said first mentioned Act, prohibited

(save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of said Glenariff River, defined and determined as aforesaid, and a curved line half a mile seaward, meeting the shore on the north side opposite Red Bay Castle, townland of Red Bay, and parish of Layd, and meeting the shore on the south side, in the townland of Warren, near the townland boundary between Warren and Bay, parish of Ardclines, barony of Lower Glenarm, and county of Antrim, aforesaid, as also more particularly shown and described in the said map or plan in the margin hereof, such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited being also shown by a dark etching on said map or plan, and the line terminating such space being marked C D. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distance and the space within which it is, by the above mentioned Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such fishery) to erect or use any stake, weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets, to be between the mouth of said Glenariff River, defined and determined as aforesaid, and a curve line one mile seaward, meeting the shore on the north, in the townland of Bellisk, or Waterford, parish of Layd, aforesaid, and meeting the shore on the south in the townland of Falmacbreed, near the townland boundary between Falmacbreed and Gallanagh, parish of Ardclines, barony of Lower Glenarm, and county of Antrim, aforesaid, as also more particularly shown and described in the map or plan in the margin hereof; such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs or fixed nets is prohibited being also shown by dark and light etching on said map or plan, and the curved line terminating such space being marked E H.

BROOK T. OTTLEY, WM. T. MULVANY, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin, this 22nd day of May, 1846.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic.. cap. 108; and 9 and 10 Vic. cap. 114.

MOUTH of the ADRIGOLE RIVER, County of Cork.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and three further Acts since passed amending the same, we do declare the Mouth of the Adrigole River to be at a point 442 yards (be the same more or less) on the down-stream side of the bridge at Adrigole, parish of Kilcaskan, barony of Bear, and county of Cork. And we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance into the sea of the said Adrigole River by a straight line drawn from the southern side of the church in the Townland of Adrigole to the southern side of the Roman Catholic chapel in the townland of Drumgarvan, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan in the margin hereof; the said line being marked A B on said map or plan; all said lands being in the parish of Kilcaskan, barony of Bear, and west riding of the county of Cork. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine, the points of termination of the distance and space within which it is, by the said first-mentioned Act, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several Fishery within the limits of such Fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon, to be between the mouth of the said Adrigole River, defined and determined as aforesaid, and a curve line, half a mile seaward, meeting the shore on the east side at a point of the townland of Cappaleigh South, and meeting the shore on the west side in the townland of Cappanaparka East, near the island of Illauncreagh, about 350 yards (be the same more or less) north of Reen Bridge; as also more particularly shown and described in said map or plan in the margin hereof; such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited being also shown by a dark coloured etching on said map or plan, and the line terminating such space being marked C D.

HARRY D. JONES, WM. T. MULVANY, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin, the 21st day of March, 1848.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; and 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114.

MOUTH of the GLENGARRIFF RIVER, County Cork.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and three further Acts since passed, amending the same, we do declare the mouth of the Glengarriff River to be at the fall below Cromwell's Bridge, near the junction of the townland boundaries of Cappyaughna, Monteensudder, and Shrone, being in the parish of Kilcaskan, barony of Bear, and West Riding of county of Cork; and

we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance into the sea of the said Glengarriff River to be at the aforesaid fall, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan in the margin hereof, the said line being marked A B on said map or plan. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine, the points of termination of the distance and space within which it is by the said first-mentioned Act prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits of such fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of the said Glengarriff River, defined and determined as aforesaid, and a curve line half a mile seaward, meeting the shore on the north side at a point in the townland of Reenmeen West, near to the eastern corner of the Glengarriff Hotel, and meeting the shore on the south side at a point in the townland of Shrone, aforesaid, about 375 yards (be the same more or less) north-west of the Otter Rock, in Glengarriff Harbour, aforesaid, as also more particularly shown and described in the said map or plan in the margin hereof; such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited being also shown by a dark coloured etching on said map or plan, and the line terminating such space being marked C, D.

Harry D. Jones,
Wm. T. Mulvany, } *Commissioners.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House,
Dublin, this 21st day of March, 1848.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 88.

Mouth of the Dunmoran River, County of Sligo.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts, since passed, and amending the same, we do declare the mouth of the Dunmoran River to be at the seaward or northern extremities of the New Jetties or Piers, built by the Board of Works, at the entrance of the said river into the sea, being in the parish of Templeboy, and barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. And we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance into the sea of the said Dunmoran River by a straight line drawn across the said northern extremities of the said Jetties or Piers, in the townland of Corkaghbeg, parish of Templeboy, and barony of Tireragh, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A B on said map or plan. And we have defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine, the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits of such several fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of the said Dunmoran River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A B, and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius, drawn from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line at points half a mile from said centre point, and on the banks of said river inward of said line at points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described in said map or plan annexed; such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited being also shown by a dark-coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, T, D, E, F. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine, the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits of such several fishery) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets, to be between the mouth of the said Dunmoran River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of said line A B, and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius drawn from said point as a centre seawards from said line, and terminating on the coasts seawards of said line at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed; such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivance for placing, erecting, or using, nets is prohibited, being also shown by dark and light etching on said map or plan, and the curve line terminating such space being marked G, I, H.

J. Radcliff,
Wm. T. Mulvany, } *Two of the Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries.*

J. Redmond Barry,
Wm. J. Ffennell, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House,
this 2nd day of June, 1852.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap., 88.

Mouth of the Snave or Coomhola River, County of Cork.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts since passed amending the same, we do declare the mouth of the Snave or Coomhola River to be at the down-stream side of the New Bridge at Snave, in the parish of Kilmocomogue, Barony of Bantry, and county of Cork. And we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine, the mouth or entrance into the sea of the said Snave or Coomhola River by a straight line drawn from the western side of the New Snave Bridge, in the townland of Snave, to the eastern side of said Bridge, in the townland of Dromduff West, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A, B on said map or plan; all said lands being in the parish of Kilmocomogue, barony of Bantry, and county of Cork. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine, the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits of such several fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of the said Snave or Coomhola River defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line at points half a mile from said centre point, and on the banks of said river inward of said line at points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed; such space within which the use of draft nets is prohibited being also shown by a dark-coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, T, D, E, F. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine, the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits of such several fishery) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets, to be between the mouth of the said Snave or Coomhola River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre seawards from said line, and terminating on the coasts seaward of said line at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described in said map or plan annexed; such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivance for placing, erecting, or using nets is prohibited, being also shown by dark and light etching on said map or plan, and the curve line terminating such space being marked G, I, H.

J. Radcliff, Wm. T. Mulvany, } *Two of the Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries.*

J. Redmond Barry, W. J. Fennell, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, this 2nd day of June, 1852.

Fisheries.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Mouth of the Owvane or Ballylicky River, County of Cork.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts since passed amending the same, we do declare the mouth of the Owvane or Ballylicky River to be at the southern point of the townland of Barnagearagh, on the down-stream side of the bridge at Ballylicky, parish of Kilmocomogue, barony of Bantry, and West Riding of the county of Cork. And we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine, the mouth or entrance into the sea of the said Owvane or Ballylicky River by a straight line drawn from the said point in the townland of Barnagearagh in a direct line due east to the opposite shore or bank of the said river, in the townland of Ballylicky, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A, B on said map or plan, all said lands being in the parish of Kilmocomogue, barony of Bantry, and West Riding of the county of Cork aforesaid. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine, the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits of such several fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of the said Owvane or Ballylicky River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius drawn from said point as a centre seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the

coast seaward of said line at points half a mile from said centre point, and on the banks of said river inward of said line at points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed; such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited being also shown by a dark-coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, T, D, E, F. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine, the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits of such several fishery) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets, to be between the mouth of the said Owvane or Ballylicky River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre seawards from said line, and terminating on the coasts seaward of said line at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described in said map or plan annexed; such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivance for placing, erecting, or using nets, is prohibited, being also shown by dark and light etching on said map or plan, and the curve line terminating such space being marked G, I, H.

J. Radcliff, Wm. T. Mulvany, } *Two of the Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries.*

J. Redmond Barry, Wm. J. Fennell, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, this 2nd day of June, 1852.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Mouth of the River Corrib, County of the Town of Galway.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts, since passed, amending the same, we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands, do for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance of the sea of the river Corrib, by a straight line drawn from the eastern point of Nimmo's or the Slate Pier, in the townland of Townparks, to the south-western point of Rinmore, called Rinmore Point, in the townland of Rinmore, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A, B, on said map or plan, said lands being in the parishes of Rahoon and St. Nicholas, in the county of the town of Galway. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces, within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of the said river Corrib, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line, at points half a mile from said centre point, and on the banks of said river, inward of said line, at points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed; such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited being also shown by a dark-coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, T, D, E, F, and G, H. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets, to be between the mouth of the said river Corrib, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards, from said line, and terminating on the coasts seaward of said line, at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described in said map or plan annexed; such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, or fixed nets, or contrivance, for placing, erecting, or using nets, is prohibited, being also shown by dark and light etching on said map or plan, and the curve line terminating such space being marked K, L, M.

J. Radcliff, Wm. T. Mulvany, } *Two of the Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries.*

J. Redmond Barry, Wm. J. Fennell, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, this 2nd day of June, 1852.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Mouth of the Cashen River, County of Kerry.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts since passed, amending the same, we do declare the mouth of the Cashen River to be between a point in the townland of Ballyeagh, in the parish of Killehenny, barony of Iraghticonnor, and county of Kerry, and a point on the south shore of said river, in the townland of Kilmore, in the parish of Rattoo, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, aforesaid; said points being about 120 statute perches westward of the village Moneycashen, and the line between the said points being also shown by the Ordnance Map as the boundary across the said river between the sea and the aforesaid two baronies. And we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance into the sea of the said Cashen river by a straight line drawn from the said point in the townland of Ballyeagh, in a direct line south-west, to the opposite shore or bank of the said river, in the townland of Kilmore, as more particularly shown and described on the map or plan annexed hereto, the said line being marked A, B, on said map or plan; and we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon, to be between the mouth of the said Cashen River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line, at points half a mile from said centre point, and on the banks of said river, inward of said line, at points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed, such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited being also shown by a dark coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, T, D, E, S, F. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine, the points of termination of the distances and spaces, within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits of such several fishery) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets to be between the mouth of the said Cashen River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards from said line, and terminating on the coasts seaward of said line, at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described in said map or plan annexed, such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivance for placing, erecting, or using nets is prohibited, being also shown by dark and light etching on said map or plan, and the curve line terminating such space being marked G, I, H.

J. Radcliff, Wm. T. Mulvany, } *Two of the Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries.*

J. Redmond Barry, Wm. J. Ffennell, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, this 2nd day of June, 1852.

Fisheries.—Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Mouth of the Bray River, Counties of Dublin and Wicklow.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts, since passed, amending the same, we do declare the mouth of the Bray River to be at the entrance of the river into the sea, being in the parishes of Old Connaught and Bray, baronies of Rathdown, and counties of Dublin and Wicklow. And we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance into the sea, of the said Bray River, by a straight line drawn in a direction from the Martello Tower, on the coast north of said Bray River, in the townland of Cork Great, to the Martello Tower, on the coast south of said Bray River, in the townland of Bray, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A, B, on said map or plan. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of the said Bray River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line, at

points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed; such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited being also shown by a dark-coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, D, E, and F, G. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces, within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets to be between the mouth of the said Bray River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coasts seaward of said line at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described in said map or plan annexed; such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivances for placing, erecting, or using nets is prohibited, being also shown by a dark and light etching on said map or plan, and the curve line terminating such space being marked H, I, K, and L, M.

Richard Griffith, } *Commissioners of Public Works*
H. D. Harness, } *and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. Redmond Barry, } *Inspecting Commissioners of*
Wm. J. Ffennell, } *Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House,
this 7th day of September, 1853.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Mouth of the River Foyle, County of Londonderry.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an act of Parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts, since passed, amending the same, we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance into the sea of the river Foyle to be at Culmore Fort, in the parish of Templemore, and north-west liberties of Londonderry; and we do hereby more particularly determine and define same, by a straight line drawn from the mooring post at the end of the Ferry Slip under said Culmore Fort, to the north-western angle of Culkeeragh House, in the townland of Culkeeragh, parish of Clondermot, and barony of Tirkeeran, in the county Londonderry, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A, B, on said map or plan. And we have defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces, within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of the said river Foyle, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius, drawn from said line, and terminating on the coast seawards of said line, at points half a mile from said centre point, and on the banks of said river, inward of said line, at points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described in said map or plan annexed; such space within which the use of draft nets is to be prohibited being also shown by a dark-coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, T, D, E, F. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to erect or use any stake-weir, stake-net, bag-net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets to be between the mouth of the said River Foyle, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, and terminating on the coast seawards of said line, at points one statute mile from said centre point, and on the banks of said river, inward of said line, at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown on said map or plan annexed, such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivance for placing, erecting, or using nets, is prohibited, being shown by dark and light etching on said map or plan, and the curve line terminating such space being marked G, I, H, L, M, N, O.

Richard Griffith, } *Commissioners of Public Works*
J. Radcliff, } *and Fisheries in Ireland.*
H. D. Harness, }

J. Redmond Barry, } *Inspecting Commissioners of*
Wm. J. Ffennell, } *Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Department of Fisheries,
Dublin, this 12th day of October, 1853.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Mouth of the River Bann, County of Londonderry.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts since passed, amending the same, we do declare the mouth of the Bann River to be between the townland of East Crossreagh, in the parish of Ballyaghran, in the north-east liberties of Coleraine, and the townland of Ballywoolen, in the parish of Dunboe, in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry; and we have defined and determined, and, by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance into the sea of the said Bann River by a straight line from the western extremity of the Rabbit Warren, in said East Crossreagh, drawn in the direction of the dome of Downhill House until it meets the shore of the Rabbit Warren of Ballywoolen, in the county of Londonderry, aforesaid, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A, B, on said map or plan; and we have defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery,) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon, to be between the mouth of said Bann River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius drawn from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line at points half a mile from said centre point, and on the banks of said river, inward of said line, at points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan, within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited, being also shown by a dark coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, T, D, E, F. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by the said Act prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets to be between the mouth of the said Bann River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, and terminating on the coast seawards of said line at points one statute mile from said centre point, and on the banks of said river, inwards of said line, at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed, such space within which the erection or use of any stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivance for placing, erecting, or using nets is prohibited, being also shown by dark and light etching on said map or plan, and the curve line terminating such spaces being marked G, I, H, L, M.

R. Moffett, J. Radcliff, } *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. Redmond Barry, W. T. Ffennell, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Department of Fisheries, Custom House, this 14th day of December, 1853.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic. cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

Mouth of the Erne River, County of Donegal.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts, since passed, amending the same, we do declare the mouth of the Erne River to be at the entrance of the river into the sea, being in the parishes of Kilbarron and part of Inishmacsaint, barony of Tyrhugh, and county of Donegal, and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance of the said River Erne, by a straight line drawn in a direction from the point of the headland called South Rock, on the coast south of said Erne River, in the townland of Finner, to the road leading to Ferns Hill, on the north of said Erne River, in the townland of Kildoney Glebe, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A, B, on map or plan. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery,) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of the said Erne River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line at points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed, such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited

being also shown by a dark coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, D, E, F, G, H, I. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery,) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets, to be between the mouth of the said Erne River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A B and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line, at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described in said map or plan annexed, such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivances for placing, erecting, or using nets, is prohibited being also shown by a dark and light etching on said map or plan annexed, and the curve line terminating such space being marked K, L, M, N, O, P, Q.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, } *Commissioner of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. REDMOND BARRY, WM. J. FFENNELL, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, this 15th day of November, 1854.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

MOUTH of the SNEEM RIVER, County of Kerry.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts since passed, amending the same, we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts define and determine the mouth or entrance of the river known by the name of the Sneem by a straight line drawn from the Oyster House, on the south-western point of the townland of Drimnamore, to the northern point of Einaun Island, in the townland of Derreenavurrig, as more particularly shown and described on the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A, B, on said map or plan. And we have defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of the said Sneem river, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line at points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed; such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited being also shown by a dark coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets to be between the mouth of the said Sneem river, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line, at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described in said map or plan annexed; such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivance for placing, erecting, or using nets, is prohibited, being also shown by a dark and light etching on said map or plan annexed, and the curve line terminating such space being marked L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, H. D. HARNESS, } *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. REDMOND BARRY, WM. J. FFENNELL, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, this 24th day of January, 1855.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

MOUTH of the FINNIHY RIVER, County of Kerry

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate

the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts, since passed, amending the same, we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define the mouth or entrance of the river Finnihy by a straight line drawn in a direction from Reenagappul Point, in the townland of Kenmare, to Tubbrid Point, in the townland of Tubbrid, being in the baronies of Dunkerron, and Glandarought, and county of Kerry, as more particularly shown and described in the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A, B, on said map or plan. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is by the said Acts prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of the said Finnihy river, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line, at points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed, such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited, being also shown by a dark coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets to be between the mouth of the Finnihy river, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line, at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described in said map or plan annexed; such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivance for placing, erecting, or using nets, is prohibited being also shown by a dark and light etching on said map or plan annexed, and the curve line terminating such spaces being marked N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U.

Richard Griffith, H. D. Harness, *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. Redmond Barry, Wm. J. Ffennell, *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, this 24th day of January, 1855.

Fisheries.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap, 106; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 88.

Mouth of the Roe River, County of Londonderry.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts, since passed, amending the same, we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do, for all or any of the purposes of the said Acts, define and determine the mouth or entrance of the Roe River into Lough Foyle by a straight line drawn from Ball's Point, on the coast north of said Roe River, in the townland of Carrowreagh, being in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, to the point of the embankment called and known as "Dargan's Embankment," on the coast south of said Roe River, in the townland of Carrowmuddle, as more particularly shown and described on the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A B on said map or plan. And we have defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon, to be between the mouth of the said river, so defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A B and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seawards of said line at points half a statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed, such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited being also shown by a dark coloured etching on said map or plan, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked D, E, F, G, N. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine, the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery,) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets, to be between the mouth of the said Roe River, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards of said line, and terminating on the coast seawards of said line at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and

described on said map or plan annexed, such space within which the erection or use of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivance for placing, erecting, or using nets is prohibited being also shown by a dark and light coloured etching on said map or plan, and the curve line terminating such spaces being marked H, I, K, L, M.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. REDMOND BARRY, WM. J. FFENNELL, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, this 1st day of March, 1855.

FISHERIES.—Acts 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 108; 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 108; 8 and 9 Vic. cap. 108; 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 114; 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92; and 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 88.

MOUTH of the Conjoined Rivers GLYDE and DEE, County Louth.

In pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by an Act passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Irish Fisheries," and five further Acts, since passed, amending the same, we do declare the mouth of the conjoined Rivers Glyde and Dee to be at the entrance of the river into the sea, being in the parishes of Gernonstown and Kilsaran, barony of Ardee, and county of Louth; and we have defined and determined, and by this present writing under our hands do define and determine the mouth or entrance into the sea of the said conjoined Rivers Glyde and Dee by a straight line drawn in a direction from Annagassan Mills, now occupied by Charles Dougherty, on the coast south of said Rivers Glyde and Dee, in the townland of Dillonstown, to the coal store situated on the right side of the road leading from Annagassan to Castlebellingham, and now in the possession of Mr. Halfpenny, of Ardee, on the coast north of said Rivers Glyde and Dee, in the townland of Linns, as more particularly shown and described on the map or plan annexed, the said line being marked A, B, on said map or plan. And we have defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine the points of termination of the distances and spaces within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery,) to use draft nets for the taking of salmon to be between the mouth of the said conjoined Rivers Glyde and Dee, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A B and an arc of a circle of half a statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seaward of said line at points half a mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed, such space within which the use of draft nets is so prohibited being also shown by a dark coloured etching on said map or plan annexed, and the lines terminating such spaces being marked C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, M. And we have further defined and determined, and do hereby further define and determine, the points of termination of distances and spaces within which it is, by the said Acts, prohibited (save by the proprietor of a several fishery, within the limits of such several fishery,) to erect or use any stake weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or contrivance for placing or erecting nets, to be between the mouth of the conjoined Rivers Glyde and Dee, defined and determined as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the said line A, B, and an arc of a circle of one statute mile radius, drawn from said point as a centre, seawards and inwards from said line, and terminating on the coast seawards of said line at points one statute mile from said centre point, as more particularly shown and described on said map or plan annexed, such space within which the use or erection of stake weirs, stake nets, bag nets, fixed nets, or contrivances for placing, erecting, or using nets is prohibited, being also shown by a dark and light etching on said map or plan annexed, and the curve line terminating such spaces being marked N, O, P, Q, R S, T, V, W, X, Y.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, J. RADCLIFF, } *Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries in Ireland.*

J. REDMOND BARRY, WM. J. FFENNELL, } *Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dated at the Office of Public Works, Custom House, this 1st day of March, 1855.

NOTE.—*The Maps referred to in the foregoing definitions and Licences can be had on application at the Office, Custom House, Dublin.*

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES,

IRELAND,

FOR

1855,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 5TH AND 6TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER 106.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

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REPORT

OF THE

FISHERY COMMISSIONERS, IRELAND,

FOR 1855.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE, LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE Commissioners for administering the Fishery Laws for Ireland beg to submit to your Excellency the Report of the Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for the year 1855, which contains such information in detail as we were enabled to collect during the year. It will appear by the Report that a difficulty exists in obtaining satisfactory statistical information with regard to the number of persons engaged in the Deep Sea Fisheries, the causes of which are mentioned. The Inspecting Commissioners, however, express a hope that this defect may be remedied during the coming season. We regret to state that this branch of national industry is not in the prosperous condition which could be desired.

As regards the Inland or Salmon Fisheries, we are happy to announce that they are progressing and rapidly improving, and that the local Boards of Conservators are exerting themselves with zeal and success in carrying out the laws, which are generally approved. Some suggestions offered by the Inspecting Commissioners, in which we generally concur, appear to merit consideration, especially that in which a consolidation of the Fishery Acts is recommended.

We have the honour to be
Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

R. GRIFFITH.
J. RADCLIFF.
J. G. M'KERLIE.
J. REDMOND BARRY. } *Inspecting Commissioners*
W. J. FFENNELL, } *of Fisheries in Ireland.*

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
7th June, 1856.

APPENDIX.

Report of Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1855.

Since our last Annual Report we have not had an opportunity of ascertaining, from personal inspection, the present circumstances, as far as regards the fisheries, of more than a portion of the coast of this country; we have been, in consequence, obliged to rely mainly upon the very vague and unsatisfactory returns which we have received from the local authorities; and we have again to express our regret at being unable to present such statistical summaries as we could venture to authenticate. It is quite possible that some of the coast-guard returns which have been furnished to us may have been carefully prepared; but others, constituting the great majority, bear such evident proofs of inaccuracy, that we have not ventured to prepare any summary of the whole. The discrepancies and errors have been so obvious and so unaccountable in some cases, that finding correspondence unavailable, one of us has visited some of the stations for the purpose of obtaining explanations; and it is only just to admit, that while we generally found a cordial disposition on the part of the gentlemen at the head of those districts to give us the best information they could afford, it was generally accompanied by an acknowledgment that the statistical returns could not be relied upon. Since the war, the force has been materially diminished by drafts for the navy, and the persons who have been temporarily employed as extra men were not more than sufficient for the performance of the direct ordinary duties of the department. The present state of the registry of vessels generally is admitted to be exceedingly defective, and must continue to be so until a new system is introduced, which, now that the war is happily over, we may hope to effect in the course of the coming season. We have taken the preliminary steps with the heads of the coast-guard in London, from whom we invariably receive the most cordial assistance; and we are indebted to the Inspecting Commanders—of the Queenstown district, of the Westport district, and of the Sligo district—for communications on the subject, containing some very valuable suggestions, which will be found in the Appendix, Nos. 3, 4, 5. It is, however, beyond question, that the number of vessels and of men employed in the sea fisheries still continues annually to diminish. In the large fishery ports the demand for the navy and for the mercantile marine has operated to such an extent as to leave few but old and feeble men and the young boys behind. Amongst the coast population who used occasionally to resort to the fisheries, the unusual rate of wages and the demand for labourers in the more certain pursuit of agriculture, has absorbed much the largest proportion; and the want of habitations upon the coast has prevented many persons from resuming their former occupations. This state of things has, in addition to an unusually unfavourable season, produced very high prices, the natural result of diminished supplies; and the metropolis, as well as the principal inland towns, have had reason to complain of great scarcity of fish since last autumn. This dearth of supply has been particularly marked on the whole line of coast from the river Kenmare round, southward and eastward, to Dublin, including the districts of Bantry, Skibbereen, Kinsale, Cork, Youghal, Dungarvan, Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow. In the Dublin district it is said to have been better than last year, but from the coast of Louth round to the lough of Belfast the deficiency was considerable.

The extreme north and north-west of Ireland, including the shores of Antrim, Donegal, Sligo, and part of Mayo, were fairly supplied; while the shores and inlets between Erris Head and Slyne Head seemed to have been wholly deserted, and a better supply is reported to have been taken from Galway bay to the Durzey islands.

In the important district of Galway we are enabled, on the authority of the Inspecting Commander, to report a continued improvement:—"The condition of the fishermen "improved; boats and gear, generally speaking, in good order; the take of fish more "regular and steady; considering the several methods of capture, the quantity of all kinds "larger than for years past, with the exception of herrings, and continues so. No conflicts "of any kind have taken place, and the general habits of the fishermen orderly and "peaceable."

At Kinsale there is a greater want of men than of boats, most of the efficient hands having gone away, leaving only the old men and boys behind. The total dearth of herrings and other shoal fish was unparalleled, owing to which the want of bait was felt by the deep-sea fishers to a most deplorable extent. 5*s.* a gallon has been paid for sprats, and 3*d.* apiece for herrings, for bait; and supplies for that purpose were brought from Bantry, from Dublin, and from the Bristol channel. The months of October, November, and December were unusually unfavourable; and ever since nothing but northerly and north-east winds. This Report from Kinsale winds up with the statement, that as many herrings have been taken in one night at other times as were taken for the whole of this year.

A few very respectable inhabitants of Kinsale, who have been using great exertions to uphold the once flourishing fishery of that port, complain of the difficulties which they

have to contend with in several points, and in none more than the practice which prevails among the fishermen's wives of depositing with the pawnbrokers the materials supplied to them for the manufacture of nets. They also complain of being in a great measure deprived of the advantage of the market of the metropolis, by the increased rate for conveyance charged by the railway company from Cork to Dublin, which, added to the cost of transit from Kinsale to the former place by cart, a distance of twenty miles, absorbs the very small profit on fresh fish, in consequence of which the Dublin market has been wholly deprived of any supply from that important district.

Bait.

The want of bait complained of is, in Kinsale, as in several other places, an oft-told tale, and in some degree justifies the frequent suggestions which we have from time to time received as to the expediency of establishing great reservoirs of bait in the vicinity of our most important fisheries. It was with a view to a remedy for this occasional dearth that the 13th section of the 5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, for the encouragement of the formation of bait beds, was passed. It is much to be deplored, that notwithstanding the existence of that law nearly fourteen years, it has not, in any single instance, been availed of. We have frequently remonstrated with the people of Kinsale on this matter, but ineffectually. They assert that it would not pay an individual to form and protect the banks; and in one case, where a reverend gentlemen, influenced purely by a spirit of benevolence, actually obtained the Board's licence, conformably with the Act, he gave up the project, under an apprehension that the banks within the harbour, where protection may be afforded, were liable to an influx of mud, and therefore unsuited for the purpose. It remains only for us to say, that the question of an ample supply of bait for the deep-sea and long-line fishery is one of the most vital importance; and if we dared to offer any suggestions at variance with the established principles of modern times, we should not hesitate to say that the subject is deserving the attention of the authorities.

Trawling.

Further efforts have been made in some important localities to obtain bye-laws restraining the use of the trawl-net. Meetings have been held at Kenmare, at Donegal, Inver, Ballyshannon, and Killibegs; and in one case only has an application been made to relax the terms of a bye-law against trawling within the harbour of Waterford, by permitting a small class of boats, under ten tons, to use the trawl-net. Upon those applications no definitive orders have yet been made by the Commissioners, the evidence received having in some cases been conflicting, and the last case peculiarly embarrassing. On the results of this mode of fishery, we have been favoured with very satisfactory and detailed reports from the Royal Irish Fisheries Company, which, with their permission, we add to our Appendix, and to which we particularly request the attention of the Board. It exhibits a steady and progressive improvement in the affairs of this Company, a cautious disposition to feel their way, and a minute attention to details and to economy, with a fair and liberal spirit towards the persons in their employment.

Oyster Fisheries.

Some further applications have been made to the Board for licences to form oyster beds; and an early opportunity will be taken to hold meetings in the usual manner, for the purpose of inquiring into each case, a precaution which, though not required by the terms of the Acts 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 106, sec. 17, and the 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 88, sec. 41, we have reason to believe highly expedient, inasmuch as attempts have been made to encroach upon public rights; and in some cases the parties applying would have only thrown away their money upon places wholly unsuited to the purpose. Several complaints have been made to us, that the terms of the protective section, 52, 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 88, are not sufficiently stringent to insure convictions for encroachments upon private layings; and we have reason to think that much litigation is produced by the latter part of that section:—"Unless it shall appear that the party taking such oysters, or accused of stealing "the same, acted under a fair and reasonable supposition that either he himself or any "other person in whose right or by whose authority he acted, or the public at large, had "a right to take the said oysters, and to convert the same to his or their own use."

We continue to receive assurances of the progressive improvement in the several new beds that have been formed, and *in one case only* has it been alleged that there has been any deficiency in the proper attention to stocking and duly cultivating. This case has suggested to us the expediency of recommending, that should any legislative changes be made in the laws relating to the oyster fisheries, it may be desirable to give to the superintending department the power of revoking licences, after having ascertained, on inquiry, that the implied terms of cultivation had been disregarded, or that the beds were not properly stocked within a reasonable time.

We find that all the public beds within the estuaries and close to the shore are in rapid progress of exhaustion, from having been overworked, and in many cases from a total disregard to provident regulations. Oysters, so small as to be wholly unfit for use, are dredged, and instead of being returned to the beds, they are brought on shore; and when the oysters fit for use are culled, the small ones are thrown away and allowed to perish.

We have explained to parties interested in several localities the advantage which may be derived from extending the provisions of the bye-law of October, 1853, passed for Cork Harbour (see Appendix to Report of Commissioners for 1853, page 30), to all parts of Ireland; and we should now recommend that the terms of that law may be rendered general whenever any change in legislation shall take place. We have recently had ample opportunity of ascertaining that some of those sources of supply which were believed to have been inexhaustible are diminishing so fast as to render it probable that they will soon cease to exist. Applications having been made to the Board for permission to dredge oysters during the month of May, for brood and planting, from the deep-sea banks in the Bay of Blacksod, in Achill Sound, and Clew Bay, meetings have been held at Westport, at Achill, and at Belmullet, and the result of the inquiry fully confirms our opinion that the banks are already overwrought. Unfortunately an opinion prevails that it is the special duty of the Commissioners to originate propositions for such regulations and restrictions as may be desirable; but it having been invariably the practice to consider those powers permissive, rather than imperative, we have never omitted to explain to parties interested the readiness of the Board to pay immediate attention to any applications on the subject; but, unfortunately, we find a reckless disregard of provident habits in the many, and an unwillingness to interfere with the sources of employment in others. The subject demands immediate attention, and requires the application of some remedy.

Bye-laws.

In several cases where applications have been made to the Board for their sanction to propositions of a comparatively unimportant nature, but which were obviously reasonable and unobjectionable, they have been coerced by the existing laws from assenting without going through all the forms which are indispensable to the passing and promulgation of bye-laws. Those forms are attended with serious expense of advertisements, printing, public meetings, and posting notices. We are inclined to think that, with the sanction of the legislature, many of those matters may be safely effected in a more simple manner; and the experience which we have now had of the working of the bye-laws already passed leads us to think that a uniform code of regulations may, except in some very few cases, be safely embodied in an amendment of the present laws.

Salmon Fisheries.

We refer to abstracts of the Reports in Appendix from the Inspectors of Districts under the several Boards of Conservators, which exhibit a progressive improvement in this branch of the Fisheries—the result of an organized system for the care and protection of the parent fish and fry, which is the main point to be relied upon in developing the resources of the inland or fresh waters of Ireland, which are so eminently calculated by their extent and natural character to yield an abundant harvest, if a provident principle be observed in sparing a sufficient stock for brood, and duly protecting that stock, when and where their seed is being distributed, which alone can ensure an ample return in reproduction.

We repeat this oft-told truism for the purpose of bringing under consideration some material points bearing upon the question of providing for a sufficient "sowing of the seed" throughout the rivers of the country.

The most important and first in order is the question of—

Close Season.

Upon this point the Board is still pressed by many parties to sanction changes suitable (as it is alleged) to the circumstances of different rivers—and, no doubt, the times at which Salmon in good condition begin to ascend the rivers in Ireland, are variable; and we have recommended many modifications of the uniform principle provided by the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, and confirmed by the 9th and 10th Vic., c. 114; but we still experience great difficulty in satisfying the many conflicting parties concerned, whose opinions are often too much governed by local circumstances to permit them to take an enlarged view of the question at issue, with reference even to their own real interest. Thus, lower tidal fishers will advocate an early commencement, because they may take a few good fish in prime condition, and no doubt procure a high price; but overlooking the fact, that, at a short distance above them, at the same period, in narrower channels, hundreds of spent fish would be captured in a state of little, if any, worth, which, if allowed to escape, would descend to the sea, and in a few weeks return again in prime order, and proportionately increased value, of which the lower captors would obtain the first-fruits, far the largest share. To meet this difficulty, the Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 114, provided an early commencement for the tideways, and a later for the fresh waters, one month being the period of difference; but we find that this arrangement has not been successful in allaying discontent, the upper fishers complaining that an undue restriction was placed on them, solely for the benefit of one class, who, they maintain, should forego a portion of the early fishing, if it be an object to prevent the capture of spent fish above, which, if spared, would descend, and first fall into the lower nets in a state of increased value. In four important districts—Cork, Waterford, Killarney, and Limerick—we have sanctioned the rescinding of this principle of distinction between tidal and fresh waters in the commencement of the open season, with the almost unanimous concurrence of the several parties interested; however, we regret to find that vast quantities of spent fish have been captured

during the early portions of the two last seasons, and that too many persons who fish in the upper or fresh waters, and some in the tideways, have, as reported to us, systematically sought to take and kill them, when it might be avoided, and means easily adopted to enlarge those fish without injury. If a few, or even a considerable number of spent fish were sacrificed, it might not be much matter, because they have performed the important office of sowing the seed; but wholesale destruction, such as reported to us from some localities, must, if continued, materially diminish the value of the fisheries. But, recurring to the question of providing for a sufficiency of "seed to sow the ground," a main point must be to retain a number of fish adequate to the object, and this only can be effected by "*closing early*." We have been pressed from many quarters to extend the time of fishing at the end of the season, and we have yielded in some instances to a certain extent, more for the purpose of allowing an experiment to be made by the persons interested, where unanimity prevailed on their parts, than from a confidence on ours that it was expedient; because we have found in many cases a disposition to reject all theory, no matter how well supported by analagous facts, and that nothing short of practical experience can convince the generality of local Salmon fishers that a general rule is applicable to the river in which they fish. Under such circumstances, we have been induced to sanction some changes in a direction not in accordance with our own views, as a power exists to rescind such regulations, if they should be found not suitable, after a lapse of three years. An argument is often pressed upon us to justify an extension of the fishing season, which in many instances we cannot admit to be well founded; namely —that because the fish may be in good marketable condition at a certain season in certain localities in the latter part of the year, that, therefore, they should be taken, and that it is a waste not to do so. It so happens, however, that the fish in many tideways "hang" in them, as the term is, and do not seek to ascend the rivers until late in October, or November, and under such circumstances, if the season be extended, nearly the whole of those fish may be taken, and the rivers left barren for want of spawn; so that the question is not, whether the fish be in good or bad condition, but whether a sufficient stock will be left for brood in the upper waters, and it should be remembered that the means of capture in the sea and tideways have been greatly increased within latter years, and improved skill has been called into action by the enhanced value of the article sought for, and that hence, unless the time of capture be duly limited, the waters generally may be "fished out," as in some instances they have been, where uncontrolled capture has been injudiciously permitted, and practised.

The next point bearing upon the stocking of the upper waters for brood, is providing

Passes over Obstructions.

This object has been well effected in many instances where Boards of Conservators have been able to provide funds for the purpose, and applications continue from time to time to be made for such constructions; but the progress of affording means for the upward passage of fish is much too slow, when it is considered how materially the full development of the Salmon Fisheries is retarded thereby In many places barriers now exist, where fish cannot pass; in others, the heavy autumn fish are detained too long by the difficulty of ascending in their then unwieldy state, and great deficiency in supplying the spawning grounds is the consequence. It has been suggested by many, that, to effect without delay a general provision of passes throughout the important rivers, it would be desirable to provide for the obtainment of advances of money for this object, to be repaid by instalments out of the funds derivable from licence duties; but the difficulty is to propose a source from which such loans might be obtained. We alluded in our last Report to this important question, and suggested that Boards of Conservators should prepare statements of the requirements in this respect in each district, by which an estimate might be made of the probable sum required. Two objects should be held in view by those interested with respect to migratory passes; first, the all-important one of allowing the brood fish to ascend in autumn and winter to the spawning fords: secondly, to allow a fair proportion of fish during the spring and summer months to reach to the upper proprietors, who are equitably entitled to their share, and it is the interest of all below to yield it, for the purpose of securing their co-operation in protection during close seasons, and thus stimulating their zeal by securing them some participation in the advantages to be derived.

Increase of Licence Duties.

We have had further applications to sanction the increase of licence duties since those referred to in our last Report. The value which has been realized by increased protection has caused the principle of the Fishery Laws in this respect to be appreciated; and we now find many Boards of Conservators, with the sanction of their constituencies, availing themselves to the full extent of the means provided by the 11th & 12th Vic., chap. 92, to create funds for protection. A moiety of the licence duties imposed upon engines used in fishing by that Act was first tried—it was found "to pay," though inadequately for all that was required, and the result has been an increased voluntary assessment by the parties affected.

Fines and Penalties.

We alluded in our last Report to a drawback upon the funds at the disposal of Conservators, caused by the Act 14 & 15 Vic., chap. 90, called the Fines and Penalties Act. This statute has withdrawn the fines imposed for breaches of the Fishery Laws from Boards of Conservators, and requires two-thirds to be paid to the Crown. Under the Fishery Acts the entire was appropriated for fishery purposes. This materially diminishes the means for protection, and

we have received many remonstrances upon the subject, and been strongly urged to recommend a restoration of those funds to the purposes for which they were first directed. We quite concur in the views of those who have communicated with us, but the law advisers have decided that the provisions of the Fines and Penalties Act are imperative, and that nothing short of its repeal, to this extent by the legislature, can attain the object sought; and taking into account the importance of effectually providing for the development of the Salmon Fisheries, by affording increased means of protection, we do not hesitate to recommend the adoption of this suggestion.

Consolidation of Fishery Laws.

The Acts for the regulation and government of the Irish Fisheries are six in number; namely, the 5th & 6th Vic., c. 106; 7th & 8th Vic., c. 108; 8th & 9th Vic., c. 108; 9th & 10th Vic., c. 114; 11th & 12th Vic., c. 92; and 13th & 14th Vic., c. 88.

This code of legislation commenced in 1842 and concluded in 1850.

The general principle of those laws is approved by the country; and sufficient time has now elapsed, it may be presumed, to test their expediency; and many persons in England, and some in Scotland, have communicated with us, and sought information, with the object of obtaining similar legislation for those countries, convinced of the utility of their general policy, and suitableness for the government of mixed, conflicting, and public interests—therefore, it may not be going too far to say, that the time has arrived when those six Acts should be consolidated into one. The necessity for this accumulated legislation naturally arose from defects and deficiencies disclosed in the working of the first mentioned Act, which repealed no less than twenty-six former statutes, while new principles and altered policy in the mode of government were introduced. Under such circumstances it could not be expected that such a measure in its first details should be free from defects and deficiencies; and as these were disclosed from time to time, it required five other Acts to be passed before the machinery assumed tolerable working order. The consequence has been, that much difficulty now exists on the part of the public, in clearly interpreting the Fishery Laws, there is so much to wade through in the shape of amendments and additions—and their vigorous administration is thereby considerably impeded. We, therefore, venture to recommend a consolidation of the Acts; in doing which, the law may be made clear and simple, not only to those called upon to administer it, but also to those who are called upon to obey it, while, at the same time, some defects which are universally admitted to exist, may be corrected. We have been called upon by so many to make this suggestion, that, while it accords with our own convictions, we also feel it to be our special duty to call attention to it, and we are relieved from any diffidence upon the subject, as the question involved is not one of speculation or theory, but applies to a measure of legislation, which has had a fair trial, has been practically tested, is approved by the country, and only requires some correction in details, and to be relieved from cumbrous and superfluous matter, to render its application at once simple and useful.

Artificial Propagation of Salmon.

The experiments commenced in this interesting undertaking continue to be followed up by several who laudably persevere in endeavouring to render it applicable, on a large scale, for general advantage, and we watch with much interest the progress of their operations. We before expressed an opinion that much must depend upon the proper management of the young fish up to the time of their enlargement from the artificial ponds, and we still incline to the belief that they should not be detained very long. We have received many communications from Perth, reporting the progress there, all of which seem to promise success. Indeed, so far as capturing some of the marked fish, which had attained a large size after their first visit to the sea, it may be said that success has been realized, but it yet remains to be proved to what extent the commercial value of the Salmon Fisheries may be increased by such means, beyond that which arises from the ordinary operations of nature.

Exhibition of Models.

The success of the models of fish ladders, exhibited in Dublin in 1853, in attracting attention and promoting their adoption, has been followed by an interest created in Paris, at the Exhibition of 1855, even exceeding the former. Crowds daily attended to witness the exhibition of their use by the little fish ascending. All classes, and the people of all nations, were attracted by them. The Emperor and Empress of the French, as well as the crowned heads of other countries, expressed their approbation of this valuable contrivance; and the International Jury awarded two medals in consideration of their merits, as applying to so important an object as the cultivation of the inland or fresh waters of all countries, possessing such sources of commercial value, if duly appreciated and managed with judicious care; and it may not be amiss to mention, that persons from Canada obtained plans and drawings of the models, with the view of adopting them in that country, where it is found that the increased erections of weirs, for the purpose of obtaining water-power to work sawing mills, has considerably interfered with the Salmon Fisheries, in some localities, by obstructing the ascent of the fish.

The following extracts, from the Report of Mr. Brady, who had charge of the models in Paris, will more fully explain the success of the exhibition there; and we feel bound to state, that Mr. Brady deserves much credit for the manner in which he arranged and conducted

APPENDIX.

Report of Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1855.

all the matters entrusted to his care, and we are indebted to him for much valuable and interesting information relating to inland fisheries which he collected while in France:—

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BRADY'S REPORT.

"Amongst the models sent to Paris by the Board were—

"A working model of a design for a fish passage over a mill weir, without injuring the "water power of the mill, by William Forsyth, C.E.; and a working model of the regulating "weir, with fish passage, erected by the Commissioners of Public Works, on the river Corrib, "at Galway.

"These were the most attractive models of all that had been sent over. All were arranged "in their proper places, and the department in fair order by the 15th of May, the day on "which the opening of the Exhibition took place.

"Immediately after that ceremony tradesmen were employed to connect the models with "leaden pipes, and adjust them fairly, to prepare for the water passing through them, and "for the reception of the young fish.

"As soon as this had been completed, the department was assailed by numbers of persons "who recognized the models, as having seen them in the Dublin Exhibition, and were daily "inquiring when the young fish would be placed in them, to illustrate the working of the "fish ladders.

"It was, however, some time before the necessary supply of water could be procured, and "when this was accomplished, the next object was to try and get some young trout, or other "migratory fish, which would, by instinct, ascend the ladders against the current of water "running down the fish passage. Here, again, was experienced great difficulty, as the laws "against any mode of fishing in the fresh waters in that department of the Empire, before "the 15th June, are very stringent; and, indeed, even after that date, it would have been "both difficult and expensive to get such fish as were required, there being very few trout in "the river Seine, and no salmon, had it not been for the kindness of M. C. Millet, Inspecteur "des Eaux et Forets, who took a very lively interest in the good working of our models, "and procured a quantity of artificially bred minnow, trout, salmon, and gudgeon. M. "Millet has devoted a great deal of time to the artificial propagation of fish of every "species, both sea and river. He has some excellent apparatus for breeding fish, and "furnished a vast deal of information on this subject, and the fisheries of France in general. "The Board are really greatly indebted to this gentleman for his exertions.

"The fish were not in the models many days before the department was honoured with "a visit from the Emperor and Empress and suite, who remained for such a length of time "that it caused no little jealousy amongst other exhibitors. The Emperor asked a great "number of questions, and entered fully into conversation on the subject of the Irish "Fisheries.

"On leaving the department the Emperor said he was much pleased with all he had seen "and heard, and was obliged, and the Empress said they 'should pay another visit.'

"From this time forward the department was, if possible, more crowded by visiters than "ever, all eager to get a peep at that exhibition which detained their Majesties so long, and "there was but one feeling of pleasure at what they had seen in the models. It would be "tedious to attempt to repeat the various expressions of gratification which were made use of "by almost every one who visited the department; sufficient to say, the excitement and the "crowds of people became so great, that it was necessary to get up a strong rail round the "models to protect them from the pressure of the crowd.

"The fish ladder or passage was there quite unknown, or at least, if known, had not been "adopted in France, and, therefore, was a subject of great curiosity and interest with "scientific men, and it is likely that it will be immediately adopted on the weirs in the "rivers in France. The Canadian Commissioners were much attracted by them, and took "plans of the fish passes, &c., with a view of having them brought into operation in that "country, where it appears they may be much required to enable the fish to overcome "weirs which have been erected for the purpose of obtaining water-power to work saw mills "in that land of forests.

"The original inventor, or, rather discoverer of the means by which salmon might be "enabled to overcome difficulties either natural or artificial, in their proper element, was "at the Exhibition. A communication has been furnished on this subject, an extract of "which is annexed.

"I visited the College de France, in Paris, where artificial propagation of fish is carried "on to a large extent, and has been for a considerable time. I met Monsieur Coste, and "saw in his breeding apparatus about 400,000 young salmon and trout, about two months' "old. I also saw there, in ponds, several salmon weighing from two to three pounds each, "and upwards; these fish had never been afforded the opportunity of descending to the "sea, but were confined in ponds, and regularly fed: though they had attained this weight, "they were lank, ill-shaped fish, exhibiting the deficiency in condition, in consequence of "their continued confinement in the fresh water, and restraint from their natural migration "to the sea.

"I also witnessed the modes of fishing on the Seine, and saw a large capture of eels. "The fish, particularly the eels, were remarkably good and large; but the modes of capture "inferior to ours.

* * * * * *

"In conclusion, I beg to say, the models, and the young fish, created a greater interest "than any other department in that Exhibition, where the products of the world were

"introduced, and which was acknowledged by the resolution of the British Jurors of the 2nd "of July, to have excelled that of 1851; and a greater evidence of this truth cannot be "adduced than the distinguished honours that have been awarded to the Commissioners— "first, by the International Jury, awarding two medals, and next by the election of the "Chairman and Secretary to the high position of honorary members of the Imperial Société "Zoologique d' Acclimitation.

"Thomas F. Brady."

The principle of fish passages over weirs in rivers was first introduced by the late William Smith, Esq., of Deanston. The following is an extract from a letter received from his cousin, Mr. James Buchanan, of Glasgow, on the subject:—

Extracts from Mr. Buchanan's Letter.

"As it may interest you to know something of the origin of the first salmon stairs, I give "you the following particulars, which will show that the salmon was itself the originator of "the idea. The winter of 1827 saw the Deanston dam completed; Mr. Smith left about ten "feet next the flood-gates lower by about thirteen inches, expecting that as the water would "always be deepest there, if any were coming over the dam at all, the fish would easily find "their way up, more especially at night, and when the works were stopped. He had gone "to Manchester just as it was finished, before any fresh had occurred to flood the river, and "cause the fish to run up to the spawning grounds above. In the unfinished state of the "dam the fish had congregated in great numbers below it, till, a part giving way, a gap was "made by which they were enabled to get up through the broken water into the dam itself. "After Mr. Smith had been gone a few days only, there occurred a flood in the Leith, and "you may judge of my chagrin and annoyance to find that no fish could stem the current "in the intended salmon race, more than about one-third only of the whole length, so that "all were swept back by the current as they made the attempt. Hundreds were in the "deep water at the tail of the dam, apparently worn out by their fruitless efforts to ascend, "or perhaps were naturally more tame at that season, for they allowed my approach to the "bank without moving away. I had placed two large flat stones in the current, a few feet "upwards from the deep water, to enable me to stand and examine the fish as they lay; all "at once a fine large one sprang up into the broken or dead water caused by my stepping "stones, and lay there, apparently at its ease. The thought then struck me to lay another "retarder, to the overpowering stream, a few feet higher up. In a few minutes, the same "fish, without my losing sight of him, sprang up to this second place of rest. As plenty of "large iron spikes, used in the construction of the wood-works of the dam, were at hand, I "drove two, at about three feet separate, into the seams of the stone about the same distance "up on the opposite side of the run, and laid a bit of board, a few feet long and about twelve "inches broad, against them; the rush of water downwards held it against the nails. In a "short time the fish was up and in the broken water. I now placed nails in a similar way, "and a board, in the opposite side, to which he sprang. With two bits of board changed "from one set of nails to the other, he worked up till about within a third of the ascent, "when, apparently as if knowing its own powers, it made a spring out of the run, and ran "up the slope of the dam into the deep water within. I lost no time in getting boards "placed at each set of nails, so that, before it was too dark to see how matters went on, I "had the satisfaction to perceive many a fine fish over in safety. By next morning, none "were to be seen, and but at a very chance time afterwards, below the dam.

"As this frail ladder was frequently swept away, on Mr. Smith's return, a few weeks "afterwards, he had short pieces of log, about six by twelve inches deep and six feet long, "bolted firmly to the stone. It was curious to remark, how far each fish, according to his "strength, made use of the ladder, before he ventured to spring over into the dam itself. "I have certainly seen a few fine fish go up the ladder to the top, and glide slowly into the "dam without ever attempting to leave the run itself. It was rare that any fish left the "ladder before he got so high up as to be able to reach the breast of the dam in safety. "I have seen a few miscalculate their strength, and roll down either into the lower part of "the ladder run or quite into deep water at the foot, but this was always the exception.

"James Buchanan."

In conclusion, we beg to refer to some remarks in our last Report relative to "the use of nets in fresh waters," and "the cultivation of unproductive rivers," to which we beg to invite the attention of that portion of the public possessing interests in the Salmon Fisheries, and those who, from disinterested and solely patriotic motives, may be disposed to aid in all measures having for their object the good of the community at large.

J. Redmond Barry, } *Inspecting Commissioners*
Wm. J. Fennell, } *of Fisheries in Ireland.*

Dublin, 30th March, 1856.

Appendix, No. 1.

Statement received from the Royal Irish Fisheries Company.

Trawling.

Though a tolerable profit has been made by the trawlers, the season has been a very indifferent one, owing principally to continued calms, and light easterly winds. In the corresponding months of previous years we have taken more fish with only two vessels. A heavy gale from the south-west, now that the turbot and dorey are coming in, would more than double our profits. January being generally the worst month of the year, the two largest vessels, then recently purchased, were not fitted out until the end of the month; a profit, however, having been made by the others, the above account does not show all that might have been realized, had the whole fleet been fishing from the commencement of the year.

A small loss appears against the St. Peter, but is more apparent than real: the master was fishing for black pollock, in the early part of the year, and by our rules, only got credit for the market-price of the day, the difference going to the credit of the Galway station; the take was very great for a short time, and prices therefore low. The fish suddenly left, and a great deal of time was lost under the justifiable expectation of their return during the usual season. Being disappointed in this the vessel was sent to trawl, and nearly made up the loss.

There is also a loss on the Louisa of £14 2*s*. 1*d*. at Dingle. The trawl fishing there is very uncertain, though too valuable occasionally in spring to neglect; and we consider it advisable to keep a small vessel there, even at a loss, to report when the fish come in. It failed this year; and the loss on the Louisa may fairly be considered as having saved us from the serious loss we should have sustained had we sent expensive vessels there during the usual season.

The masters of the six first-class vessels get £1 6*s*. per week, besides a gratuity of five per cent. on the profits. This is not entered in the above account, being only during pleasure, not in their agreement, and not to be computed until the end of the half year. They are all thorough seamen, and skilled fishermen. They are all obliged to keep a log, detailing the particulars of each day's work, wind and weather, the fish taken each day, and any remarkable occurrence; and must send a copy of it, with their account, to Dublin weekly, through the hands of the agent of the station, who certifies that the fish has been duly received and forwarded, and that their sailings and arrivals have been correctly stated. So regular are they in making these reports that for years past we have not known them fail; and during the last four months in only two instances have we found them even one day late. The mate—it is optional with the master to have one or not—receives £1 per week wages; and the men before the mast—natives, with scarcely an exception, of the west coast—get from 10*s*. to 12*s*. weekly; all may use as much fish of any kind as they please, on board; they are supplied with fuel and candles—in other respects they find themselves. The masters of the two smaller sailing vessels served their time chiefly in our vessels; they are natives of the coast, joined us as boys, and were promoted for good conduct; they receive £1 per week, and may be further promoted; they are under the same rules and regulations as the first class.

Believing, as we do, that a system of discipline and regularity cannot be established in a day, and that a large fleet could not be profitably worked, the crews got to pull together, or the masters become acquainted with the tides and fishing grounds, without sustaining a heavy loss in the commencement, we have been and are adding vessels by degrees, promoting men who have been in our employment as mates, and who know the ground and our rules; or employing new men of good character, who fall into the system pursued by the others, like recruits in a disciplined regiment.

As regards our prospects for the remainder of the year, from the experience of previous years we expect rather an improvement than otherwise. During the five last months of the last year, the Heron's account was—net sales, £152 6*s*. 1*d*.; expenditure, £96 19*s*. 2*d*.; profit, £55 6*s*. 11*d*.; and this under every disadvantage, the master never having been on the ground before, having no vessel to guide him, and having, consequently, lost his fishing gear, which, besides delay, brought his expenditure to so large a sum. During the very hot weather in the middle of summer, the price of fresh fish will most likely fall. The vessels can, however, then be profitably employed in the deep-sea line-fishing, or in buying herrings in any port where they may be largely taken.

Stations.

Galway is maintained more as a central station, and for the sake of the trawlers, than for any profit we derive from curing fish there. It is situated too far in the bay for curing ling; and since the railroad was opened herrings bring too high a price for barrelling, unless a very large quantity be taken, for which we are fully provided. We have made what paid our expenses by salting black pollock, the local demand for which is very great, particularly in autumn. There is a large and daily increasing demand for prime fresh fish there, and we are making arrangements to supply Ballinasloe, at the request of some of the principal inhabitants. If we find this arrangement satisfactory, we will supply other towns, both on the Midland and South-Western Railway.

Dingle, though a convenient depot for the south-west coast, a safe harbour, and a good position for the herring fishery, is of little value as a ling-curing station, the demand for fresh ling exceeding the supply. We have found very fine fishing grounds within a reasonable distance, and our own vessels have had great takes of ling, congor, and ray, during the deep-sea fishing, now commencing; but it is only by catching fish there *ourselves* that we can make the station pay, and this, of course, requires more capital than we can, at present, command. Our establishment there consists of three large open boats, and two on the stocks in our own yard; three smaller ditto, and ten canoes, all we can get crews for, with a large supply of salt, barrels, and plant. All our boats are now built in a most admirable manner by our head curer and cooper, Mr. Browne, with scarcely any assistance from a ship carpenter, and that only in manual labour, he drawing the lines himself. We have also to notice the great zeal and intelligence of our agent, Mr. Moriarty, who superintends the working of the boats, and making nets and lines; and we hope that both of them may soon have work commensurate with their abilities. We have also splitters and curers there who have acquired skill and practice under Mr. Browne, and are available to be sent elsewhere. The crews of the boats are on shares; we buy their fish at a fixed price: if they get more in the market they may take it, but we reserve one-fifth of the take, as each boat's share, either in fish or money. It is true, that the boats being our own, and the crews being so far dependent on us, we could oblige them to sell to us at our own price, but we do not avail ourselves of that power—we are glad to let them make as much as they can.

The staff necessary at a main station such as this is kept up at a great expense: we find that we cannot carry on the business with less; but the same number could carry on ten times the operations, and, therefore, as we progress, the expenditure that now swallows up most of our profits will, eventually, become a comparatively inconsiderable item. When our trawlers are there the agent, and people in the stores, of course, perform the same duties in their behalf as elsewhere.

Port Magee, at the south-eastern entrance to Valentia, is a sub-station to Dingle—that is to say, that the fish are split and salted there, and sent to Dingle in a large open boat, to be dried under the inspection of the head curer there, which saves the expense of a separate establishment. It is one of the best stations for the ling fishing on the south-west coast; we have only six canoes there, having only established the station last year. The account gives the quantity taken; we hope next year to have at least four times the number of boats fishing there; we find the people extremely well-conducted and honest in their dealings with us. The crews are on the same terms as the Dingle men, and the account shows that one-fifth of the take pays for the expense of the establishment. We consider Port Magee, with the small means we have hitherto had at our command, as so successful an experiment, that we contemplate having a number of similar cheap stations at various points along the whole coast, and having one or perhaps two main curing establishments for all. We are the only buyers of ling at this station; were it not for us the fishermen could not bring their fish to a profitable market, nevertheless we give rather a higher price there, for we look on the people as *our own men*. In fact, we are getting ling now at 4*s*. 6*d*. per dozen of thirteen elsewhere, and we give at this station 1*s*. per couple, because we think the men by their endurance and industry deserve all we can do for them. We also find our agent, Mr. John Keane, most satisfactory in his business.

Innisbofin, on the coast of Mayo, is not included in the account I have the honour to send you, because the St. Peter sailed since that account was closed, on the 26th last month. Her equipment is as follows:—All her trawl gear, three herring nets, her full complement of lines and hooks, forty-eight barrels of salt, six empty barrels, one large vat, eight tubs, boiler and ladle for oil, four sun-fish spears mounted, and with lines complete, a sufficient number of splitting knives, tools, &c. The crew are—the master, a prime line fisherman; two Skerries men, both first-rate fishermen, and also good splitters and curers; two harpooners, two men and a boy before the mast. Our agent at Galway also went to arrange for buying fish, and has taken a store there, and a splitter from Dingle is under orders to go, if we get fish enough to warrant the expense. The vessel arrived there on Saturday, the 26th; by Monday the store was taken, the necessary arrangements made, and the St. Peter commenced fishing. We purposely delayed the expedition, because very little can be done in the way of buying fish there until the potato crop has been planted.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

ROYAL IRISH FISHERIES COMPANY.

Report and Account for Four Months, from January 1st to April 26th, 1856.

Expenditure.

TONNAGE. Register	TONNAGE. O.M.	NAME OF VESSEL.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
44	44	"Druid," wages and all expenses, new gear, &c.,	69	13	2			
39	60	"Sarah," " "	54	9	10			
36	50	"Heron," " "	69	14	9			
40	60	"Victoria," " "	51	8	9			
40	60	"Irlam," " "	41	4	3			
27	40	"St. Peter," "	66	10	4½			
40	15	"Scots' Grey," (tender)	39	1	9½			
40	17	"Louisa,"	45	8	9			
		Proportion of Reserve Fund for accidents,	32	17	10			
						470	9	6

NOTE.—All ordinary repairs, new sails, rigging, and fishing gear are charged against the revenue of the vessel, and included in the above expenditure.

NAME OF STATION.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Galway.—Wages and incidental expenses,	67	8	9½			
Black pollock bought or placed to credit of "St. Peter,"	50	5	10½			
Four months' rent of office,	3	0	0			
				120	14	8
Dingle.—Wages and incidental expenses,	65	5	6½			
950 couple Ling bought, at 1*s.*	47	10	0			
Four months' rent,	8	0	0			
				120	15	6½
Port Magee.—3,682 couple Ling, at 1*s.*	184	2	0			
Wages, &c.,	24	17	10			
Four months' rent,	1	0	0			
				209	19	10
Salt, say three tons,				3	0	0
Dublin.—Agent's salary, four months,				20	0	0
				£944	19	6½
Balance,				437	5	9
				£1,382	5	3½

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"Druid,"—net sales, deducting railroad, commission, &c.,	123	0	10½			
"Sarah," " " "	121	13	6½			
"Heron," " " "	176	8	6			
"Victoria," " " "	114	3	1½			
"Irlam," " " "	94	9	7½			
"St. Peter," " " "	64	2	4			
"Scots' Grey," " " "	41	5	3			
"Louisa," " " "	31	6	8			
				766	9	11
Galway—325 dozen of Black Pollock in store, at 7*s.*	113	15	0			
Oil,	10	0	0			
Do. sold,	4	14	7			
				128	9	7
Dingle and Port Magee—Shares from boats at Dingle, and fish sold,	18	3	1½			
Do. Port Magee, "	36	2	10			
				54	5	11½
4,682 couple dried Ling = 421 cwt., at 20*s.*	421	0	0			
Oil,	12	0	0			
				433	0	0
				£1,382	5	5½

APPENDIX, No. 3.

FROM INSPECTING LIEUTENANT AT MULLAGHMORE.

I would suggest that the officers of the coast-guard should be empowered to *detain* any boats not licensed or marked until they are so, instead of having to summon the owners to petty session courts; as, in the first place, the session court is very often eight to ten or twelve miles from the coast-guard station, making it a very serious inconvenience to the coast-guard to travel that distance and back, losing the whole day, and rendering them unable for night duty; and in next place, it has frequently occurred that, from some flaw in summons or complaint, the parties are exonerated, which causes annoyance again to all parties; while, if the coast-guard had the power of *merely preventing any boat going out to fish until licensed and marked*, the Act would be far more readily complied with.

EDWARD GEORGE ELLIOTT,
Inspecting Lieutenant, Mullaghmore.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

FROM INSPECTING COMMANDER AT QUEENSTOWN. March 24, 1856.

SIR,—With reference to the conversation I had with you during our interview on the 20th instant, I beg to inform you, that having given the matter my fullest consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it will be quite out of the question to procure a *true* and satisfactory return of the vessels, boats, men, and boys, employed in the fisheries of this district, unless some *one person* were specially employed for that purpose.

Since our meeting I have been making inquiries from people on the coast, and I find that the owners of vessels or boats, for the most part, who return a certain number of men and boys employed in them, only hire them for about three months during the year, and they are people picked up by chance, who generally gain their living by farming or some other means.

In fact, few people in this district gain their living entirely by fishing.

Again, a number of boats, owned by farmers and others, registered and returned as fishing boats, and stated to employ so many men and boys, are used in getting seaweed for manure, and seldom or ever in fishing.

If it is essential that a really satisfactory report should be obtained, I would beg to suggest that a chief boatman should be employed, at certain periods (say once a-quarter or half-year) to go round and collect the particulars of the *actual* state and condition of the fishery establishment in the district. After two or three visits, he would become acquainted with every vessel and boat, and know all the people *actually* fishermen.

I would suggest, also, that vessels and boats should be classed. For instance, it should be shown if they are actually fishing vessels, or only at times so employed; also those registered and used for other purposes, but that fish now and then.

The men and boys should, in like manner, be classed and described, as owners, or permanent, or occasional fishermen. The ages also should be given, because I believe that many very old men and very young boys are employed.

When fishing vessels are sold or broken up, the late owners should be bound to return the registers.

It would occupy a man a fortnight at first to go round and collect the information necessary to make *true* returns. After the first two or three times, I think he could do it in ten days.

The expense for the fortnight would be:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Lodging and subsistence (3*s.* 6*d.* per diem) for fourteen days,	2	9	0
Hire of an extra man to do duty in lieu, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem, for fourteen days,	1	15	0
Mileage, 3*d.* per mile for 120 miles, to cover all travelling expenses,	1	10	0
	£5	14	0

I beg to state that this refers only to my own district; and as I have not been quite three months in command, I cannot be supposed to have found out all details connected with the fisheries. Many useful ideas may yet present themselves; and I can only say, that I am quite ready to give every assistance and devote any time that I can spare from my other duties to have the returns made so as to be *true* and satisfactory, which they do not at present appear to me to be.

In conclusion, I may point out that it is quite impossible that the nature of the duty which has to be performed by the crews of the coast-guard stations will ever permit *me* to spare them from their duty to attend at the court; and I would suggest that the *Inspectors of Fisheries* be desired to do this. The coast-guard could, of course, look out and report boats fishing without a licence or not being marked; the rest could be done by the Inspector, who, it appears to me, is the proper person.

Should it ever occur that men from any station in my district are *obliged* to be absent from their guard on fishery duty, I shall be obliged to make a report of the circumstance to the Comptrollers-General, as it would be necessary to employ extra men.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. N. LOCKYER, Inspecting Commander.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

FROM THE INSPECTING COMMANDER, WESTPORT. Westport District, 3rd May, 1856.

HONOURABLE SIRS,—Having lately had the honour of an interview with Mr. Barry, Inspecting Commissioner of Irish Fisheries, touching the more efficient registry of vessels and boats engaged in fishing, I do now, at that gentleman's suggestion, explain my views, after a due consideration of this important subject, which has long occupied my attention; and I have arrived at the conclusion that it would be most expedient that the Inspecting

Officers of coast-guard districts in Ireland should be empowered to employ a very intelligent officer or chief boatman-in-charge under their orders, to proceed in the summer time, when they could be best spared from their own immediate important duties, and to carefully examine every creek and inlet of the district to which they belong; to find out and *see* the vessels or boats; to ascertain the owners of them, and from the owners to obtain a list of the crews who are engaged in navigating or depending on those craft for support; and at the same time to give notice to register to the owner of any vessel or boat who has neglected to do so.

I beg to suggest, that as this minute examination of the coasts will entail upon the officers so employed considerable trouble, inconvenience, and expense, that, on due inquiry by their Inspecting Officers as to the effectual manner in which this duty has been performed, that the said officers shall be granted their actual certified expenses for travelling allowance and maintenance; and further, as an inducement and encouragement, and to give them an interest to make this important return effective and strictly correct, that they should be granted a reasonable and moderate reward for their exertions in the cause.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT WILLCOX, R.N.,
Inspecting Commander H.M. Coast-guard.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Quantity of Fish conveyed by the Great Southern and Western Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1855.

Three Hundred and Eleven Tons.

Rates of Carriage of Fish on the Great Southern and Western Railway.

	d.	
Salt Fish,	1·909	per Ton per Mile.
Fresh Fish,	4·755	„

Quantity of Fish conveyed by the Midland Great Western Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1855.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Salmon, turbot, &c.,	82	13	
Lobsters,	94	11	3
Cod, hake, plaice, &c.,	299	0	1
Oysters,	166	5	1
Gross,	642	10	1

Rates of Carriage of Fish by Midland Great Western Railway.

Salmon, turbot, &c.,	46*s.*	per Ton
Lobsters,	46*s.*	„
Cod, hake, plaice, &c.,	30*s.*	„
Oysters,	29*s.*	„

APPENDIX, No. 7.

APPLICATIONS for BY-LAWS, RULES, ALTERATIONS, &c., received by COMMISSIONERS.

District or Place.	Nature of Application.	Observations.
Ballinakill District,	To increase licence duties,	Granted.
Bangor District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Sligo District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Limerick District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Londonderry District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Cork District,	Change of season,	Ditto.
Skibbereen District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Kenmare District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Bantry District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Limerick District,	Ditto,	Suspended for the present.
Sligo District,	Ditto,	Not granted.
Bangor District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Killarney District,	To define mouth of Carra River,	Under consideration.
Howth Harbour,	To make regulations for the guidance of the fishermen,	Ditto.
Waterford Harbour,	To relax by-law prohibiting trawling,	Ditto.
Cork District,	To prohibit use of nets in freshwater portions of rivers in district,	Not granted.
Blacksod Bay,	To open month of May for transplanting oysters for brood,	Under consideration.
Ditto,	To grant licence to plant oyster beds to John Richards, Esq.,	Granted.
Ditto,	To grant licence to plant oyster beds to R. Dodwell, Esq.,	Not granted.
Cork District,	To raise licence duties on nets used in freshwaters to £3,	Ditto.
Ballina District,	To reduce meshes of nets to one and a-half inch from knot to knot,	Under consideration.
Dublin District,	To prohibit net fishing in upper waters of Liffey,	Ditto.
Ditto,	Change of season,	Ditto.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

BY-LAWS, ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c., made by the COMMISSIONERS.

District or Place affected by By-law.	Nature of By-law, Order, &c.	Date.
Ballinakill District,	Raising the licence duties on all engines used for fishing (rod and line excepted), to the maximum allowed by law,	12th April, 1855.
Bangor District,	Ditto,	9th January, 1856.
Sligo District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Londonderry District,	Ditto,	16th January, 1856.
Limerick District,	Increasing the licence duties one-third more than that heretofore paid (rod and line and eel baskets excepted),	22nd August, 1855.
Waterford District,	Change of season,	16th January, 1856.
Cork District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Skibbereen District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Bantry District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Kenmare District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Limerick District,	Prohibiting net fishing in that part of the Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 12th February,	20th February, 1856.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

LICENCE to form or plant OYSTER BEDS.

Licence granted to	Place.	Date.
John Richards,	Blacksod Bay,	18th July, 1855.

APPENDIX.

Report of Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1855.

APPENDIX,

APPLICATIONS to form or plant OYSTER BEDS.

Name.	Place.	Observations.
W. Foreman, . . .	Ardbear Bay, County Galway, . .	Under consideration.
R. Dodwell, . . .	Blacksod Bay, ...	Not granted.

APPENDIX,

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the BOARDS of

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1854.																	1854. Total Amount received for Licence Duties in 1854.	1854. Average Number employed.
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Trammel Nets £5	£ s. d.	
1. Dublin, ...	138	–		12	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91 10 0	217
2. Wexford, ...	41	–	–	32	–	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 0 0	285
3. Waterford, ...	56	60	134	10	12	–	–	3	–	8	27	9	25	–	–	–	–	392 0 0	957
4. Lismore, ...	72	64	5	4	–	–	–	13	3	22	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	378 15 0	412
5. Cork, ...	113	29	–	50	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	220 10 0	508
6[1]. Skibbereen, ...	15	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 0 0	81
6[2]. Bantry, ...	4	–	–	16	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38 10 0	120
6[3]. Kenmare, ...	37	1	–	10	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	65 2 6	159
7. Killarney, ...	88	13	4	48	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	4	17	–	–	–	–	183 0 0	474
8. Limerick, ...	185	31	26	62	–	–	10	41	37	27	–	13	225	–	–	–	–	788 10 0	1,627
9. Galway, ...	57	13	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	76 0 0	101
10[1]. Ballynakill, ...	29	–	–	13	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	39 10 0	112
10[2]. Bangor, ...	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	28 10 0	73
11. Ballina, ...	44	–	–	11	3	–	–	6	–	–	–	10	12	–	–	–	–	156 0 0	175
12. Sligo, ...	27	–	–	13	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	60 0 0	141
13. Ballyshannon, ...	50	2	1	–	7	1	–	14	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	247 0 0	153
14. Letterkenny, ...	24	–	–	10	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	52 0 0	102
15[1]. Londonderry, ...	74	34	–	86	5	150	5	22	–	14	–	6	100	–	–	–	–	—	1,344
15[2]. Coleraine,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
16. Ballycastle, ...	16	–	–	3	–	1	–	32	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	187 5 0	173
17. Drogheda, ...	22	8	6	30	–	–	5	22	–	14	–	6	5	26	–	–	–	94 0 0	408

The estimate of the average number of

Salmon Rods, . . 1 man.	Draft Nets, . . 6 men.	Pole Nets, . . 3 men.
Cross Lines, . . 2 men.	Drift Nets, . . 5 do.	Bag Nets, . . 4 do.
Snap Nets, . . 4 do.	Trammel Nets, . 2 do.	Fly Nets, . . 4 do.

* Londonderry District has been divided into two

No. 9—*continued.*

MOUTH of RIVER defined.

Name of River.	Date of Order defining Mouth of River.
Slaney, ...	—

No. 10.

CONSERVATORS in Ireland for the Years 1854 and 1855.

Number and Description of Licences sold in 1855.																	1855. Amount of Licence Duty.	1855. Per centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1855. Total Amount received for Licence Duties.	1855. Average No. employed.	Increase or Decrease between 1854 and 1855.			
1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Trammel Nets £5					Increase in Amount.	Decrease in Amount.	Increase in Number employed.	Decrease in Number employed.
																	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
179	1	–	8	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132 10 0	—	132 10 0	244	41 10 0	—	27	—
46	–	–	39	–	1	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	124 15 0	—	124 15 0	350	24 15 0	—	65	—
60	71	135	11	13	–	–	1	–	9	27	7	23	–	–	–	–	377 15 0	—	377 15 0	990	—	14 5 0	33	—
81	61	23	2	–	–	–	12	3	24	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	366 5 0	40 0 0	406 5 0	481	27 10 0	—	69	—
135	18	–	45	–	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	223 0 0	—	223 0 0	476	2 10 0	—	—	32
16	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 0 0	—	21 0 0	74	—	—	—	7
3	–	–	10	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 10 0	—	28 10 0	83	—	10 0 0	—	37
37	–	–	11	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	75 10 0	—	75 10 0	175	10 7 6	—	16	—
64	8	2	48	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	171 10 0	—	171 10 0	408	—	11 10 0	—	66
196	42	25	63	–	–	10	44	44	27	–	13	199	–	–	–	–	817 15 0	—	817 15 0	1,650	29 5 0	—	23	—
30	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	52 0 0	—	52 0 0	80	—	24 0 0	—	21
22	–	–	12	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	61 0 0	—	61 0 0	101	21 10 0	—	—	11
5	–	–	13	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	52 0 0	—	52 0 0	124	24 10 0	—	51	—
55	1	–	9	3	–	–	6	–	–	–	10	12	–	–	–	–	157 10 0	—	157 10 0	178	1 10 0	—	3	—
31	1	–	12	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	51 10 0	9 0 0	60 10 0	131	0 10 0	—	—	10
50	1	–	9	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	6	–	–	21	–	–	190 0 0	72 0 0	262 0 0	177	15 0 0	—	24	—
19	–	–	11	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	6	–	54 0 0	—	54 0 0	105	2 0 0	—	3	—
31	10	–	46	32	–	3	17	–	20	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	394 10 0	4 5 7	398 15 7	663	—	—	—	—
26	5	–	30	–	221	–	10	–	–	–	4	–	–	21	–	–	244 0 0	84 17 0	328 17 0	605	—	—	—	—
12	–	–	4	–	1	–	26	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	160 15 0	—	160 15 0	150	—	26 10 0	—	23
52	14	7	40	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	43	–	–	–	–	144 5 0	—	144 5 0	440	50 5 0	—	32	—

men employed is made up as follows:—

Stake Nets, . . 4 men.
Head weirs, . . 1 man.
Box,crib,&c.(every 5) 2 men.

Gap,Eye,&c. . . 2 men.
Sweepers, . . 6 do.
Coghills, . . 1 man.

Loop or Frame Nets, . 1 man.
Trammel Nets, . . 1 do.

Districts, called "Londonderry and Coleraine."

APPENDIX,

ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators as

Number and Name of District.	General state of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries.	Whether the Take of Spring Fish this Year has been more or less productive, and the Prospects for present Season.	Whether the Take of Salmon in 1855 was more or less productive than in 1854.	Average price of Salmon obtained by the Captors.
1.—Dublin, . (Date of Report, 20th February.)	A very great improvement is manifest in this district within the last two years.	The take of spring fish has been very fair, and there is every prospect of a good season.	Much more.	For spring fish say 2*s.* per lb.
2.—Wexford, . . (Date of Report, 20th February.)	Good. In 1850, 1851, and 1852, there was no improvement; 1853, very great improvement; 1854, not quite so good; 1855, a decidedly bad year.	Open season has not yet commenced; 20th February, 1856.	Much less.	About 8*d.* per lb.
3.—Waterford, . (Date of Report, 14th March.)	Rather discouraging; a great improvement had taken place since 1849, but poaching having been almost a vocation in various parts of the Upper Waters, particularly during the past close season, sanguine hopes cannot be entertained of improvement.	The take of spring fish has been less productive than during the corresponding portions of the past five years; fish destroyed during winter.	Very little difference; rather better than the preceding year.	1*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb.
4.—Lismore. . . (Date of Report, 22nd February.)	Good; and appears to have improved progressively every year since 1849, and no doubt will improve still more.	The time since the beginning of the open season has been so short, it is not easy to answer this question, but the fish taken are very large, in fine condition, and a good prospect of a large take for the ensuing portion of the season.	A small increase on the last season.	About 1*s.* per lb.
5.—Cork, . .	—	—	—	—
6[1].—Skibbereen, . (Date of Report, 21st February.)	Good; they continue to improve.	No fish taken in this district before June.	Last year was more productive.	About 4*d.* per lb.
6[2].—Bantry, . . (Date of Report, 23rd February.)	Tolerably good; a greater interest taken in protection and propagation.	More in the spring of the last open season than the previous year; premature to offer an opinion as to this season.	Much less; not averaging half the quantity of previous year.	About 5*d.* per lb.
6[3].—Kenmare, . . (Date of Report, 23rd February.)	Much improved, and progressively improving.	Spring fish were scarcely known until within a couple of years, and merely after the beginning of April, when latterly some large fish were taken.	The take of fish was less last year than the preceding, but the preceding year was eminently good.	About 5*d.* per lb.
7.—Killarney, . .	—	—	—	—
8.—Limerick, . . (Date of Report, 18th February.)	Considerably improved, and still improving; the prospect is very good.	The season opened only on the 12th of this month; the take of spring fish during the five days that have since elapsed has been very satisfactory; the prospect is good.	The years 1854 and 1855 were equally productive; the take of fish during both these years was very large.	—
9.—Galway, . . (Date of Report, 20th February.)	Progressing; considerably improved.	No take up to the present.	Much larger.	About 8*d.* per lb.
10[1].—Ballynakill, . (Date of Report, 20th February.)	Very much improved; considerably improved since 1849, and every anticipation of further improvement.	Much about the same; prospects likely to be more productive than many past seasons.	Much more.	6*d.* per lb.
10[2].—Bangor, . . (Date of Report, 21st February.)	Improved; every season improving.	It has been more productive and promises well.	More productive.	8*d.* per lb.
11.—Ballina, . . (Date of Report, 19th February.)	Last year's catch being indifferent, cannot say that they have improved; too early to form an idea of further improvement.	In consequence of the frost, spring fishing did not commence till after this period last year; cannot as yet form any opinion as to prospects of productiveness for remaining portion of season.	Believe the catch not to be one-half.	3½*d.* to 4*d.* per lb.

No. 11.

to the State of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

Whether Salmon purchased chiefly for Exportation or Home Consumption.	The amount of Protection during Close Season of 1855, as compared with preceding year of 1854.	Whether the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the Rivers has been greater or less than preceding Year.	Whether the quantity of Fry appearing in Rivers this Spring is greater or less than preceding Spring of 1855.	Suggestions from Conservators	Number of Water Bailiffs on an average employed.
For home consumption.	About the same.	Much greater.	More numerous.	The fines and penalties for breaches of the Fishery Laws should be apportioned for the benefit of the district in which the offence is committed, instead of going to the Crown.	3.
Ten to one for exportation.	Much better.	The quantity of breeding fish seen has been unprecedented; a calculation was made that as many as 1,000 were seen to pass over a weir in ten consecutive hours, and this continued for three or four days.	Too early to answer this.	A consolidation of the Law, and appointment of Local Commissioners to see its provisions faithfully carried out, is urgently required.	From 10 to 12
Principally for exportation.	Destruction of breeding fish very great during close season of 1854, but much greater during close season of 1855.	Greater; but it has been asserted that out of 100 breeding fish not three escaped destruction.	Rather early yet to afford information.	—	—
Almost exclusively for exportation; the proportion for home consumption very small.	About the same.	Very large, and it is thought greater.	Too early to answer this.	The prolonging of the rod fishing to 20th October, after making a fish-pass at Fermoy weir, for which the Conservators will lodge funds; the fines and penalties to be awarded to the district instead of to the Crown.	About 34.
—	—	—	—	—	—
None for exportation	The same.	Greater.	Greater.	—	2 to 3.
For exportation, as 1 to 50	Greater.	About the same.	Greater.	—	2 to 3
Five-sixths of it is exported.	More protection.	Much greater.	Too early to form a correct opinion.	Fines and penalties to be awarded to the Conservators; a person without a licence should not be allowed to fish in a salmon river, as much poaching goes on in this way, and no law can touch the parties.	12.
—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiefly for exportation, owing to the high price obtained in the Dublin and English markets; very little salmon is consumed at home.	Considerably more protection in 1855 than 1854.	Considerably greater	They do not appear in the rivers in this district before the month of March.	—	Open season, 38; close season, 54.
Dublin market is the chief market for the Galway salmon.	Quite the same.	Much more; an immense quantity of fish seen in the bed of the river last December.	Much more.	—	6 paid by the Conservators, but several by the owners of the Galway fishery.
Home supply.	Much about the same.	Not altogether so great a quantity.	Cannot be ascertained till the beginning of April.	Fines and penalties to go to their original source, the protection of the fisheries.	40.
Generally for exportation.	Greater.	Much more.	Too early to say.	—	6.
Nearly all exported.	Same.	Much less.	Fry have not appeared as yet.	Reduction in the size of meshes of nets.	212.

APPENDIX.

Report of Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries for 1855.

APPENDIX,

ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators as

Number and Name of District.	General state of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries.	Whether the Take of Spring Fish this Year has been more or less productive, and the Prospects for present Season.	Whether the Take of Salmon in 1855 was more or less productive than in 1854.	Average price of Salmon obtained by the Captors.
12.—Sligo, . . (Date of Report, 18th February.)	Very good; improving every year very much.	Not so productive this year; it is the general opinion that the salmon escaped to the lake by the salmon ladder being erected at the mill weirs above the Victoria Bridge.	More productive.	About 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
13.—Ballyshannon, . (Date of Report, 26th February.)	Improving; they have improved, and there is a good prospect of this year's productiveness.	There has been an average take of spring fish, and there is every prospect of a good productive season.	Far less productive.	6*d.* per lb.
14.—Letterkenny, . (Date of Report, 20th February.)	Rather improving; a fair prospect.	Less productive than last season up to this date.	Less productive.	About 7*d.* per lb.
15[1].—Londonderry, .	—	—	—	—
16.—Ballycastle, . (Date of Report, 20th February.)	There appears to be a slight improvement; rather a decrease since 1849, but a slight increase has been perceptible this last two years.	Very small take up to the present, owing to the state of the weather, but hopes are entertained of a productive season.	Far more productive.	From 1*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.
17.—Drogheda, . (Date of Report, 6th March.)	Progressing; greatly improved and prospects good.	More productive, and prospects fair.	More productive.	At present 18*d.* per lb.

APPENDIX,

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District in

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets or Draft Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1. Dublin, ...	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
2. Wexford, . . .	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
3. Waterford, . . .	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
4. Lismore, . . .	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
5. Cork, ...	0 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	Tidal. 1 10 0 / Up. Waters. 2 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
6[1]. Skibbereen, . . .	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
6[2]. Bantry, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
6[3]. Kenmare, . . .	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
7. Killarney, . . .	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
8. Limerick, . . .	0 10 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 6 8	3 6 8
9. Galway, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
10[1]. Ballynakill, . . .	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
10[2]. Bangor, ...	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
11. Ballina, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
12. Sligo, ...	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
13. Ballyshannon, . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
14. Letterkenny, . . .	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 10 0
15[1]. Londonderry, . .	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
15[2]. Coleraine, . . .	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
16. Ballycastle, . . .	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
17. Drogheda, . . .	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	2 10 0

No. 11—*continued.*

to the State of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries of Ireland—*continued.*

Whether Salmon purchased chiefly for Exportation or Home Consumption.	The amount of Protection during Close Season of 1855, as compared with preceding year of 1854.	Whether the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the Rivers has been greater or less than preceding Year.	Whether the quantity of Fry appearing in Rivers this Spring is greater or less than preceding Spring of 1854.	Suggestions from Conservators.	Number of Water Bailiffs on an average employed.
None purchased for exportation.	Much the same.	Much better.	No fry appeared yet.	—	6 to 10.
Nearly all for home consumption.	Protection much the same.	The quantity of breeding fish greater this year.	Too soon to answer this question.	—	170.
Entirely for exportation.	Much the same.	Rather less.	No fry appearing in the rivers as yet.	Raising the licence duties.	About 50.
—	—	—	—	—	—
About two-thirds exported.	Much the same.	Greater.	No appearance of fry as yet.	—	16.
Nearly all for exportation.	Better.	Greater.	Cannot be ascertained till the month of April.	—	6.

No. 12.

Ireland on Engines used for Fishing, 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92.

9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Trammel Nets.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	—	—
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
3 6 8	10 0 0	2 0 0	3 6 8	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	—
5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	5 0 0
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
2 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	—	—

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST of IRELAND to 1st January, 1856, pursuant to the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1855.			2nd Class employed in 1855.			1st Class employed in 1856.			2nd Class employed in 1856.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Dublin,	From the Whip of Water to the Breaches.	J. A. Shears,	51	150	40	140	510	35	55	171	50	152	447	30
Gorey,	From the Breaches, to the Sluices.	J. Bowie,	222	1,380	117	98	390	64	225	1,399	117	99	395	64
Wexford,	From the Sluice to Bannow.	P. Campbell,	43	152	4	275	1,403	6	47	230	5	178	689	31
Waterford,	From Bannow Ferry to Ballyvoile Head.	W. G. Mansfield,	48	174	22	256	972	50	47	172	20	253	961	50
Youghal,	From Ballyvoile Head to Ballywilliam Cove.	W. Sterne,	69	484	43	321	1,380	154	69	481	43	324	1,395	145
Cove,	From Ballywilliam to Flat Head.	W. N. Lockyer,	47	161	8	270	1,256	56	48	173	10	276	858	73
Kinsale,	From Barry's Head to Galley Head.	J. A. St. Leger,	84	588	80	765	4,590	60	78	686	86	510	3,052	50
Skibbereen,	From Galley Head to Three Castle Head.	V. Somerville,	34	193	18	568	2,566	194	34	180	34	464	1,401	313
Whitehorse,	From Three Castle Head to Whitehorse Head.	W. Townsend,	2	14	2	43	150	26	1	6	2	40	135	15
Castletown,	From Whitehorse Head to Innisherky.	T. Hungerford,	64	227	4	1,687	7,847	127	64	227	4	1,687	7,847	127
Westcove,	From Kenmare to River Inny.	J. Adam,	12	40	6	170	720	30	12	40	40	170	720	26
Knightstown,	From Inny River to Castlemaine Bridge.	W. Lyons,	1	3	–	190	960	35	1	3	–	241	1,102	29
Dingle,	From Inch Bar to Blennerville.	A. Hobart,	15	66	2	113	534	7	13	53	3	157	752	6
Ballyheigue,	From Blennerville to Ballybunion.	H. Lawrence,	22	101	–	33	128	–	22	101	–	33	128	–

No. 13.

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January, 1855.

Total employed in 1855.			Total employed in 1856.			Increase since 1855.			Decrease since 1855.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1856.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
191	660	75	207	618	80	16	–	5	–	42	–	If any thing, there is an improvement in the condition of the Fishing Establishment. There is generally an improvement. The take of fish more productive last year. The salmon fisheries have improved. No Curing Establishments. No disturbance of any kind has taken place.
320	1,770	181	324	1,794	181	4	24	–	–	–	–	The boats something improved, and better nets. Scarcely any sign of improvement. The take of fish much less productive, and no good fishing on this part of the coast. Scarcely any salmon in this district. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts have taken place. The fishermen generally orderly.
318	1,555	10	225	919	36	–	–	26	93	636	–	The general condition of the Fishing Establishment is considerably worse. No sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive. The salmon fisheries are not improved. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The general habits of the fishermen peaceable.
304	1,146	72	300	1,133	70	–	–	–	4	13	2	The Fishing Establishment much in the same condition. The last year has been less productive in the take of fish, especially herrings and sprats. The take of salmon has improved. No Curing Establishments. No disturbances amongst the fishermen.
390	1,864	197	393	1,876	188	3	12	–	–	–	9	The Fishing Establishment worse both in boats and gear. No sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive in all kinds. The salmon fisheries have improved generally. No Curing Establishment formed. A small quantity of fish cured at Youghal. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable. The registry is in a very confused state; a new registry absolutely necessary.
317	1,417	64	324	1,031	83	7	–	19	–	386	–	Having made inquiries, I believe the condition of the Fishing Establishment in this district much the same as in 1844. The fishing much the same as last year. Cannot hear of any improvement or falling off in the salmon fisheries. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. I imagine the registry to be imperfect.
849	5,178	110	588	3,738	136	–	–	–	261	1,440	4	Some improvement has taken place, since 1844, in nets and lines, &c., but the general condition of the boats is not so much improved since that period; in numbers they have decreased; there has been some improvement within the last three years, but within the last year that spirit seems to have declined. The take of fish much less productive last year. Salmon fisheries have not improved. No new Curing Establishment—two at present exist. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
602	2,759	212	498	1,581	347	–	–	135	104	1178	–	The Establishment appears much the same as in 1844—without improvement. The last year has been very deficient in the take of fish. The salmon fisheries have improved. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
45	164	28	41	141	17	–	–	–	4	23	11	The general condition of the Fishing Establishment very bad. No improvement whatever. The take of fish not so productive last year. The salmon fisheries have not improved. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. No regular fishermen in this district. No fish taken except by the peasantry, and they are very peaceable.
1,751	8,074	131	1,751	8,074	131	–	–	–	–	–	–	The condition of the Fishing Establishment not so good as in 1844. There appears no sign of improvement; on the contrary, a general decline. No marked difference in the take of fish. The salmon fisheries in this district are very limited. No Curing Establishments. The efforts made by the fishermen at curing have been successful. No conflict on record, except one during 1855. The coast abounds with all kinds of fish. The registration of vessels, &c., is imperfect; a new registration should take place.
182	760	36	182	760	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	The trammel nets are more in use than in 1844. Line fishing is not at all so good. Last year the take of fish was more productive in the trammel fishing. The Waterville salmon fishery was not so productive. The bag fishing at Blackwater River was entirely successful and is improving. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen peaceable.
191	963	35	242	1,105	29	51	142	–	–	–	6	There is no established deep sea fishing in this district. The boats are in very bad repair and the nets worn out; the fishermen are so poor they cannot afford to get them replaced. There has been little improvement during the last three years. The last year has been more productive in the take of white fish, ling, &c. Salmon fisheries decidedly improved in 1853 and 1854; but last year there has been a falling off of one-fourth. A Curing House at Killorglin for salmon—only used when there is no ice; one formed last year at Portmagee, where eight tons of ling and five tons of hake were cured. No conflicts. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.
128	600	9	170	805	9	42	205	–	–	–	–	The condition of the Fishing Establishment is much improved, so far as getting spillards for coarse fish. There is a sign of improvement. The take of fish more productive by row-boats and canoes, but less by trawlers. The salmon fishery is not improved. No new Curing Establishment in the district. The Royal Irish Fisheries' Company have one at work. No conflicts this year. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
55	229	–	55	229	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No established fishery in this district. No sign of improvement. Scarcely any fish taken but salmon at the Cashen River, and they were increased considerably of late. The salmon fisheries improved. No Curing Establishments in the district. No conflicts during the last twenty years. The fishermen very quiet and orderly

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST of IRELAND to 1st January, 1856, pursuant to the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1855.			2nd Class employed in 1855.			1st Class employed in 1856.			2nd Class employed in 1856.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Kilrush, .	From Gross Island to Farrihie Strand.	H. G. Austen, .	–	–	–	111	330	50	–	–	–	140	430	–
Seafield, .	From Farrihie Strand to Black Head.	E. J. Morriss, .	–	–	–	66	181	5	–	–	–	77	198	1
Galway, .	From Black Head to Mason Island.	G. H. Clarke, .	234	1,466	216	591	1,111	198	241	1,800	230	600	1,140	205
Clifden, .	From Mason Island to Ruanna Point.	A. C. May, . .	58	122	11	604	2,088	6	63	148	20	668	1,251	62
Westport, .	From Ruanna to Doobeg.	R. Wilcox, . .	14	49	–	210	843	–	14	49	–	217	864	–
Keele, . .	From Doobeg to Doona Head.	B. E. Quadling, .	15	38	7	201	893	10	13	34	9	245	1,051	10
Dulough, .	From Doona Head to Butter Point.	W. Dawson, .	–	–	–	200	680	14	1	3	–	178	434	54
Dunkeehan,	From Brandy Point to Glensky Cove.	A. Kennedy, .	–	–	–	64	251	–	–	–	–	71	240	–
Ballycastle, Mayo,	From Glensky Cove to the centre of Bartra Isle.	A. Henri, . .	–	–	–	143	998	11	–	–	–	136	938	10
Pullendiva, .	From Bartra Isle to Doran's Island.	R. K. Thompson, .	1	3	–	93	293	–	1	3	–	72	411	–
Mullaghmore,	From Sligo Bridge to Abbey Point, Donegal.	E. G. Elliott, .	9	55	–	160	1,000	29	8	24	–	190	1,008	43
Killybegs, .	From Donegal Quay to Glenlough.	R. Heard, . .	10	33	2	229	1,072	372	9	27	8	253	1,192	330
Lochrus, .	From Glen Lough to Gweebarra Bar.	R. Smith, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	246	15
Rutland, .	From Gweebarra Bar to Bloody Foreland.	T. Rate, . .	1	4	–	302	1,069	76	–	–	–	250	1,036	80

No. 13—*continued.*

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January 1855.

Total employed in 1855.			Total employed in 1856.			Increase since 1855.			Decrease since 1855.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1856.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
111	330	50	140	430	–	29	100	–	–	–	50	A general decrease of fishing in every respect. No sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive, both in salmon, herrings, and other fish. The salmon fishing have proved very bad. Only one Curing House at Glin. No instances of conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
66	181	5	77	198	1	11	17	–	–	–	4	The Fishing Establishment has greatly fallen off—the poverty of the fishermen not permitting them to repair their nets, lines, &c., when swept away or damaged. No sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive. There is but one small salmon fishery in this district. No Curing Establishments in this district. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
855	2,577	414	841	2,940	435	–	363	21	14	–	–	The condition of the fishermen improved. Boats and gear are, generally speaking, in good order. There is a sign of improvement. The take of fish is more regular and steady. The quantity of all kinds has been larger than for years past (with the exception of herrings) and continues so. No sensible difference in the salmon fishery. No Curing Establishment on any great scale, save one. No conflicts have taken place this year. The trawlers have taken more turbot, sole, &c., than formerly, and those who can trawl wish to continue it, being convinced it is not, when lawfully followed, injurious to the netters and line fishers.
662	2,210	17	731	1,399	82	69	–	65	–	811	–	A slight decrease in the number of first-class boats and an increase in second-class boats. A sign of improvement. The take of fish not more productive. The salmon fisheries much the same. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts have taken place. The habits of the fishermen are orderly and peaceable.
224	892	–	231	913	–	7	21	–	–	–	–	No improvement since last return. The take of fish less productive. The salmon fisheries not improved, and no new modes adopted. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen quiet, orderly, and peaceable.
216	931	17	258	1,085	19	42	154	2	–	–	–	The Fisheries are in the same depressed state as in 1844. Last year has been highly productive in the take of salmon by bag nets. In other modes no improvement in the take of fish ; 3,000 salmon have been taken at Keele and Kam, by Mr. Hector's men, who had seven bag nets and three boats, introduced during the year. No Curing Establishments as yet, but are in contemplation. No instances of conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
200	680	14	179	437	54	–	–	40	21	243	–	Boats and gear improved since 1844. There is no sign of improvement. The take of fish not more productive. The salmon fisheries much the same as last year. One small Curing Establishment for salting and drying fish. No instances of conflict in this district. The fishermen very orderly.
64	251	–	71	240	–	7	–	–	–	11	–	The fishing is not so good. There is a sign of improvement. Last year's take of fish not so good as the year before. No change in the salmon fisheries. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
143	998	11	136	938	10	–	–	–	7	60	1	At Balding and Ross there is an improvement; but at Ballycastle, Lacken, and Kilcummin the officers do not report favourably. Eighteen new boats have been registered; but the number of serviceable boats is less than last year, several having been broken up. The take of fish less productive. The salmon fisheries not improved. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly and peaceable.
94	296	–	73	414	–	–	118	–	21	–	–	No improvement whatever in this district. The take of fish less productive. Bag nets have been employed at the salmon fisheries, but with little success. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The fishermen always peaceable.
169	1,055	29	198	1,032	43	29	–	14	–	23	–	The condition of the Fishing Establishment much better. A sign of improvement. The take of fish rather more productive. The salmon fisheries stationary. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The fishermen very orderly and peaceable.
239	1,105	374	262	1,219	338	23	114	–	–	–	36	Boats and gear, compared with 1844, are in a bad condition. Since the year of famine a great improvement has taken place. The take of fish a great deal more productive. Generally speaking, the salmon fisheries have not improved. No regular Curing Establishment in this District. Conflicts seldom or never occur. The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.
–	–	–	41	246	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	Improvement in the construction of boats and gear. The take of fish more productive. No perceptible improvement in the salmon fisheries. Several small Curing Establishments, by private parties. The conflicts much less frequent. The fishermen orderly.
303	1,073	76	250	1,036	80	–	–	4	53	37	–	The condition of the Fishing Establishment only middling still there has been an improvement. No improvement in the take of fish during the last year. No alteration in the salmon fishery. No Curing Establishments exist. No conflicts amongst the fishermen, their habits orderly. The registries are by no means complete; the only way to oblige the parties to register is by prosecuting them.

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST of IRELAND to 1st January, 1856, pursuant to the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOUNDARIES.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1855.			2nd Class employed in 1855.			1st Class employed in 1856.			2nd Class employed in 1856.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Sheephaven,	From Bloody Foreland to Fannet Point.	F. Collins, . .	–	–	–	245	995	174	–	–	–	249	999	168
Rathmullen,	From Fannet Point to Ramelton.	M. Knox, . .	1	3	1	30	40	80	1	3	1	30	40	80
Carne, .	From Leenan Bay to Innishowen Head.	G. S. Penfold, .	–	–	–	110	590	23	–	–	–	113	620	23
Greencastle,	From Innishowen to Down Hill.	S. Shairp, . .	6	18	–	136	554	19	4	12	–	180	719	30
Ballycastle, .	From Hill Temple to Garron Point.	H. K. Wasey, .	–	–	–	211	587	37	–	–	–	224	603	40
Carrickfergus,	From Mountain Stream, near Garron Point, to Tullyoburn, near Belfast.	G. H. Gardiner, .	9	35	3	197	512	121	8	33	1	156	490	47
Donaghadee,	From Bars Port to Killiehief.	R. Studdert, .	115	514	19	595	1,238	182	118	522	22	630	1,279	197
Newcastle, .	From Gunn's Island to Killowen.	C. J. Austin, .	–	–	–	211	462	63	–	–	–	196	441	71
Dundalk, .	From Fadden to Maiden Tower.	W. H. Genny, .	12	63	2	296	906	93	12	63	2	310	866	73
Malahide, .	From Maiden Tower to Whip of Water.	J. Irwin, . .	51	298	48	47	152	7	54	317	43	47	91	8

No. 13—continued.

5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, showing the Increase or Decrease in the different Districts since January 1855

Total employed in 1855.			Total employed in 1856.			Increase since 1855.			Decrease since 1855.			Substance of Observations made by Inspecting Commandors of Coast-Guards and other Registering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1856.
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
245	995	174	249	999	168	4	4	–	–	–	6	The general condition of the Fishing Establishment on the decline. Very little sign of improvement. The take of fish much the same, something more productive on Tory Island. The salmon fisheries a little improved. Bag nets tried with success. No Curing Establishment, with the exception of a temporary establishment in Dunfanagh. No conflicts of importance. The fishermen peaceable.
31	43	81	31	43	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	The general condition of the Fishery Establishment much fallen off from want of means to purchase boats and gear. The take of fish was more productive last year. The salmon fisheries greatly fallen off. No new mode of capture has been tried. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The fishermen orderly and peaceable. A much larger quantity of fish could be caught if they had better boats and gear.
110	590	23	113	620	23	3	30	–	–	–	–	A great falling off in the number of boats and gear. A slight improvement within the last three years. The take of fish more productive last year. A larger quantity of salmon were taken last year than usual, but without any improved means. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts have occurred. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
142	572	19	181	731	30	42	159	11	–	–	–	The general condition of the Fishing Establishment not so good. The number of boats increased. The take more productive in cod fish. The salmon fisheries are not improved. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen orderly.
211	587	37	224	603	40	13	16	3	–	–	–	The condition of the Fishing Establishment not so good. No sign of improvement. White fish more productive, not so with salmon. No Curing Establishments. The fishermen agree well together. Their habits generally peaceable. There is room for a more improved system of registration. It should be annual.
206	547	124	164	523	48	–	–	–	42	24	76	The principal fisheries in this District are carried on in Belfast Lough, trawling, dredging, and hand lines. To the northward there may be said to be no regular Fishing Establishment, the boats being manned by farming people. In the Lough are two distinct classes of fishermen—the Carrickfergus guild of trawlers and dredgers, and the Scotch quarter men of Carrickfergus. The former fish in smacks of six to ten tons; they are badly found in boats and gear—are very poor and devoid of enterprize. The other class are of a better description of boats and gear, and do not confine their operations to the Lough, but to the coast generally; they follow the herring fishing in the season, and at other times use hand-lines, and in the season capture lobsters and crabs along the coast. These men deserve encouragement. The east pier at Carrickfergus, which was built for their accommodation, might be greatly improved if a western pier or breakwater were erected, and a slip and capstan built between the two piers for hauling up their boats and protecting them in stormy weather. With the exception of a small salmon fishery at Glenarm and Carnlough, all the other fisheries in the district are not deserving of the name. At Larne, although there are twenty boats registered, yet only four of them can be properly styled fishing boats—all the remainder are manned by farming labourers and others. At Portmuck, Island Magee, there is but a semblance of a fishery, the boats being generally manned by farming people, who only attempt fishing in the summer months when they are without occupation. The Bye-Law of October 25, 1854, having only come into operation since last July, there has not been time to ascertain whether any improvement has taken place, and it is feared that with the present race of trawlers no improvement will take place. Badly found boats, poverty, want of enterprise, and old prejudices being their principal drawbacks. The take of fish has been an average. A great many salmon were seen to ascend Glenarm River during the last season to spawn, and it is expected that this fishery may improve. There are no Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen very orderly and peaceable, and never offer any resistance or obstruction to the Coast Guards.
700	1,752	201	748	1,801	210	48	49	18	–	–	–	No Fishing Establishment. A few families support themselves by selling fish fresh at the Belfast markets. Boats and gear not improved. Not any improvement except in oyster fishing. No change in the take of fish last year. Little or no salmon fishing, but a few sea trout are caught off the coast. No Curing Establishments. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen peaceable.
211	462	63	196	441	71	–	–	–	15	21	–	The general condition of the Fishing Establishment generally declining. No sign of improvement. The take of fish has been less productive. No salmon fisheries in this district. A Curing Establishment on a very small scale has been commenced by an Englishman. The instances of conflicts less. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.
308	960	95	322	929	75	14	–	–	–	40	20	No improvement in the condition of the Fishing Establishment in this district. The take of fish much the same. The salmon fisheries have improved. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts. The habits of the fishermen are orderly and peaceable.
98	450	55	91	408	51	–	–	–	7	42	4	The Fishing Establishment reduced nearly one-half. No sign of improvement. The take of fish less productive according to the several reports from the several fishing stations, except at Rush, where the long line fishing is more productive. No salmon fisheries within the district. No Curing Establishment. No conflicts have taken place. The fishermen orderly and peaceable.

APPENDIX,

TABLE showing the Close Seasons for Salmon and Trout in the different Districts

No. and Name of District.	Counties or Parts of Counties comprised within District.	Principal Rivers in District.	Close Fixed by Tidal.
1. Dublin,	Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow.	Swords or Meadow Water, Tolka, Liffey, Bray, Vartrey, Rathnew.	1st September to 31st January.
2. Wexford,	Wicklow, Carlow, Wexford.	Potter, Avoca, Courtown or Owenavarra, Sow, Blackwater, Slaney, Barrow.	1st September to 31st January.
3. Waterford,	Queen's, King's, Kildare, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford.	Suir, Nore, Barrow, Mahon, Stradbally, Dolligan, Colligan.	1st September to 31st January.
4. Lismore,	Cork.	Blackwater, Bride, Finuisk.	1st September to 31st January.
5. Cork,	Cork.	Lee, Carrigaline, Bandon, Arigadeen, Owenabuoy.	1st September to 31st January.
6[1]. Skibbereen,	Cork.	Owenahinchy, Roury, Ilen, Leamavadarra, Ballydehob.	1st September to 31st January.
6[2]. Bantry,	Cork.	Four-mile-water, Dounemark, Ouvane or Ballylickey, Snave, Glengarriffe, Maganigan, and Adrigole.	1st September to 31st January.
6[3]. Kenmare,	Cork, and small portion of Kerry.	Owenshagh, Croanshagh, Clonee, Sneem, Sheen, Roughty, and Blackwater.	1st September to 31st January.
7. Killarney,	Kerry.	Laune, Maine, Carra, Currane, Inny, Fartagh or Valentia, Carhan, Ownagare, and Beagh.	1st September to 31st January.
8. Limerick,	A small portion of Leitrim, Roscommon, King's, Longford, Westmeath, Limerick, and Clare.	Shannon, Cashen, Feal, Geale, Fergus, Maigue, Askeaton, Deel.	1st September to 31st January.
9. Galway,	Galway, and a portion of Clare and Mayo.	Corrib, Furboe, Spiddle, Costelloe, Ballinahinch.	1st September to 31st January.
10[1]. Ballinakill,	A portion of Galway and Mayo.	Clifden, Renvill, Ass or Errive, Delphi or Bundorragha.	20th August to 31st January.
10[2] Bangor,	Mayo.	Newport, Burrishoole, Ballycroy, Munhim, Owenmore, Glenamoy.	20th August to 31st January.
11. Ballina,	Mayo, and a portion of Sligo.	Owenmore, Rathfran, Moy, Easkey.	20th August to 31st January.
12. Sligo,	Sligo.	Dromore, Sligo or Garrogue, Ballisodare, Drumcliff.	20th August to 31st January.
13. Ballyshannon,	Fermanagh, Donegal, Cavan, and Monaghan.	Bundrowes, Erne, Eask, Inver, Bruckley, Ballydore, Glen.	20th August to 31st January.
14. Letterkenny,	Donegal.	Ardara, Owenea, Owencocker, Gweebara, Rathmelton, Leenane, Farran, Buncrana, Glen, Gweedore, Clady, Ballyness, Larka, Owengarrig.	20th August to 31st January.
15[1]. Londonderry,	Londonderry, Tyrone, and portion of Donegal.	Foyle, Roe, Faughan, &c.	Part. 1st Sept. to 31st January. Part. 20th August to 31st Jan.
15[2]. Coleraine,	Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, Antrim, Monaghan.	Bann, Maine, Blackwater, &c.	Part. 1st Sept. to 31st January. Part. 20th August to 31st Jan.
16. Ballycastle,	Antrim.	Bush, Ballycastle, Cushendun, Cushendal, Glenariff, Glenarm, Faire or Larne.	20th August to 31st January.
17. Drogheda,	Louth, Meath.	Dundrum, Castlewellan, Kilkeel, Annagassen, Boyne, Nannywater.	1st September to 31st January.

No. 14.

in Ireland, as fixed by Statute Law or the Order of the Commissioners.

Seasons.				Date of Order of Commissioners.
Statute Law.	Fixed by Order of Commissioners.		For Rod Fishing.	
Freshwater.	Tidal.	Freshwater.		
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—
1st Sept. to last day of February.	29th Sept. to last day of Feb., (but fixed nets 14th Sept. to last day of February.)	29th Sept. to last day of Feb., (but fixed nets 14th Sept. to last day of February.)	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	3rd July, 1854.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	15th Sept. to 12th February.	15th Sept. to 12th February.	30th Sept. to 12th February.	7th February, 1856.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—
1st Sept. to last day of February.	Electoral Division A. 1st September to 13th February.	Electoral Division C. 1st September to 1st April.	Electoral Division D. 29th September to 1st April.	7th February, 1856.
	Electoral Division B. 1st September to 1st March.	Electoral Division D. 1st September to 1st April.	Electoral Division C. 29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	18th December, 1854.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	15th September to 1st April.	15th September to 1st April.	15th Oct. to last day of March.	7th February, 1856.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	15th September to 1st April.	15th September to 1st April.	15th Oct. to last day of March.	do.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	15th September to 1st April.	15th September to 1st April.	15th Oct. to last day of March.	do.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	31st July to 1st January.	31st May to 1st January.	30th Sept. to 31st January.	13th January, 1855.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	13th August to 11th February.	13th August to 11th February.	15th Sept. to 11th February.	19th February, 1855.
		Electoral Divisions C, D. 13th August to 1st May.		
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—
20th August to 31st January.	1st September to 31st January.	1st Sept. to last day of February.	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	14th July, 1849.
20th August to 31st January.	1st September to 31st January.	1st Sept. to last day of February.	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	14th July, 1849.
20th August to 31st January.	—	—	20th August to 31st January.	—
20th August to 31st January.	—	—	20th August to 31st January.	—
20th August to 31st January.	—	—	20th August to 31st January.	—
20th August to 31st January.	1st August to 31st December.	20th August to last day of Feb.	1st Sept. to last February.	12th January, 1854.
Part. 1st Sept. to last day of Feb. Part. 20th August to 31st Jan.	1st September to 31st January.	1st Sept. to last day of February.	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	8th July, 1850.
Part. 1st Sept. to last day of Feb. Part. 20th August to 31st Jan.	1st September to 31st January.	1st Sept. to last day of February.	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	8th July, 1850.
20th August to 31st January.	1st September to 31st January.	1st Sept. to last day of February	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	8th July, 1850.
1st Sept. to last day of February.	—	—	29th Sept. to last day of Feb.	—

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

HOSPITALS OF DUBLIN.

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

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COMMISSION.

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

CARLISLE.

To JAMES, BARON TALBOT DE MALAHIDE; JOHN FLINT SOUTH, Esquire, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and one of the Council and Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and WILLIAM HENRY STEPHENSON, Esquire.

These are to require and authorize you, or any two of you, to make inquiry into the conditions and regulations of Medical Institutions in the City of Dublin, with reference to grants of pecuniary assistance from the public funds, in aid of their support, and, to Report to Us your views and recommendations with respect thereto; and We are hereby pleased to appoint DENIS PHELAN, Esquire, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, to be your Secretary.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this Ninth day of May, 1855.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) THOMAS A. LARCOM.

LETTER FROM THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

9th May, 1855.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith a Warrant appointing Lord Talbot de Malahide, John F. South, and William H. Stephenson, Esquires, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the conditions and regulations of Medical Institutions in the City of Dublin, and also appointing you to be Secretary to the Commission.

I am, at the same time, desired to transmit a copy of a Report on this subject by a Committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1854, and also copies of certain memorials and communications subsequently addressed to his Excellency the Earl of St. Germans.

The Commissioners will perceive that various institutions have, at different times, received such grants, as well on the ground of medical charity as of clinical instruction.

His Excellency is desirous of receiving full information as to the future arrangements which the Commissioners will recommend in reference to public grants to those institutions which, in their opinion, should receive such aid, specifying the amount of grant in each case, and the conditions, if any, on which it should be made, with the reasons for their recommendations.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS A. LARCOM.

DENIS PHELAN, Esq.,

&c., &c., &c.

DUBLIN HOSPITALS' COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

We, the Commissioners appointed by your Excellency's Warrant of the 9th May last, to inquire into the Hospitals of Dublin, have agreed to the following Report, which we have the honour to submit to your Excellency.

Your Excellency's Warrant directs us to "make inquiry into the conditions and regulations of Medical Institutions in the city of Dublin, with reference to grants of pecuniary assistance from the public funds, in aid of their support;" and the Under-Secretary's letter of the same date states that your Excellency "is desirous of receiving full information as to the future arrangements which the Commissioners would recommend in reference to the public grants to those Institutions which, in their opinion, should receive such aid."

In obedience to these instructions, we have instituted the fullest inquiry in our power into all the matters which concern the conduct of these Hospitals, the amount of the present funds of each Institution, and the various sources from which they are derived; and being anxious to ascertain, as accurately as we could, the entire extent of Hospital accommodation now existing in Dublin, and the manner in which that accommodation is provided, we visited all the Hospitals of the city, minutely inspecting them in every part.

We give, in an Appendix, tabular statements, showing the funds, and extent of accommodation available at each Hospital. Appendix, No. 1.

Having before us the very full evidence which is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of 1842, and in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1854, on Dublin Hospitals, we have chiefly confined ourselves to those points to which we understand our attention to have been more especially called, namely:

1. Whether any of the institutions can be advantageously consolidated.
2. The best mode of distributing the grant of £16,000 recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons, with reference more particularly to the advancement of medical science.

In forming the conclusions at which we have arrived, we have carefully kept in view the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, "that all Hospitals which receive assistance from the State ought to afford medical instruction"—an opinion which we adopt in its most extended sense. And in the course of our inquiries we have accordingly endeavoured to ascertain the full capacity of each Institution for this object, and whether its government and management are such as would be likely to increase its funds, and to disburse them with a judicious economy.

We were anxious to consider the question of consolidation, in the first place, because it was obvious that on the result of that would mainly depend the manner in which the future grant should be distributed; and we annex a paper on this subject, drawn up by Mr. South, one of the members of the Commission. Appendix, No. 2.

This paper proposes a plan for consolidating the several medical establishments on the south side of Dublin, and we are of opinion that it is worthy of serious consideration.

If the concurrence of the several parties concerned could be secured for some such plan, it would be the means of providing the sick poor of Dublin with more certain Hospital accommodation, and of greatly increasing the opportunities for the improvement of medical instruction.

But we are aware that serious difficulties oppose themselves to its adoption at the present moment, and consider the existing arrangement to be the only one at present practicable.

Under existing circumstances, three modes of dealing with this question present themselves to our view :—

1. By amalgamating two or more of the existing institutions.
2. By closing the Hardwicke Fever Hospital, and distributing its patients amongst the Cork-street Fever Hospital and the General Hospitals. And,
3. By closing the Lock Hospital, and attaching to the General Hospitals separate and distinct wards for the reception and treatment of female venereal cases.

To each of these plans we have given the most anxious consideration, and have called to our assistance those parties in Dublin whom we considered most capable of affording information in these matters, and we have arrived at the conclusion that to recommend any of the proposed changes would not be advisable. With respect to the Fever Hospitals, though, under existing circumstances, there would be no difficulty in transferring the fever cases now treated in the Hardwicke Hospital to the Cork-street Hospital and the other Medical Institutions, it has been strongly urged upon us that the Hardwicke Fever Hospital is a most valuable school for the study of fever—a disease most important to be understood, especially by Irish practitioners ; and that when fever becomes epidemic, as is frequently the case in Dublin, it is absolutely necessary that an Hospital for the reception of the early cases, and capable of ready expansion, should exist at each side of the River Liffey. In London, where the feeling among the medical profession is generally against special fever wards, the spacious nature of the Hospitals allows a much larger amount of room to each bed than the more limited extent of the Dublin General Hospitals would admit of; but even there it is considered necessary to have a special Hospital for Small-pox cases, and there is, moreover, an extensive Fever Hospital in London.

With respect to the Lock Hospital, strong representations have been made to us as to the injury that would accrue to the public by the distribution of its patients in the other Hospitals, and the evils which have attended the admission of female venereal patients into the South Dublin Workhouse have been advanced in proof of this. We have inspected this great poorhouse, and could not avoid coming to the conclusion that, if the statements be true of the abuses alleged to exist there, with reference to this class of its inmates, they were mainly owing to the absence of proper classification and discipline in that establishment. We are convinced that it is quite practicable to have wards in General Hospitals, confined, as in London, to this class of patients, without producing any inconvenience, if the governing bodies and the medical officers cordially unite in carrying out the proper arrangements.

The alterations and additions, however, which it would be necessary to make in the existing General Hospitals, in order to fit them for the reception of female venereal patients in separate wards, in which alone they ought to be placed, would require so large an expenditure, and it appears so doubtful if any amount of outlay would enable them to afford all the required accommodation, that, taken with the other grounds of objection which pervade the public mind in Dublin, we do not feel ourselves justified in recommending so radical a change in the present system of medical relief. We consider, however, that great changes are necessary in the constitution of the Lock Hospital, and we shall hereafter give a detailed account of those which appear to us to be the most important.

We cannot forbear adding, though such a consideration does not fall within the immediate scope of our inquiry, that, in remodelling this Institution, the vital importance of combining it as far as possible with a reformatory system should not be neglected.

There exist in Dublin and in its vicinity several very excellent Institutions, Protestant and Roman Catholic, for the reception of penitent females. We have visited some of these, and have been much struck with the admirable manner in which they are conducted, and with the great good which they are calculated to effect; and we earnestly hope that the Governors of the Lock Hospital will avail themselves, to the utmost extent possible, of the valuable opportunity which these Institutions may afford for effecting this great object.

In considering the second point, namely, the distribution of the proposed grant, we have had to consider whether any other Hospitals than those heretofore receiving aid from Government should be admitted to participate in it.

The Hospitals now receiving such aid are:

The Westmoreland Lock Hospital;
The Rotunda Lying-in Hospital;
The House of Industry Hospitals, viz.:
The Richmond Surgical Hospital;
The Whitworth Medical Hospital; and
The Hardwicke Fever Hospital;
The Cork-street Fever Hospital;
Steevens's Hospital;
The Meath Hospital; and
The Incurables' Hospital.

In addition to these, the following have put forward claims for assistance:

The City of Dublin Hospital;
Jervis-street Hospital;
Mercer's Hospital;
The Coombe Lying-In Hospital; and
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.

We propose to deal first with the latter class.

The memorial of the first of these, the City of Dublin Hospital, to your Excellency for Government aid has been specially referred to us. Appendix, No. 3.

From some passages in the communications of the Governors of the City of Dublin Hospital and of its Medical Officers, it might be inferred that this Institution is the Clinical School of the Dublin College of Surgeons, an impression which we ourselves at first entertained. We, however, find this not to be the case, and that, in fact, there is no Hospital specially connected with that College; the College Professors themselves being attached to different Hospitals, each possessing its own Clinical School.

The formation of this Hospital is, no doubt, in a great measure due to Professors of the College of Surgeons; and they are, in our opinion, entitled to great credit for the energy which they have evinced in its establishment and maintenance.

The City of Dublin Hospital being located in a part of Dublin which is increasing in wealth and importance, enjoys in that respect peculiar advantages over the other Hospitals of the city. And it appears to us that the continued exertions of those parties who are interested in its prosperity, and are connected with it by property or neighbourhood, are adequate to secure its future maintenance on its present scale; and that the extension which would be necessary to adapt it for the support of a distinct School of Medicine would require a large immediate outlay, as well as a very considerable addition to its income.

Under these circumstances, we cannot recommend to your Excellency that the City of Dublin Hospital should participate in the grant proposed to Parliament for the Hospitals of Dublin.

Jervis-street Hospital and Mercer's Hospital are City Institutions, receiving corporation grants annually. Each has some vested and other property, making, with these grants, about £900 per annum. They appear to be valuable Institutions, economically managed, but neither of them presenting any feature which, in our opinion, entitles them to receive support from public funds.

The Coombe Lying-in Hospital is situated in a part of the south side of the city of Dublin, called the "Liberties," surrounded by a large and very poor population. Its distance from the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, which is on the north part of Dublin, is nearly two miles. It was founded in 1826, in consequence, it is stated, of the feeling occasioned by its becoming known that two poor women from the Liberties died on their way to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital in the previous very severe winter. The sympathy occasioned by this occurrence induced several benevolent persons to subscribe for the establishment of a Lying-in Hospital in that locality.

The Hospital has accommodation for thirty-one beds; but the largest number lately occupied is twenty-one, being all that its limited funds can support. During the last three years, its intern patients have annually averaged 533, and its externs, it is stated, about 700. In all, between 1,200 and 1,300 poor lying-in women are attended in the Hospital, or at their own residences, every year, and receive such medical treatment as they require. It is supported by subscriptions

and donations, and by a city presentment equal in amount to the sum yearly subscribed. The funds from all sources average about £680 per annum.

Each pupil pays four and a-half guineas for a six months' attendance on the Hospital, and on the extern patients, and two guineas for the midwifery lectures delivered by the Master. About 640 pupils have been already educated at this Institution, which is supported by all classes, as appears by the subscriptions, which vary from £25 down to as low as 2*s*.

We are of opinion that it is very important to the population at the south side of Dublin, that such an Institution as this should be adequately supported, particularly as it affords much extern attendance in lying-in cases (an arrangement which is found extremely useful in other large communities), thus affording to medical students a wide field for enabling them to become practically acquainted with this important branch of their profession, and supplying relief to this class of patients at far less cost than if they were admitted into hospital.

During the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, this Hospital was attended by 139 pupils, affording a strong proof of its estimation in public opinion.

We believe that a small annual grant, in addition to its present source of income, would enable this Institution to maintain itself in a state of efficiency; and for the reasons above stated, we consider it well entitled to such assistance. We accordingly recommend that a grant of £200 per annum be awarded to it.

Before, however, this grant be conceded, it will be necessary that some arrangement should be made with regard to the tenure of the house, the premises not appearing to be in the exclusive possession of the Governors.

We have reason to believe that the Governors are aware of this necessity, and will be prepared to take steps to remedy this defect in the event of their being afforded public support.

The St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital is the only institution in the city exclusively devoted to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, though in the general hospitals, and particularly in the City of Dublin Hospital, patients affected with serious diseases of the eye are admitted; and in the latter-mentioned Institution lectures are given on them. In the four years ending 1854, the number of patients treated in St. Mark's Hospital was 405; that of extern cases applying at the Institution for advice and medicine, 2,448, on the average of each year.

The Hospital is supported by subscriptions, a Corporation presentment, a grant from Bishop Sterne's Charities, and by small sums taken from such patients as are in a condition to make any payment; the whole income amounting to about £270 per year. The annual expenditure is about £256. The Medical Officer receives no salary from the funds of the Institution, nor any emoluments, except the fees paid by pupils. The funds appear to be economically disbursed, and the Hospital well managed. It contains twenty beds, of which only sixteen at most are ever occupied. It is centrally situated, relatively to the several Medical Schools. An average of about twenty-one pupils have latterly attended its practice annually.

We consider a special Ophthalmic Institution to be highly valuable as a means of enabling medical students to acquire a more accurate knowledge of the Diseases of the Eye and of their treatment than can usually be obtained at general hospitals, and also of alleviating the suffering endured by the poor of Ireland from this class of disease, which prevails to a great extent in this country.

As a proof of the advantages which the public receive from this Institution, we may state that, in the year 1854, not less than 201 operations were performed on the eyes, of which sixteen were extraction of cataract, fifty-seven solution of cataract, and seventeen for artificial pupil.

Considering this Institution to be deserving of support on public grounds, we recommend that a grant of £100 be given to it.

We now revert to those hospitals to which grants have been hitherto made and to which it is proposed that they shall be continued.

The Lock Hospital.

This hospital was originally established by the Government of Ireland for the treatment of male and female venereal patients, and was open to the attendance of pupils; but in consequence of certain disorders which occurred in the establishment, and which the authorities of the hospital were unable to suppress, it was

considered advisable to restrict the admissions to females only, and to prohibit the attendance of pupils.

Since 1820, the hospital has been entirely confined to the relief of intern female patients. We observed with great regret on our visit to this Institution that no classification of the patients was attempted, but that the old and the young, the hardened and the comparatively inexperienced in vice, were associated in the same wards.

Dr. Byrne, the Senior Medical Officer of the Institution, in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1854, states, in answer to a question on this point, "There is no classification at present; there was, and it is a great loss to the community at large, but the classification entailed so much expense we were obliged to give it up."

We think it impossible to exaggerate the evil effects of such a system in an Institution whose efforts should be directed to preventing the spread of the moral contagion no less than that of the physical disease, and it appears to us of the first importance that this great evil should be at once remedied.

The following classification might, we think, be advantageously and conveniently adopted, viz.:—

1. General patients.
2. Patients admitted with special recommendations.
3. Probationers from the other two wards who may exhibit an earnest desire to reform, and patients returning temporarily from penitentiary asylums in consequence of relapse of disease.

Such classification would, moreover, greatly facilitate the means of imparting religious instruction.

We are further of opinion that no visitors whatever should be admitted into any of the wards except the parents of the patients, and then only in the presence of the matron.

The laundry of the hospital has, for some time been used as a kind of Reformatory Establishment, we believe, with considerable benefit to those employed in it, and with some saving to the Institution. This department might continue to be used for the same purposes, and every effort should be made to inculcate habits of industry, generally, by providing such of the inmates as are willing and able to work with useful employment.

Every system of reformation, however, must fail if unaccompanied by religious training; and in this respect we think the Lock Hospital is deficient.

The Protestant inmates have the benefit of the services of a paid clergyman, who visits the Institution at frequent intervals, and attends the sick and dying when called upon.

The Roman Catholic inmates, however, who form by far the larger proportion, have no regularly assigned religious instruction, but depend on the gratuitous attendance of the parochial clergyman or curate engaged in the duties of the mission. Moreover, there is no provision at present for the attendance on public worship of either Protestant or Roman Catholics.

We consider it desirable that a Roman Catholic chaplain should be added to the establishment, with a fixed salary, and that one of the rooms in the building should be appropriated for the purpose of a chapel, to be used on fitting occasions by the members of either persuasion.

Keeping in view the opinion expressed by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that "all hospitals which receive assistance from the State ought to afford medical instruction," we have been at considerable pains to collect the opinions of the medical profession in Dublin as to the expediency of making this an Educational Institution; and these inquiries have led us to the conclusion that, although it is not desirable to allow the indiscriminate attendance of pupils, as in other hospitals, yet that advantage would be gained from the establishment of a class of matured pupils who had nearly completed their course of professional studies, and who should be permitted to attend the practice of this hospital on the recommendation of not less than two physicians or surgeons of any hospital which they have been previously attending, accompanied by their certificate of good conduct. Every such pupil paying a fee of £2 2*s*. to the medical officers of the Lock, for the privilege of a six months' attendance on the hospital, and a course of lectures on the symptoms and treatment of venereal diseases in the female. The pupils should be strictly prohibited from visiting the wards unaccompanied by one of the surgeons.

Our attention was attracted to the absence from this hospital of a proper system of medical registration. This seems to us a most unaccountable neglect in such an institution. In similar hospitals in London, in Edinburgh, and in Glasgow, a classified registry is kept of the number of cases occurring under each form of the disease. Such a registry is also kept by the Medical Officers of the North and South Dublin Unions, and ought to be introduced into the Westmoreland Lock Hospital without delay.

The hospital is now managed by a Board of Governors appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. We recommend that its future government be confided to a Board of Management to be partly nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, and partly to be elected from Life-Governors and Annual Subscribers.

We recommend that the qualification of a Life-Governor be a donation of £20, that of an Annual Governor a subscription of £2.

We recommend that the Board of Management consist of not more than twenty-one members, nor of less than nine, one-third of whom should be nominees of the Lord Lieutenant, and the remaining two-thirds elected out of the qualified Governors; and that in case there should be an insufficiency of qualified Governors to make up the minimum number, the Lord Lieutenant be empowered to complete that number by his own nominations.

We recommend that the entire control of the establishment be committed to the hands of this Board, who should have power to dismiss any of its officers or servants; the appointment of such persons remaining with the Governors generally.

For some time the number of beds maintained in this hospital was 150, but in consequence of the reduction of the Parliamentary Grant, that number has been reduced to forty.

We are of opinion that it will be necessary to provide for the reception of 150 patients, and that for this purpose an annual sum of £2,600 should be allocated out of the Parliamentary Grant. This amount will, in our opinion, suffice for the proper maintenance of that number of beds.

Considerable alterations and repairs in the building will however be necessary to fit it for the increased number of inmates.

We have had an estimate prepared of the works which appear necessary, which we find may be performed at a cost of about £720. We also consider it desirable that the premises should be lighted with gas.

We propose that these works, should they meet with your Excellency's approval, be undertaken by the Board of Public Works, the cost being provided out of the Grant.

As a considerable time must elapse before the building and establishment can be adapted for the extended accommodation, we apprehend that the expense can be easily met in the manner proposed, without much delay or inconvenience.

The Board of Works should, in like manner, be charged with the future maintenance of the buildings.

We beg leave to suggest the following establishment, viz.:—

Two non-resident Surgeons, at salaries of £100 per annum each, to divide the duties equally between them.

One Surgeon-Apothecary, to reside on the premises, with a salary of £75. This officer to act as Registrar, and to be charged with the duty of keeping a correct record of the cases treated in the hospital, from data supplied by the Medical Officers.

One Protestant Chaplain. This officer is already provided for by a private bequest for that purpose.

One Roman Catholic Chaplain, £50.

One Matron at £60, with apartments.

One Accountant and Steward, at £40.

One Porter, to be provided with a suit of clothes, rations, and apartments, £15.

One Cook, with rations and apartment, £10.

One Laundress, with rations and apartments, £10.

Five Ward Nurses, at salaries of £10 each, with rations and apartments.

We consider it to be of the highest importance that the Matron and Nurses should be very carefully selected with regard to their intelligence and moral character.

Rotunda Lying-in Hospital.

This very important and useful Institution engaged much of our attention. The general arrangements of the Hospital, and the manner in which the patients are treated, reflect great credit on its management.

We are, however, of opinion that this Hospital could be rendered still more efficient in answering the purposes for which it was instituted, and the danger of abuse avoided, if certain alterations were introduced into its system.

The first of these concerns the constitution of the governing body.

The present qualification for a Life-Governor is a donation of £100, and that for an Annual Governor a subscription of £10, per annum. The number of Governors is limited to sixty. We recommend that the qualification be reduced: in the former case to a donation of £20, and in the latter to an annual subscription of £5. We also consider that the number of Governors should be unlimited.

We are aware that to effect this change in the number of Governors an alteration of the Charter will be necessary, but we see no reason why such an alteration should not be made; and we hope that no obstacle would be interposed by the present body of Governors in the way of an improvement which appears to us to be imperatively called for.

The next point on which we consider that some change is required is with regard to the practice of electing the Master. It will be seen from the letter of the Recorder of Dublin, of which a copy is annexed, that this subject has already been brought under the notice of the Governors. Appendix, No. 4.

It would appear, from a passage in the Report of the Commissioners of 1842, that they considered it to be a condition of the Charter that the Master should be elected from those who have been Assistant-Masters. After a careful perusal of the Charter we have not been able to discover any such condition; and we are of opinion that the alteration proposed by us, in regard to the constitution of the Governors, will afford ample security for obtaining for the Institution the services of the best qualified persons for that important post.

We are further of opinion that the practice of attending on patients beyond the walls of the Hospital is not sufficiently followed in this Institution. On this point we concur in the opinion which was expressed by the Board of Health in 1820, and which is referred to in the Report of the Commissioners of 1830 and of 1842. We consider this subject to be worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received, and that the principle of attending on extern lying-in cases, especially during the prevalence of puerperal fever, should be acted on as extensively as possible.

If these improvements be fairly carried out, this Institution will be entitled to rank with the first of its class in Europe, and will be well worthy of public aid; and we submit that under such circumstances, a grant of £700 per annum should be allocated to it.

The House of Industry Hospitals.

The establishment which comprises this group of hospitals is under the charge of the Poor Law Commissioners.

It consists of—

The Hardwicke Fever,
The Whitworth Medical, and
The Richmond Surgical, Hospitals;
The Hardwicke Lunatic Cells, and
Island Bridge Lunatic Asylum; and
The Talbot Dispensary.

The Medical Charities Act having made provision for affording Dispensary relief to every part of Dublin, and there being another institution of the same kind in the immediate neighbourhood, which is supported by a bequest from the late Lord Netterville, and is under the charge of two Medical Officers, we think that the Talbot Dispensary should be no longer maintained at the public expense.

We are also of opinion that the establishment should be relieved from the lunatics which it now has in charge; and we recommend that immediate measures be taken for their reception into the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, or for their disposal in such other manner as your Excellency may consider most proper and advisable.

The remaining portion of the establishment, viz., the Hardwicke, Whitworth, and Richmond, Hospitals, form an institution capable of affording extensive relief, not only to the sick poor of Dublin, but to patients arriving from various parts of Ireland, many of whom are in the habit of resorting to these hospitals for medical or surgical treatment.

The ample means which the number of beds, disposable for each different class of patients, affords for general instruction in medicine and surgery, especially for that very important branch of medicine, the treatment of infectious febrile diseases, added to the advantage which the institution derives from its proximity to the Carmichael School of Anatomy, give it, in our opinion, peculiar claims to a liberal support, both in the character of an hospital for the benefit of the afflicted poor, and of a school for the advancement of medical science.

From the mode in which the accounts have been kept, there being no separate account of the cost of the three hospitals disconnected from that of the entire establishment, we have had great difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to the sum which will be necessary for the future maintenance of these hospitals, as a distinct institution.

After giving the subject the best consideration in our power, we have come to the conclusion that a sum of £7,600 per annum will be adequate for the support of these hospitals, in an efficient state, upon their present scale of accommodation.

We recommend that they be placed under the management of a Board of Governors, to be constituted in a manner similar to that which we have suggested for the Lock Hospital. The greater extent of the establishment might, perhaps, render it advisable to increase the number of the Board of Management.

The appointment of Governor should be abolished, as the duties of that office would be superseded in great measure by the new Board of Management, and the Steward will, we have no doubt, be found fully capable of performing all the functions which would attach to that situation.

One Matron should also, we are of opinion, be appointed over the whole establishment.

Certain alterations and repairs will be required to place these Hospitals in a perfectly satisfactory state, there being neither proper lavatories nor water-closets, which should be provided. But we consider it absolutely essential that the removal of the *straw depot* and *laundry* from their present inconvenient and dangerous position, under the Hardwicke Fever Hospital, should be effected without delay.

We think that these repairs and alterations might be committed to the Board of Works, who should be directed to prepare an estimate of the probable cost of executing these and any other alterations which may be found necessary. We should hope that there would be no objection to providing the extra sum necessary for this purpose in addition to the annual grant we propose for the maintenance of the Hospital.

It would also be desirable, in our opinion, that the buildings should be kept in repair by the Board of Works, the cost forming a charge on the annual grant to the Institution.

Appendix, No. 5. We annex a letter which has been addressed to us by the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the House of Industry, suggesting the expediency of a chapel being provided for the large number of inmates of that persuasion who are in these Hospitals, as well as a residence on the premises for the Chaplain himself.

These suggestions may be thought worthy of consideration, in the event of the removal of the Talbot Dispensary, and the other contemplated arrangements, leaving accommodation sufficient for the purpose.

Cork-street Fever Hospital and House of Recovery.

This Hospital has received from us very careful and anxious consideration, involving, as it does, the important question whether it should be retained for the special reception and treatment of Fever cases, or whether those cases might not be introduced into the Medical or General Hospitals, and distributed amongst the other patients, (as is the case in England and elsewhere,) and the Cork-street Hospital, as a special Hospital for this purpose, given up. Although many circumstances would have induced us to incline to the opinion that the distribution of fever patients amongst General Hospitals is desirable, yet, on the grounds we have before adverted to, and looking to the decided opinions expressed in evidence before the House of Commons Committee by some of the ablest phy-

sicians in Dublin on this point; and seeing that the general feeling of the public mind in Dublin is so strongly in favour of a special Hospital for fever cases in that city, we have not thought ourselves justified in recommending any change of system in this respect.

There is one point on which we think it our duty to make some special observations; and that is, the practice, which appears to have been for some time pursued, of funding any excess of income over expenditure which may occur in a particular year.

The impropriety of this practice is so obvious that we should have scarcely considered it necessary to do more than point it out to insure its immediate correction: but we observe that, on former occasions, the same practice has been noticed with disapprobation, and has, notwithstanding, been persevered in.

We submit to your Excellency that all such sums should be brought to account in estimating the expenditure of the ensuing year, and we trust that some measure may be adopted to ensure compliance with this regulation.

We beg leave to state our opinion that a sum of £2,500, added to its other sources of income, would, under proper management, be sufficient to enable this Hospital to maintain its present number of beds, and to keep the whole of the buildings in such a state of repair as to be available for any sudden outbreak of fever, such as has occurred in former years; and we accordingly recommend that that sum be allocated to this Hospital out of the Parliamentary Grant, subject to the following general arrangements, which appear to us absolutely necessary to place it on a proper footing:—

1. That patients should be admitted at all hours of the day or night.

2. That patients received from the unions should be charged for at the same rate as those maintained in the Hardwicke Fever Hospital; as we can see no satisfactory reason why any difference in this respect should prevail in two Hospitals, both supported out of public funds.

3. That greater care should be taken by the medical officers with regard to the character of the cases which they admit into the Hospital; it appearing to us that many of the patients admitted were not strictly fever cases, and, therefore, not fit for a special Fever Hospital, but would be more properly subjects for treatment in a General or Medical Hospital.

4. That the same persons should not continue to be employed as day and night nurses; but that the two duties should be separated, the day nurses being kept on duty from 6, A.M., to 9, P.M., and the night nurses from 9, P.M., to 6, A.M.

5. That two house pupils be attached to the permanent physicians, to be provided with apartments in the Hospital, and to be appointed for six months; their attendance to be in alternate weeks, one to be always present in the Hospital.

Lastly. That every proper facility be afforded for post mortem examinations, a registry being kept of such cases.

Dr. Steevens' Hospital.

The grant which we recommend for this Hospital is £1,300.

The sum recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Commons was £1,080 only.

The ground on which we have thought ourselves justified in submitting this increased grant is that of securing the establishment of a medical school—an object so much insisted upon in relation to these Hospitals, and for which this Hospital especially offers so many advantages.

We have reason for believing that the Governors of this Institution are alive to the importance of this subject, and are not indisposed to second our views.

A plan, which has been carefully prepared by Mr. South, is annexed, to which we respectfully invite the attention of your Excellency. We conceive that plan to be well calculated for effecting the object in question. Appendix, No. 6.

It will be necessary, in furtherance of this plan, that twenty additional beds should be provided for fever cases.

Some addition to the Medical Staff will also be necessary.

Failing the execution of this project, we are of opinion that the sum to be appropriated to this Hospital should not exceed £1,080.

Some improvement of the water-closets is, in our opinion, called for, and we strongly advise the removal of the dead-house from its very objectionable position in the body of the building to some outbuilding contiguous.

Meath Hospital.

We are of opinion that the sum of £600 a-year, which was recommended by the Select Committee of 1854, should be allocated to this Hospital out of the grant to be appropriated to these institutions, to be applied, as heretofore, to the maintenance of thirty-six beds for fever patients.

The Committee in their report state their opinion, that it would be desirable that some alteration should be made in the system now practised, by which the medical officers are elected by each other.

We concur in this opinion; but we apprehend that as this practice is sanctioned by the provisions of an Act of Parliament, 13 & 14 Geo. III., cap. 43, it can only be altered by the introduction of a special Act for the purpose; and we are not aware that any such serious inconvenience has arisen from the practice as to render that course necessary.

Hospital for Incurables.

Although this Hospital is well worthy of support as a charitable institution, yet from its peculiar nature it is not adapted for educational purposes, nor is it indeed a hospital at all, in the sense in which that word is generally understood.

It is, in fact, an asylum for the reception of that unhappy class of persons whose cases, being beyond the hope of cure, are considered as no longer fit subjects for a hospital, and who are merely placed in this Institution to receive such relief as their helpless state of suffering will admit of.

Having recommended that the Concordatum Fund should be relieved from the charge now placed upon it for the Meath Hospital, we venture to suggest to your Excellency that the present annual grant of £250 to this Hospital should be provided out of that fund.

The general financial result of our recommendations is as follows, viz.:—

	Per annum.
The Lock Hospital,	£2,600
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital,	700
Coombe Lying-in Hospital,	200
House of Industry Hospitals,	7,600
Cork-street Fever Hospital,	2,500
Steevens' Hospital,	1,300
Meath Hospital,	600
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital,	100
Total,	£15,600

We have now concluded the observations which we think it necessary to offer to your Excellency on the condition and regulations of the Hospitals of Dublin; but, before closing our Report, we venture to recall the attention of your Excellency to the recommendations which have been made, on several occasions, with reference to the appointment of a permanent Commission to supervise the conduct of these institutions.

We would very respectfully impress upon your Excellency the advantage which would be derived, even by the Hospitals themselves, from the appointment of such a Commission.

We do not presume to define the manner in which this body should be constituted; but we cannot for a moment doubt that, in such a city as Dublin, many individuals will be found ready to obey any invitation from your Excellency for the purpose, and to devote a small portion of their time to an object which would be attended with so much benefit to the community of which they are members.

It would, we think, be desirable to attach to this Commission, whose services would, of course, be gratuitous, a salaried officer, to be appointed by your Excellency, who should act in the capacity of Secretary to the Commission, and whose chief duty it should be to inspect all these Hospitals not less than twice in the year, or whenever directed by the Commissioners, and to report to them the result of such inspections.

It would be desirable that the Commissioners themselves should make an annual report to your Excellency on the state of the Hospitals, and that their report should be laid before Parliament on the presentation of the Estimates for the year.

The statements which accompany this Report, and which have been prepared after much careful consideration, will be found to contain many matters worthy of serious attention, but which we have not thought it convenient to introduce into our General Report.

We beg leave to submit these statements to your Excellency's special notice.

In conclusion, we feel bound to acknowledge the ready assistance which we have experienced from all parties in Dublin whom we have had occasion to confer with in the course of our inquiries, and, in particular, the valuable aid which has been afforded to us by our Secretary, Mr. Phelan, whose intimate acquaintance with these institutions has been of the greatest service to us.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
JOHN F. SOUTH.
W. H. STEPHENSON.

December 4th, 1855.

RETURN of the average Annual Income and Expenditure of each of the Dublin Hospitals in the five Years ended the 31st March, 1855; of the Number of Patients admitted into each Hospital; and of the Extent of Hospital Accommodation in each, during that period.

Name of Hospitals.	Income from											Expenditure on			Extent of Hospital Accommodation.			Number of Intern Patients annually admitted.	Average Number of Patients in Hospital, at four Quarterly Periods in 1854.
	Government Grants.	Treasury Grants under County Infirmary Acts.	The Public. Subscriptions.	The Public. Medical Officers.	Donations and Bequests.	Amount of Invested Property.	Income from Invested Property.	Landed, House, or other Property.	Assessments on the City of Dublin.	Assessments on the County of Dublin.	Total Income.	Patients, or Maintenance.[a]	Staff, or Establishment.[a]	Total Expenditure.	Number of Beds supported by present Funds.	Number of Beds stated to be unoccupied for want of Funds.	Total Beds Accommodation.		
GENERAL HOSPITALS.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.					
House of Industry Hospitals, viz.:—																			
Richmond Hospital,	11,719 12	—	—	—	—	4,240 9	152 4	—	—	—	11,871 16	—	—	[b]12,887 2	110	10	120	1,405	96
Whitworth Hospital,														[c]7,600 0	82	—	82	1,340	77
Hardwicke Hospital,															120	24	144	1,998	103
Steevens' Hospital,	1,068 0	—	37 6	—	57 6	12,625 8	420 9	[d]1,399 8 2,216 9	—	—	5,196 2	3,664 17	1,083 9	4,748 6	200	50	250	2,432	200
Meath Hospital,	600 0	—	241 1	100 0	138 1	6,873 14	221 17	134 8	—	533 16	1,905 0	1,339 0	525 10	1,858 5	102	—	102	1,226	73
City of Dublin Hospital,	—	—	438 9	108 7	99 13	500 0	16 5	—	327 6	—	989 14	772 18	216 0	988 19	60	40	100	582	51
Jervis-street Hospital,	—	45 0	105 0	—	—	[e]13,000 0	550 0	16 0	200 0	—	916 0	440 0	535 12	975 12	60	20	80	720	44
Mercer's Hospital,	—	44 11	44 3	—	8 17	8,037 0	254 4	496 17	210 0	—	1,087 6	807 4	200 0	1,007 4	60	20	80	622	40
Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,	—	—	89 0	47 7	—	7,460 7	236 10	1,024 0	—	—	1,445 6	1,173 10	401 10	1,575 0	60	40	100	566	—
St. Vincent's Hospital,	[f]—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100		100	880	—
Total, General Hospitals,	13,387 12	89 11	954 19	255 14	303 17	52,736 19	1,851 3	5,287 2	737 6	533 16	23,411 4	8,197 9	2,962 1	18,753 6	954	204	1,158	11,771	—
SPECIAL HOSPITALS.																			
The Lock Hospital,	1,433 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,433 0	998 12	557 7	1,575 19	40	90	130	777	40
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital,	600 0	—	247 0	—	329 8	7,885 6	244 4	[g]358 16	—	—	1,779 8	1,238 2	493 7	[h]1,963 19	103	24	127	2,057	54
Coombe Lying-in Hospital,	—	—	202 3	—	165 17	1,216 9	23 2	4 3	287 0	—	682 5	360 0	224 2	584 2	21	10	31	533	—
Cork-street Fever Hospital,	2,716 4	—	75 13	—	122 10	14,688 4	394 19	270 12	—	—	3,579 18	1,254 4	2,096 7	3,350 11	120	306	426	2,008	82
Incurables Hospital,	290 0	42 12	0 12	—	384 3	17,526 0	536 12	85 3	200 0	—	1,539 3	1,299 8	219 14	1,519 2	74	26	100	16	74
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital,	—	—	158 5 157 10	—	—	1,095 17	33 2	—	91 0	—	338 17	114 6	143 4	257 10	16	4	20	99	—
Total, Special Hospitals,	5,039 4	42 12	741 3	—	1,001 18	42,411 16	1,231 19	718 14	578 0	—	9,352 11	5,264 12	3,754 1	9,018 13	374	460	834	5,490	—
TOTAL, GENERAL AND SPECIAL HOSPITALS,	18,426 16	132 3	1,696 2	255 14	1,305 15	95,148 15	3,083 2	6,005 16	1,315 6	533 16	32,763 15	13,462 1	6,716 2	27,771 19	1,328	664	1,992	16,381	—

[a] The only headings of the hospital expenditure given in the Appendix of the House of Commons Committee's Report are, "On Patients" and "On Staff;" but much that should be charged to the staff, or general establishment, is charged to "patients," or maintenance, so that, in most instances, the actual cost for maintenance, and that for the establishment, is not known.

[b] This is the total expenditure on the whole establishment:—the three Hospitals, the two Lunatic Departments, the Talbot Dispensary, and the Truss Institution.

[c] This is assumed by the House of Commons Committee to be about the probable annual cost of the three Hospitals under the reduced expenditures. The House of Industry authorities state that, as no separate account is kept for any department of it, the actual cost of the hospitals cannot be ascertained.

[d] This sum is received for Constabulary Patients:—1*s.* 2*d.* per head per day, of which 10*d.* is paid by the patient, 4*d.* by Government.

[e] The sum invested is not stated in the Return; but as £550 is the annual income from it, this amount is assumed.

[f] No Return has been received from this Hospital, perhaps because it is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

[g] This is the annual average sum returned to the House of Commons Committee for the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, under the head, "Income from Landed, House, or other Property," and the same is assumed for the years 1854 and 1855; but a Return which the Commissioners have received for these two years shows the "Income from Rents of Houses, Rotunda Rooms, Gardens, and Square Tax," to average £1,818 8*s.* 2*d.* each year. Neither Return shows the expenditure on the "Houses, Rotunda Rooms," &c. It is, however, stated in the last-mentioned Return, that the "total net expenditure of the Hospital" for these two years was £4,040 4*s.* 11*d.*, and the "total gross expenditure, including Rotunda Rooms, Debentures, &c.," £5,847 4*s.* 5*d.* From this it would appear that, after paying £402 for the Debentures, £808 19*s.* 6*d.* was annually expended on the Rotunda Rooms, &c.

[h] This is the annual expenditure on the Hospital, but the total annual expenditure is £2,325 6*s.* 9*d.*, according to the two Returns.

[i] Received in small sums from patients.

Appendix, No. 2.

A Plan for the Consolidation of the Dublin Hospitals.

Hospitals should be considered under two points of view, both of the greatest importance, and most happily in such mutual relation that the benefits derived from the one mainly develop the advantages of the other, as well to those for whom at first they were especially intended, as to society which has subsequently employed them for the public good.

The first great object in the establishment of hospitals is, or ought to be, the provision of medical and surgical assistance, with such careful lodging, attendance, and suitable feeding, as can alone be furnished by these institutions, to the poor who are labouring under sickness or injury, mostly arising out of their straitened circumstances and laborious employments.

The second, not less important object, is the provision of schools of instruction in medicine and surgery, the means for which are amply supplied in large hospitals, duly provided with experienced medical and surgical attendants, not merely without inconvenience or annoyance to the patients, but to their actual benefit. To the students the hospitals afford the opportunity of practically testing the truth of the doctrines they have heard, in the systematic lectures they are required to attend, by watching the treatment of the cases, by attending to the conversations which must necessarily pass between the physician or surgeon and the patients, for the purpose of acquiring the needful knowledge of the ailments, and by noting down in their case-books what they have seen and heard. In this way, with common attention, the student acquires large practical experience in the nature and treatment of disease; and although it may be said to be at second-hand, yet if the number of patients presented to his observation be sufficiently large, he acquires ample information to enable him to treat properly the various forms of disease which will come before him.

In the practical working of the hospital system, the duties of the physician and surgeon are not precisely alike, nor is it advisable they should be; as in the surgical department, many of the advanced students may be, as they ought to be, made useful assistants to the surgeon, and skilful attendants on the patients, in circumstances which do not need his particular attention, but in which the common assistance of the nurse is unfitting and insufficient; by thus acting under the supervision of the surgeon, the student enjoys the privilege of educating his fingers in touching and handling, which are of great importance in the practice of handwork, chirurgery, or surgery. On the contrary, in the medical department, the student is almost always only an observer, and a registrar of the course of the disease and of the physician's treatment of it, without having any material personal participation in it, as the advanced surgical students, whether called pupil or dresser, has or should have.

Hence it is evident, that to the physician is intrusted the *entire* care of medical cases, the assistance which he derives from the apothecary of his hospital, or from his clinical clerk, when such student appointment is permitted, being trivial, except on the admission of urgent cases during his absence. Whilst, on the contrary, the surgeon has, or should have, the assistance of his advanced pupils or dressers, whom he practically instructs in the various methods of tying arteries, dressing wounds, distinguishing fractures from one another, and applying or adjusting to them the necessary apparatus and bandages, besides other minor operations with which it is necessary they should become conversant, and which they quickly acquire alike for their own improvement and the patient's advantage; whilst the surgeon to whom they are attached, overlooks, directs, and controls the whole proceedings.

The employment of hospitals as schools of practical medical and surgical instruction being admitted, it becomes a most important matter to determine what number of beds should be required to constitute a *teaching hospital*, and what number of physicians are required, first for the treatment of the patients, and secondly for the instruction of the students.

It has been, and is still held by some medical authorities in Dublin, that hospitals, with few beds are sufficient for medical and surgical clinical instruction; and this idea was many years since actually carried out. Dr. Robert Perceval, in his *Account of the bequest of Sir Patrick Dun*, states that the two King's Professors attending the temporary clinical hospital in the winter of 1794–5, "diminished the establishment of patients in the house to *fourteen*. This happened not accidentally, but systematically, as appears by the statements of Dr. Dickson's pamphlet, in which it is asserted that even a smaller number (*twelve*) is sufficient for the purpose of clinical instruction. * * * The ground on which Dr. Dickson's assertion is ostensibly maintained, is the impossibility of reporting fully on the cases of a number of patients greater than twelve, in the course of an hour, the time allotted. But this mode of reasoning assumes the *necessity of reporting every day upon the case of every patient*—a task altogether superfluous. The large majority of cases, in hospital as well as in private practice, are chronic, and on these it will be seldom necessary to report oftener than once or twice a week."—(pp. 35–6.) Very recently also the small hospital at Pavia from the use of which the celebrated Scarpa derived largely the materials of his valuable surgical experience and writings, has been brought forward in support of the practical advantages of a small over a large hospital. The very pertinent remarks of Dr. Perceval to Dr. Dickson's assertions may, however, be here quoted as full answer to any such observations, "That a wide field of observation is necessary to

supply to the student a competent number of instances of the infinite varieties of disease—to suggest to his observation the comparison of different courses which diseases of the same name run on different ages and temperaments—to convey an adequate idea of the character of epidemics, as they occur at different seasons, or from a specific contagion—must appear evident to every mind that is capable of reducing a number of facts to scientific principles, and founding upon them safe practical conclusions."—(Pp. 38–9.)

Other high authorities of the present time in Dublin also prefer a large to a small number of beds for clinical instruction; as, according to Dr. Stokes's evidence* "in order to have a useful hospital for the pupils we should have, at least, as many beds as pupils." Indeed the advantages to be derived by the pupils from seeing a large rather than a small number of cases are self-evident.

Again, if the advisability of having special hospitals for every important disease or serious accident, as a heart hospital, a chest hospital, an aneurysm or a fracture hospital, be urged, where such cases might be conveniently watched by a student directing his attention to these specialities, it might be easily shown that such arrangements could only be made to the great inconvenience of the general student, who would necessarily be spending his time in traversing the streets from one hospital to another. If it were really necessary for the sake of study to collect particular diseases together, surely the better way would be to put them together in particular wards, under the roof of a large hospital, where the student might visit them with the least waste of time, which to all, and to the medical student especially, is a matter of the greatest importance. But as a general rule, special wards are known practically to work ill; at one time there will be more fitting cases for admission than the number of beds in the special ward will receive, whilst at another there may be so few applicants that half or more than that number of these beds are unfilled. Practical experience, therefore, shows it best to receive all kinds of cases, as the hospital has vacant beds, care having been taken that the due proportion of beds are assigned to the medical and surgical cases, which should be the only restriction on admission.

Custom has placed the venereal patients in separate wards. Now it is very doubtful whether this separation originated actually out of moral considerations, at least as regards male patients; it is very probable rather, that it was thought needful on account of the precautions considered necessary when that frightful mercurial treatment was practised, to which venereal patients, even within the last fifty years, were subjected, and consequent on which more dreadful disease was set up in the constitution than that for which the medicine was given. Indeed such has been the change in the treatment of this disease, which, by some practitioners is not now at all treated with mercury, whilst those who employ, use it very cautiously, that there is not any medical reason why venereal patients should not be received into general wards, except in very few cases; for if the use of mercury in treating this complaint is objectionable in a general ward, the same objection would apply to treating a case of iritis, or any other case requiring the affection of the constitution by mercury in a general ward.

Admitting, then, the propriety of hospitals being, correctly speaking, General Hospitals, that is, receiving patients of all kinds, medical or surgical, an arrangement, as before mentioned, specially advantageous to the students, as saving their time, and not at all inconvenient to the patients, it becomes matter of inquiry what number of beds should be contained in a hospital recognised as fit for the instruction of pupils in Medicine and Surgery.

The Royal College of Surgeons of England will not accept certificates of attendance on the medical and surgical practice of *any English hospital* which has *less than* 100 *beds*, not *nominally* but *actually* filled with patients. That college, however, receives certificates of attendance on all the Irish hospitals recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland in deference to that body, although at the same time declaring its opinion as to the minimum number of beds a teaching general hospital should possess, by the requirements they make on the English hospitals.

Among the *fourteen* General Hospitals in London the highest estimated number of beds is in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, amounting to 579, of which 100 are male and 123 female medical; 168 male and 104 female surgical; and 25 male and 59 female venereal patients. On the 9th July, 1855, the actual number of patients in this hospital was 523, to wit:—

87 Male Medical.	155 Male Surgical.	23 Male Venereal.
111 Female „	88 Female „	59 Female „

Charing Cross is the smallest of the London hospitals, containing only 112 beds, 57 of which are allotted to male and 55 to female patients, who, in their own wards, are mixed indiscriminately, whether the cases be medical or surgical. On the 9th July, 1855, the actual number of patients in this hospital was 100, to wit:—

12 Male Medical.	35 Male Surgical.	3 Male, diseases not specified.
17 Female „	27 Female „	6 Female, „

Among the *seven* General Hospitals in Dublin (counting the House of Industry Hospitals as *one only*, inasmuch as they are situated within an enclosure little larger than that including the blocks of wards of Guy's Hospital in London, have the same medical and

* Report of Select Committee of House of Commons on Dublin Hospitals, p. 165.

surgical officers, are attended by the same students, and, in fact, form a noble establishment, and excellent practical school) the largest number of beds is furnished by the House of Industry, to wit:—

WHITWORTH.	HARDWICKE AND SUPPLEMENTARY.	RICHMOND.
42 Male Medical.	58 Male Fever, so called.	75 Male Surgical.
40 Female „	60 Female „ „	35 Female „

On the 9th July, 1855, there were in these hospitals—

81 Male Medical, Fever cases, so called, included.	83 Male Surgical.
63 Female „ „ „	34 Female „

The House of Industry Hospitals are supported entirely by Government, excepting a small annual receipt, £136 5*s*. 10*d*., from bequests.

The next largest and most noble hospital in Dublin is Steevens', founded and endowed, though not sufficiently to sustain it, by the physician whose name it bears, and by Mr. Edward Cusack, whose illustrious example, followed by Mrs. Mary Mercer, is well worthy the imitation of their fellow-citizens. The accommodation for patients in Steevens' Hospital is generally stated as amounting to 300 beds. But there must be some mistake on this point; for among the fourteen wards it contains are allotted, according to the information given to the Commissioners on the spot, only 228, which might be increased to 230 beds, and is the extreme number that ought, under the present arrangements, to be placed in them. From these, however, fourteen female beds, belonging to the Bishop of Derry's ward, should be deducted, as that ward has been unoccupied for some time past; so that the actual number of beds now in use is 214, of which 32 are male and 22 female medical; 104 male and 28 female surgical; 14 male mixed medical and surgical, and 14 civil male venereal beds. But on the 9th July, 1855, the total number of patients in this hospital was only 181, to wit:—

45 Male Medical.	66 Male Surgical.	13 Mixed Male.
18 Female „	25 Female „	14 Civil Venereal.

The smallest hospital in Dublin is Mercer's, founded and endowed by a maiden lady of that name, but not sufficiently for its support. Here also is a little discrepancy as to the accommodation which this house can afford. In Mr. Bevan's letter,* it is stated that the number of beds available is, in the gross, sixty; whilst in the return made to the Commissioners, last summer, it is stated, that the hospital can accommodate 8 male and 9 female medical, and 42 male and 23 female surgical patients. When, however, the Commissioners visited the house in May last, they were informed that one ward, containing 9 patients was emptied for repairs. How long it had been unoccupied was not mentioned, but probably for some time, as Mr. Bevan's letter, already referred to, mentions that on 1st February, 1854, the number of beds occupied was only 36, which, he observes, is not a criterion of the average number of patients in the house. It is not, however, *very* far out, for at the Commissioners' visit in May last, there were 42 patients; and by the return of 9th July, 1855, the number of beds occupied was 42, of which 23 were male surgical, and 19 female surgical; but *both* medical and *one* surgical ward were still closed.

It will be well worth while to make a comparative statement of the acreage, population, and hospital accommodation in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, to ascertain the proportion of hospital relief afforded to the poor of the several cities.

Taking the Census of 1851 as our authority, it is found that London has, according to its Poor Law Districts, an—

	Statute Acres.	Population.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Area of	78,029	1,106,558	1,255,678	2,362,236
Which distributed into Districts gives:—				
West Districts, . .	10,786	169,133	207,294	376,427
North Districts, . .	13,533	218,064	272,332	490,396
Central Districts, . .	1,938	191,218	202,038	393,256
East Districts, . .	6,230	236,179	249,343	485,522
South Districts, . .	45,542	291,964	324,671	616,635

* Report of House of Commons Committee on Dublin Hospitals, 1854, Appendix, p. 335.

The Hospital accommodation in the several Districts is as follows:—

	Male Beds.	Female Beds.
In *West Districts*—		
Lock,	24	24
St. Mary's,	80	69
Consumption and Diseases of Chest (Brompton),	115	115
St. George's,	190	160
Westminster,	88	85
Royal Westminster Ophthalmic,	9	9
Charing Cross,	55	57
In *North Districts*—		
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital,	–	12
Middlesex,	149	140
Small-pox and Vaccination (Highgate),	45	46
University College,	72	48
Royal Free,	12	23
London Fever (Islington),	100	100
In *Central Districts*—		
Queen Adelaide's,	–	14
Hospital for Women,	–	22
Royal Orthopœdic,	16	20
British Lying-in,	–	30
King's College,	70	57
St. Bartholomew's,	293	285
St. Mark's,	14	10
Royal Infirmary for Asthma,	10	10
City of London Lying-in,	–	48
Royal London Ophthalmic,	12	12
In *East Districts*—		
German,	36	15
City of London, for Diseases of Chest (Victoria Park, Hackney),	18	18
London,	266	134
In *South Districts*—		
General Lying-in,	–	30
St. Thomas's,	302	198
Guy's,	304	213
Seaman's Hospital Ship,	187	–
Male Beds,	2,467	
Female Beds,		2,004
Total,	4,471*	

Of these hospitals, fourteen are general, receiving all kinds of medical and surgical cases, and mostly having each a special outdoor midwifery department, and ophthalmic ward or wards; four of the principal, and one of the minor hospitals, have also venereal wards for both sexes. Of the special hospitals there are sixteen.

One Venereal, for both sexes, with	48 beds.
„ Diseases of the Rectum,	24 „
„ Orthopœdic,	36 „
„ Small-pox and Vaccination,	91 „
„ Fever,	200 „
„ Diseases of Women,	22 „
Three Diseases of Chest,	286 „
Five Lying-in,	134 „

Of the latter, only the General Lying-in Hospital receives male pupils, and the City of London Lying-in Hospital female pupils. The medical students, generally, acquire practical information in midwifery, from the out-patients applying at their respective hospitals, and are plentifully supplied from this source. If the number of beds for patients of all kinds received into the London hospitals, amounting to 4,471, be compared with the population of London, as estimated above, it will be found that the average is *one* hospital bed to every 528¼ persons.

Dublin has according to its Poor Law Districts, an

	Statute Measure.	Population.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
	A. R. P.			
Area of	88,857 3 10	153,205	179,066	332,271
Which distributed into Districts gives to				
North Union,	40,768 2 23	62,610	72,536	135,146
South Union,	48,089 0 27	90,595	106,530	197,125

* Some of the hospitals in the above list have not their full number of beds stated, which arises from being now rebuilding, as is the case with Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, which when completed will hold fifty beds; and the Royal Free, which will contain 170 beds. Some are only partially filled, from lack of funds. Thus the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic would hold thirty beds; University College Hospital, 200 beds; City of London, for Diseases of the Chest, 72 beds; the Charing Cross has also a ward for children's beds, which is unoccupied.

The Hospital accommodation in the Unions is as under:—

	Male Beds.	Female Beds.
In *North Union*—		
House of Industry Hospitals,	175	135
Jervis-street Charitable Infirmary,	40	19
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital,	–	127
In *South Union*—		
Steevens',	166	64
Fever Hospital and House of Recovery,	126	90
Meath,	51	53
Mercer's,	48	32
City of Dublin,	43	27
St. Vincent's,	48	52
Coombe Lying-in,	–	31
St. Mark's,	8	8
Westmoreland Lock (for women only),	–	150*
Sir Patrick Dun's,	50	50
Male Beds,	755	
Female Beds,		838
Total,	1,593	

Of these, *seven* are general hospitals, receiving all kinds of medical and surgical cases, but, except in the Meath, the latter are much more numerous. Of the special hospitals there are—

One Venereal, for women only, with 150 beds.
„ Ophthalmic, „ 16 „
„ Medical, „ 100 „
„ Fever, „ 216 „
Two Lying-in, „ 158 „

A comparison, therefore, of the number of beds for patients of all kinds, received into the Dublin hospitals, amounting to 1,593, with the population of that city estimated as above mentioned, gives an average of one hospital bed to every 208⅔ persons.

Edinburgh, including South and North Leith, according to Royal Ordnance Survey has—

	Statute Measure.	Population.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
	A. R. P.			
An Area of	10,721 3 7	87,580	106,349	193,929
Which distributed as follows into—				
City of Edinburgh,	583 1 2	29,352	37,382	66,734
St. Cuthbert's,	6,675 0 18	36,791	45,688	82,479
Canongate,	680 1 18	4,927	5,874	10,801
North Leith,	517 2 39	4,059	4,804	8,863
South Leith,	2,265 1 10	11,525	12,601	24,126

The accommodation is as under :—

	Male Beds.	Female Beds.
Royal Infirmary, including Fever House,	272	264
Royal Maternity Hospital,	–	26
Eye Infirmary,	4	4
Lock Hospital,	29	22
Male beds,	305	
Females beds,		316
Total,	621	

The proportion of beds to the population of this city is as one to every 312½ persons. The special hospitals are only two, the Maternity and the Eye Infirmary.

Glasgow Parliamentary Borough, according to Martin's map, has an area of 4,939 statute acres; population, male, 154,930; females, 174,167; total, 329,097.

The hospital accommodation consists of—

	Male Beds.	Female Beds.
Royal Infirmary, including its Fever House,	370	180
Eye Infirmary,	12	12
Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary,	–	11†
Lock Hospital for females only,	–	35
Male beds,	382	
Female beds,		238
Total,	620	

* As proposed to be resumed by the Commissioners. † This number is often doubled by "shake-downs" on the floor.

From this it appears that the proportion of hospital beds to the population of this city is as one to every 530⅔ persons.

The Royal Infirmary is the only general hospital; and the other three have the speciality which their names imply.

From this analysis of the population, acreage, and hospital accommodation of the four capitals of the United Kingdom, it appears that—

London has	30⅓	persons to every acre, and		528⅓	persons to every hospital bed.	
Dublin	3⅔	„	„	208⅔	„	„
Edinburgh	18 1/10	„	„	312⅓	„	„
Glasgow	66¾	„	„	530⅔	„	„

It must not, however, be forgotten that each of the Poor Law districts or parishes of these Cities have connected with them their own proper infirmary, which in the London districts furnish 4,281 beds; Dublin districts furnish 1,887 beds; Edinburgh furnishes 210 beds; Glasgow furnishes 686 beds.

The Dublin hospitals have been arranged by Dr. Hill, Poor Law Medical Inspector, in a very clever, simple paper, laid before the Select Committee on the Dublin Hospitals of 1854, under three classes, in reference to the sources from whence they derive their income. Agreeing generally with his classification, it is, however, more convenient on the present occasion to increase the number of the classes, and to alter their sequence.

In the class of "Hospitals not having presentments or other public funds," Dr. Hill includes four—Sir Patrick Dun's, Anglesey Lying-in, National Eye Infirmary and General Dispensary, St. Vincent's, and Drumcondra Whitworth Hospital. Of these the Anglesey Lying-in Hospital has not the least pretension to be called a public hospital; it is simply a house, consisting of a number of very dirty rooms, some only of which have beds, and of which the other furniture is very scanty and unfitting. For this so-called accommodation, the women received into the house pay the sum of *five shillings* to the proprietor master! Of St. Vincent's hospital no information, except that acquired by the observation and questioning of the Commissioners at their visit in September last, could be obtained, except that it is supported by voluntary contributions, and is under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity. Application was made to one of the Medical Officers for a return of the cases in the house on the 9th July last, similar to that asked for and obtained from all the other hospitals in Dublin; but from this hospital it was *not* furnished. Of the character of the National Eye Infirmary and General Dispensary, the Commission acquired no personal knowledge, as it entirely escaped their recollection, and they did not visit it. From the little report published of it, it seems to be a health-house, with "five well ventilated and commodious wards, with experienced attendants," attached to an eye dispensary. It is supported in part by subscription, and in part by the payment of a guinea a month in advance by persons who require, "with advice and medicine, the comforts and attention which are rarely to be found in their badly ventilated and overcrowded houses." Neither was the Drumcondra Whitworth Hospital visited; it is stated to be supported principally by voluntary contributions, and receives pay patients only.

Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, the next most noble foundation after Steevens', and like it endowed with the property of a physician, by Act of the Irish Parliament, but contrary to his directions, is *seemingly* the only hospital supported by its own resources. Such, however, is not the case; for at the present time it receives, in addition, money from the pupils, and payments from private patients at the rate of 12*s.* 6*d.* a week. And though it does not now receive any Parliamentary assistance for its support, yet it did in the early part of its existence, as shown by Dr. Cleghorn's Report to the Commissioners of 1809, in which he says, that "although not mentioned in the Act of Appropriation, it was well understood that a part of the grant made in the year 1807 was intended for the maintenance of patients, which * * * amounted to £1,062 19*s.* 2*d.*" But indeed the statement of this Hospital being self-supportant, or independent of Parliamentary assistance, requires a little closer looking into; and it will then be found that if an annual Parliamentary grant has not been voted to it, the simple reason is, that Parliament at several times voted sums of money towards the erection of the building, amounting altogether to £36,175, and, therefore, really endowing it with a perpetual annual income about as large as that voted annually to the Meath Hospital, as will be shown hereafter, which can be neither suspended, diminished, nor withdrawn—as can, has been, and is done, with the other hospitals, which have received, or still continue to receive, Parliamentary aid. The income of this Hospital in the year 1853 amounted altogether, from pupil money, subscriptions, income from invested property, and from landed and house property, to £1,384 15*s.* 9*d.*, of which the landed and house property produced only £950—a sad falsification of Dr. Cleghorn's presumption:—"In the years 1817 and 1820, by the falling-in of leases a further rise in the land may be expected, which will raise the value of the whole estate to nearly £4,000 per annum; which will be more than adequate to maintain the number of patients which the Hospital is calculated to hold. When the estate can afford it, the surplus fund which will remain *after maintaining the Hospital, &c.*, will be applied, agreeably to the Act of Parliament, in maintaining new Professorships and to increase the Library." Neither of these desirable results have yet been arrived at. The Hospital *income* is that just stated; and the Hospital *inmates* were, at the Commissioners' visit in June last, 40. They were informed that the number of beds was about 80;

that in winter 60 or 70 of these were occupied, but in summer only from 40 to 45. In the Report furnished to them of the cases in the house on 9th July last, the number was thirty-three; and in a like Report for the 1st November last, it was only twenty-four. But it is stated that "this is lower than the average, and arises from the period for which the return is made being immediately antecedent to the reception of patients for the clinical wards, and being the first day of the winter session (J. Mullen, Registrar)." This also presents a very curious state of things when compared with the "150 beds, including the beds in the private wards," reported by Dr. Hill as available in that Hospital on 1st February, 1854.

The next class are those "Hospitals which have City Presentments" in proportion to the subscriptions they obtain from the public: thus increasing the income they derive from funded or other property, of which they are possessed by donation, bequest, or surplus saving. Of this class there are three—the Coombe Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary, the City of Dublin Hospital, and St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, severally founded in 1826, 1832, and 1844. These have attained their very important positions among the Medical establishments of Dublin, by the untiring zeal and activity which their Medical Officers and managers have displayed in the professional conduct of those institutions, and in obtaining subscriptions for their support. It is, therefore, only justice to state that in 1853, the—

City of Dublin Hospital collected by subscriptions and donations the sum of £788 4*s.* 5*d.*, an amount more than twice as much as those severally by the Meath or Coombe; seventeen times as much as those raised by Steevens'; and only £78 8*s.* 6*d.* less than the whole income from every source of Mercer's Hospital.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital collected by subscriptions and donations, varying from 2*s.* to £25, the sum of £349 15*s.* 4*d.*; a sum only £14 less than the Meath subscriptions, but a fifth more than those obtained by the Fever Hospital, and nearly five-sevenths more than those of the Jervis-street Hospital; and exceeding the subscriptions of £158 0*s.* 4*d.* to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, by £191 15*s.* And this is a hospital of little pretension indeed, as to external appearance and internal accommodation, yet doing immense good in a most wretched neighbourhood, which was stated before the House of Commons Committee to be "a private institution, a mere private speculation," although it had forty male and three female pupils, or nearly half the number of those who attended the magnificent wards of the Rotunda.

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital collected by subscriptions and donations the sum of £302 14*s.* 6*d.*; as much as Jervis-street, a little less than twice as much as the subscriptions to Mercer's, and more than double those of Steevens'.

Proofs these that the Dublin people want only a little gentle urging to support institutions which, whilst affording most excellent service to the sick and injured poor, promote also the general health of the community, and bring "the blessing of him who was ready to perish" upon their kind patrons.

The next class of Dublin Hospitals are those which "receive Parliamentary grants besides Grand Jury or City Presentments," in some instances accompanied with payment for special patients, in addition to their fixed income derived from landed and funded property, and from annual subscriptions.

Mercer's, and Jervis-street Hospitals, each have received £44 10*s.* 11*d.* Parliamentary grant. £200 City presentment.

Incurables, £394 9*s.* 6*d.* Parliamentary grant; £200 Grand Jury presentment.

Meath, £688 Concordatum Fund; £533 Grand Jury presentment.

As to the subscriptions obtained by these Hospitals in 1853, Mercer's received £62 8*s.* 11*d.*, Jervis-street £102 17*s.*, and Meath £365. The Incurables did not receive any subscription.

The Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary differs from all the other Dublin Hospitals, in being, as its name implies, a County Infirmary also; and, like other County Infirmaries, receiving, as such, an annual presentment from the county of Dublin, together with £100 a-year from the Government for the payment of the salaries of the physicians and surgeons, as county officers; which sum, however, they have never received from the junction of the Meath Hospital with the County of Dublin Infirmary in 1773 to the present time. This seemingly very generous arrangement obtained, however, for the medical officers an invaluable and very important privilege, which they probably desired, as the medical officers of Mercer's already possessed it, to wit, the *exclusive power of appointing their successors;* and as the precise number of physicians and surgeons to the institution is neither mentioned nor determined, there is not any reason why the Meath and County of Dublin medical officers should not also assume the power enjoyed by those of Mercer's, to increase their medical staff to whatever number they might choose. The junction of the Hospital and Infirmary was made by the Act of 13th and 14th George III., and this great privilege granted to the then physicians and surgeons, in consideration of their having attended the (Meath) Hospital gratuitously for seventeen years, and having largely assisted in obtaining the funds for its erection. On these grounds *they* had their desire affirmed to appoint *their* successors; and this practice has been continued ever since, though it may be questionable whether the framers of the Act intended to give the medical officers in perpetuity such complete control over the establishment. This hospital has another very important advantage, alike to one enjoyed by Steevens' Hospital, though for a different purpose, which will presently be adverted to. In 1826 and 1827, when epide-

mic fever was very severe in Dublin, wooden sheds were pitched within the grounds of this hospital for the accommodation of 200 fever patients, who, as they became convalescent, were moved into the unoccupied wards of the hospital itself, which wards contained *thirty-six beds*. It must be presumed that these wards were empty for want of funds, and that the then managers thought it a fitting opportunity to obtain a further Government grant, by giving up to the public, for a consideration, these unoccupied beds. That such was the case, is shown by the following extract of a letter from the Chief Secretary (Right Honourable William Lamb, afterwards Viscount Melbourne), in which he refers to an application from the managers of the Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary, through their secretary, to the Lord Lieutenant, "suggesting, by their directions, that thirty-six beds be retained in the Meath Hospital for the accommodation of persons affected with fever, the probable annual expense of which is estimated at £551 14*s.* 4*d.*" And the letter goes on to state, that with "his Excellency's approbation," . . . "these thirty-six beds are to be placed at the disposal of his Excellency, to be occupied in such manner as may appear best adapted to prevent the spreading of fever in Dublin; and that no charge shall be made except for these beds, which shall be occupied by fever patients, as the *sum to be granted* is to be applied exclusively to the support of these patients. * * * The arrangement is to commence on the 5th January next, 1828.

"October 29, 1827." "William Lamb.

The Rotunda Hospital, for the relief of poor lying-in women in the city of Dublin, the Cork-street Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, and Steevens' Hospital, form a class "not receiving either county or city presentment, but having grants of various amount from Parliament:" thus the Rotunda had £600, Steevens' £1,050, and Cork-street £2,660, in addition to their income, part of which is derived from landed and funded property, and part from some peculiar payments made to each hospital. Thus the Rotunda receives fees from female pupils, and also from patients; the Cork-street from the Guardians of the South Dublin Union, who send in a large number of fevered paupers at 1*s.* 6*d.* each a day; and Steevens' derives about one-fourth of its *whole income* from Government, as payment for the support and medical treatment, at 1*s.* 2*d.* a-head daily, of the constabulary who are sent up from all parts of the kingdom to that institution. Many of these constabulary cases are venereal, and occasionally they are fever cases; but neither for one or other are there particular wards, but the cases are placed where beds chance to be vacant; and there is *no record of any spread of fever through the constabulary wards*, or, indeed, in either of the other medical wards, although the cases of fever that chance to be admitted are necessarily distributed among the other patients, as there are not any special fever wards.

The House of Industry Hospitals, to wit, the Whitworth, Hardwicke, and Richmond, to which must be added the Lunatic establishment (as, owing to the mode in which the accounts have been long kept, it is stated to be impossible to separate the annual expenses of each establishment from the other), form a class differing from *all* the other Dublin hospitals, in being, with the exception of the small annual sum of £136 5*s.* 10*d.* from bequests, supported entirely by Parliament at a cost of about £10,000 a-year, and hitherto under the entire control of the Poor Law Commissioners.

The Lock Hospital, like so many other hospitals in Dublin, owes its foundation to the sole efforts of a medical man, Surgeon Doyle, in 1755; and, after various removals, found itself occupying the Buckingham Hospital, on Donnybrook road, but in 1792 exchanged with the Hospital for Incurables, for their house in Westmoreland-street, which it now occupies, the Government having in that year determined to establish a venereal hospital, to contain 300 beds, and to be called after the then Lord Lieutenant, the Westmoreland Lock Hospital. The government of the establishment was in a Board of five physicians and nine surgeons: and the medical staff consisted of two attending physicians and ten attending surgeons, five of the latter to attend for two months in rotation, all the patients being divided among them, and assisted by ten public dressers, who were changed half-yearly. These appointments were without fee or reward; but an experience of four years showed this did not work satisfactorily, and the governing Board therefore memorialized the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Camden), who appointed, in consequence, two senior surgeons, with salaries. The provision made by Government was, from the first, exceedingly liberal; the expenditure from November, 1792, to March, 1795, was £5,720 13*s.* 0½*d.*; but from that time to 1802 it had increased, varying between £3,891 18*s.* 2*d.* and £6,311 10*s.* 4¾*d.*; by the year 1805 it had reached £7,111, and in 1808 had mounted up to £9,019. From this time the expenditure, which had been defrayed by Parliament, began to be watched more narrowly, and in 1823 had been reduced to £2,606, and in 1853 was at its lowest, £1,250. The result of the favouritism bestowed on this hospital was unsatisfactory in the extreme, as shown by the Reports of the Commissions which again and again have had to inquire into the condition of the Dublin Hospitals. Up to 1821 the hospital received constantly 100 male and 150 female patients, and medical students were allowed to attend its practice; so that, according to the memorial presented by the Board of Management to Lord Camden in 1796, "every surgical student in Dublin" might have "an adequate opportunity of becoming acquainted with the most approved treatment of the venereal disease." In that year (1821) the male wards were shut up, and only 150 women received, and the medical pupils forbidden attending the hospital practice any longer—a prohibition continued till the present time, and affixing a slur upon the character of the Dublin medical students, which it seems surprising their teachers should not have taken pains to remove by insisting on the needfulness of their seeing the venereal disease in both sexes, which, under proper management of patients and pupils, might be as

easily carried out as in London, for perfecting their professional education and fitting them to treat the numerous females of this class who are found in the workhouses, infirmaries, and gaols of every part of Ireland. The Commissioners have expressed their opinion of the advisability of pupils, under certain regulations, witnessing the practice of this hospital, in the body of their Report.

The continuance of the restriction of admission of female patients only into this institution having been determined, it is recommended that the present number, 40, should be increased to 150. This appears amply sufficient for the relief of this class of women in Dublin, which, according to the Police Report of 1853, amounted to 1,128, or about *one* bed to every $7\frac{1}{2}$ prostitutes. Now, if the number of this class of persons be compared with those in the metropolitan police districts of London,* amounting to 7,443, and the 157 beds, which is the total accommodation for them in the London hospitals, that is, about *one* bed to every $47\frac{1}{3}$ persons, with those in Edinburgh and Leith,† estimated at 427, with 22 beds in the Edinburgh Lock, or *one* bed to every $19\frac{9}{22}$ women, and with those of Glasgow,‡ amounting to 1,047, and 35 beds in the Glasgow Lock, or *one* bed to every $29\frac{23}{35}$ women, it will be quite clear that the Dublin prostitutes are much better provided for by $5\frac{1}{2}$ times than those of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow together.

With regard to the Hospital for Incurables and the Lunatic Asylums in Dublin, any consideration of them here would be out of place, as they are not connected with the present matter.

The Medical and Surgical Officers of Hospitals are too important members of such establishments to be passed unnoticed in an Inquiry like that to which attention is directed, whether they be considered simply in their relations to the patients, or to their deeply responsible duties as professional exemplars and teachers to their younger brethren. Upon their public reputation, even among the poor, depends that of the hospitals to which they are attached; and generally, though not always, the number of pupils who resort to them for instruction, is in just relation to the attention bestowed by them, not less on the patients, than on the students. Nor is the clinical instruction of the hospital the only bond between its medical and surgical officers and their pupils. Almost invariably a large portion of these officers are, most properly, further engaged in systematic teaching, by lectures on the various subjects belonging to, or connected with medical science, in schools more or less closely connected with hospitals, and thus there is a mutual reflection of the interests and well-being of the one on those of the other. For an able lecturer on systematic Medicine or Surgery is pretty sure to carry with him to his own hospital those pupils who, having felt the benefit of his elementary teaching in the lecture-room, are desirous of seeing its verification and confirmation in his hospital practice.

The large size of the medical and surgical staff of the Dublin hospitals,§ comparatively with the number of patients which those institutions either actually accommodate or are capable of accommodating, is, with the exception of the three largest, very striking; and it is almost impossible to understand why so large staffs should have been created, as they are out of all proportion to the number of patients, and consequently cannot derive the full advantages which hospitals properly officered can afford; for with the small number of patients they do really receive, as proved by the returns, the medical and surgical officers, if having patients at all times, can scarcely have more than *ten or a dozen;* or if they divide themselves into sections, and serve the house by *rota*, a considerable portion of the year they must be without patients, and have for the time no further connexion than by name. Thus, Jervis-street, with eighty beds available, of which fourteen are medical, and forty-five surgical, has *two* physicians and *seven* surgeons; the Meath, with 100 beds available, though not all occupied, has *two* physicians for fifty-one medical, and *six* surgeons for fifty-three surgical beds; and Mercer's, with fifteen medical and forty surgical beds only in constant use, has *one* physician and *four* surgeons. The contrast which the three largest Dublin hospitals, though very amply provided with medical and surgical officers, presents, shows the unneedfulness of so numerous staff. Steevens' Hospital, with 54 medical, and 160 surgical beds,‖ has constantly attending only *one* physician and *three* surgeons, all indeed *nominally* assistants, but *in reality* doing the work. Of the House of Industry Hospitals, the Hardwicke and Whitworth, with 202 medical beds, have only *four* physicians; and the Richmond, with 110 surgical beds, has *four* surgeons; all of whom have at all times their proportionate share of patients, and never go out by *rota*. Lastly, the Cork-street Hospital, with 216 medical beds, has only *two* physicians, who are fully sufficient for the service of their hospital.

The manner of appointing these Medical and Surgical officers is different in most of the hospitals. The physicians and surgeons of the House of Industry Hospitals are appointed by Government; those of Sir Patrick Dun's by some of the officials of the College of Physicians, with the concurrence of certain of the Trinity College officials; those of Steevens' by a Board of Management, which elect one another, and, generally, include some of their own medical staff, who thus become, in part, the electors of those who are to become, what, in their professional character, they themselves are, the servants of the Board of Management. At Mercer's the Act of Parliament by which it was established gives the *power of electing their colleagues to the medical and surgical officers alone*, and also the remarkable privilege of determining the *extent to which the staff shall be increased or diminished.* The Meath Hospital, incorporated with the County of Dublin Infirmary, and thereby becoming, in reality, a County Hospital, is, as such, entitled to £100

* Returns of London Metropolitan and City Police, 1851.
† Returns of Edinburgh and Leith Police, 1856. ‡ Returns of Glasgow Police, 1849.
§ See Appendix, No. 8. ‖ Including the Ward of Mixed Cases.

a-year, out of the County revenues, for the payment of the surgeon; but on the passing of the Act which united the two establishments, the then medical and surgical staff, with great shrewdness, gave up to the use of the hospital £100 annual salary, to which the surgeon of the County Hospital was entitled, for the *trifling consideration* of being empowered *to elect their colleagues*, a practice still continued. The medical officers of the Cork-street Hospital are elected by the subscribers, or a committee of them. The Master or principal physician's appointment at the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital is virtually bought, and the Master reimburses himself partially by the sale of the assistant-masterships, the previous holding of which is a necessary step to eligibility for buying the Mastership when vacant. The former part of this statement is verified by the Recorder of Dublin's letter to the Lord Chancellor;* and the reception of large fees for the three years' attendance as assistant-masters, according to the regulations of the Board of Management, is well known, which Board ostensibly elects the master.

The term for which the Medical and Surgical officers of the hospitals are elected varies. In some, as Sir Patrick Dun's and the Cork-street Hospital, the election is only for seven years; in the former the re-election may be repeated without limit, in the latter there can be only one re-election of the same individual. In other hospitals the election is for life.

The mode of remunerating the physicians and surgeons differs in the several hospitals, and even in the same hospital occasionally. The remuneration arises partly out of salary derived either from Government or from the hospital property, in addition to which the pupil money received at each hospital is either wholly or in part divided among the medical and surgical officers. The physicians of the Hardwicke and Whitworth receive, specially, salaries from the Government grant on account of the assumed risk to which they are subjected by their attendance on the fever cases in the Hardwicke; the two seniors receive £100, and the two juniors £60, a-year. The two permanent physicians of the Cork-street have a salary of £100 a-year each. At Steevens' Hospital *the* physician receives a yearly allowance, with the name of "coach-hire," and which has been given from the foundation of the hospital—at first, only to the amount of £10, which, however, has since been raised, and amounts to £28 1*s.* 3*d.* sterling, the equivalent of £30, Irish. The *two surgeons*, each receive £9 10*s.* or £10, Irish, the same sum originally allotted to them as "coach-hire." The assistant physician and the three assistant surgeons, who, as has been already mentioned, *do* the work, have *no* coach-hire. The Master of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, although receiving only a yearly-money allowance of £9, for coals, has the equivalent to a salary of £100, in a handsome suit of apartments in the house. The *two surgeons* of the Lock Hospital also receive salaries.

The principal source of remuneration to the medical and surgical officers arises, however, from the fees received from the students witnessing the hospital practice, and which are divided among the physicians and surgeons. At Sir Patrick Dun's, however, a portion of each fee is carried to the hospital-funds ward for its support. At the Rotunda Hospital, and also at the Coombe, the Master of each receives *all* the fees,† which at the former amount to a very considerable annual sum. At the Cork-street the physicians have, of late years, been permitted to have some pupils; but at the Lock none have been allowed since the admission has been confined to females.

The duties of the physicians and surgeons connected with the hospitals are, first and foremost, the diligent and skilful treatment of the patients for whose benefit, with but two exceptions, these establishments were originally founded; and the more earnestly this is conducted the more personal benefit do those officers enjoy, by acquiring practical experience, proportionate to the number of patients entrusted to their care; and this opportunity of witnessing and treating disease, and the reputation assumed to be derived from it, together with the pecuniary profit therefrom accruing, has been held sufficient compensation for the toil, anxiety, and danger to which the medical and surgical staffs of hospitals are exposed. That men, earnest in the pursuit of professional knowledge, are in early life anxious to obtain such appointments, even without pay, and that, after having been long connected, feel great indisposition and almost repugnance to be separated from establishments in which they have acquired large experience, and are still daily acquiring more, is no reason why they should work without pay more than the members of any other profession. Nor is there better reason for assuming that if they had salaries they would work less diligently. Nor if the income of the hospital be sufficient to remunerate them is there reason for their being left to the uncertain emoluments derivable from the students attending on their practice, which is the principal in all, and the sole source of remuneration in most of the Dublin hospitals. Under any circumstances, however, the instruction of pupils at the bedside is as important a duty of the medical and surgical officers as is the treatment of the patients. But the duties of these teachers are not to be confined simply to hospital instruction. This professional Syntax, as it may be justly styled, requires a previous knowledge of the professional Accidence; and this is to be acquired not in the hospital wards, but in the dissecting and lecture rooms, where the elementary part of medical and surgical knowledge is to be obtained. Hence it is that hospital physicians and surgeons assume the office of teachers of those branches of elementary medical science, and of the subjects allied to it, in which they consider themselves most competent; and, inasmuch as the full illustration and verification of the teacher's statements can only be carried on and perfected at the bedside, hence arises the advantage to the pupil of attendance on the hospital practice of the same teacher from whom he has acquired his elementary professional knowledge.

With one single exception there is not in Dublin any attempt at a direct combination of elementary instruction with the practical and clinical teaching of a hospital. There is

* Appendix, No. 4, p. 39.

† Only half the fees paid by female pupils are received by the Master of the Rotunda Hospital.

no lack of able teachers in Dublin; but instead of the elementary schools being within the precincts or in the immediate neighbourhood of the hospital, from the officers of which the teachers are selected, the schools are in general at a distance from the hospitals, and the professors in them usually obtained from several instead of from one and the same hospital;* consequently the pupils are unable to enjoy as they ought the advantage of witnessing the practical illustrations of the doctrines inculcated on them at lecture, even, indeed, if the opinions of their teachers be not combatted, instead of confirmed by the physician or surgeon not belonging to their own school, whose hospital practice they attend.

The disadvantage of the absence of immediate connexion between the elementary and dogmatic, and the clinical and practical teaching, seems to have pressed itself upon the attention of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, for the Act of the 25th George III., c. 42, *An Act for Establishing a Complete School of Physick in this Kingdom, (Ireland)*, after the appointment of three instead of one King's Professor, and three University Professors, and the direction that "proper rooms should be provided in the said (Trinity) College for giving the said lectures," proceeds, "and whereas clinical lectures are highly necessary for promoting the success of the School of Physick, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said several professors shall alternately give the said clinical lectures, &c.," and "that until an hospital can be provided for giving the said clinical lectures, the President, or in his absence the Ex-President and Fellows of the said College of Physicians are hereby authorized to appoint the said clinical lectures to be given in such hospital or hospitals in the city of Dublin as shall be found most convenient for that purpose." To carry on this plan, an arrangement was made with the Governors of Mercer's Hospital, and four of their wards were set apart for clinical teaching by the King's and University Professors. This connexion continued for about six years, but was then broken up in consequence of some dissatisfaction about the treatment of a case; and the Governors resuming their wards, the pupils lost the benefit of clinical instruction. The College of Physicians, therefore, determined on building a hospital, and mainly, it is believed, by the influence of Dr. Robert Perceval, induced the Irish Parliament to pass the Act 31st George III., c. 185, *An Act to explain and amend an Act* entitled *an Act for establishing a Complete School of Physick in this Kingdom (Ireland)*, by which the annual surplus of Sir Patrick Dun's property, after paying the King's Professor on his foundation, was directed to be applied to the building of a hospital. This surplus was, however, found quite inadequate to build a hospital with only *thirty* beds; and, consequently, repeated applications for assistance were made to Parliament, which, from time to time, voted grants of money till a hospital arose capable of accommodating not merely *thirty*, but *one hundred and fifty beds*, with the addition of apartments for a museum, library, and for the meetings of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, perhaps in their character of trustees of Sir Patrick Dun's property.

The same inconvenience of an elementary school without an associated hospital for the illustration of disease, has of late years been felt by the School of Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, and led to the foundation of City of Dublin Hospital in connexion with it. In 1831, at a meeting of the College, it was resolved, "That it would be expedient to found a Clinical Hospital, in connexion with the College of Surgeons." But impediments as to the application of the corporate funds to such purpose prevented the resolution being carried out by the College. The matter, however, did not fall to the ground, for six of the ten Professors of the School of Surgery attached to the Royal College, which six were unattached to any hospital, determined to establish a Clinical Hospital, virtually for the clinical teaching of the College School, though strictly speaking it could not be called *the* College Clinical Hospital. Their exertions met with great encouragement, and the City of Dublin Hospital was opened in the following year, and receives, as already mentioned, very liberal support from subscriptions, which are obtained by the energy of those connected with it; and gives proof that the inhabitants of Dublin might, with a little more painstaking, be induced to give greater countenance to other important medical institutions in great need of it.

The Elementary Schools of Medicine and Surgery, at the present time existing in Dublin are six in number, of which the School of Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons, and the School of Physic at Trinity College, must be considered public, whilst the others are private.

The first attempt at forming a Medical School seems to have originated with the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who in 1710 set apart ground for the erection of an Anatomical Theatre and Laboratory within their precincts, which were opened in August of the following year, when Dr. Robinson and Surgeon Green were appointed "to officiate in the Anatomy School as Lecturer and Anatomist," which was probably the first of the "three lectorships many years since established in the University of this Kingdom (Ireland) for the teaching of Anatomy and Surgery, Chymistry and Botany," referred to in the Act of the 25th George III.

The actual foundation and endowment of "a complete School of Physick in this Kingdom" arose, however, out of the noble bequest by Sir Patrick Dun of his whole property "for the establishing a Professor of Physic in the College of Physicians in Dublin, be it by Act of Parliament or otherwise howsoever." He died in 1714, and in 1715 a charter was obtained incorporating the Professorship, and appointing perpetual succession, under the title of "the King's Professorship of Physic in the city of Dublin;" and Dr. Griffith was elected first Professor. The property had been left to Lady Dun for her life, and for a time she and the College of Physicians seem to have gone on smoothly; but disputes arose, and

* Appendix, No. 8.

Chancery proceedings were had recourse to, the result of which was that in 1740, the College was appointed trustee by the Court. In consequence of the expected increased value of the property on the expiration of the leases at Lady Dun's death (which, however, did not happen till 1748,) the College determined to carry out Sir Patrick Dun's plans still further, and obtained in 1741 an Act of the Irish Parliament 15th (not 21st, as generally quoted,) George II., entitled "An Act for vacating the office of King's Professor of Physic in Dublin, upon the death or surrender of the present King's Professor, and for creating three Professorships of Physic in the said city instead thereof." From some unaccountable cause or other this Act was *never* printed, and consequently is not to be found in any edition of the statutes. A bill, however, bearing this title is mentioned in the Journals of the Irish House of Commons, as having received the Royal assent, on 15th February, 1741. Probably a copy of it may exist in the archives of the College of Physicians in Dublin, as Mr. Wilde, in his "Memoir of Sir Patrick Dun,"* speaks of having perused these documents, and quotes from "the scheme which I intend to have observed for the establishing a Professor of Physic in the College of Physicians in Dublin," which Sir Patrick mentions in his will, and which is recited in the Act; wherein "he declares it was his desire and intention to make provision for one or two Professors of Physic, and for reading public lectures, and making public anatomical dissections of the several parts of human bodies, or bodies of other animals, to read lectures on osteology, bandaging, and operations of chirurgery, to read botanical lectures, demonstrate plants publicly, and to read lectures on *materia medica.*" There, however, the matter rested for some years, and was perhaps only roused again by the Surgeons of Dublin beginning to feel the necessity of corporate association, for the purpose of improving and directing the education of the members of their special branch of the profession, as well as to obtain for it such station in society as its importance fully entitled it to assume, when properly qualified.

Up to the year 1784 there was not any examining body in Dublin which could grant a diploma in Surgery. The University of Dublin or Trinity College *never assumed, at that time, any right or power to make Surgeons*, and indeed does not appear to have taken any interest in the matter. There was not any College of Surgeons; and those civil Surgeons who had passed examinations, and obtained diplomas in Surgery, had obtained them from foreign countries, and, doubtless, were few in number. The only examination of any kind was one held for testing the qualifications for aspirants to the army medical appointments, and conducted by a Board consisting of the Surgeon-General and some of the Surgeons of Steevens's and Mercer's Hospitals.

With a view to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs, specially in reference to the Civil Surgeons, and hardly less in regard to the Military Surgeons, some of the leading surgeons of Dublin—among many may be mentioned, especially, Mr. Henthorn and Mr. Dease—presented to his Majesty, King George III., a petition setting forth "That the public sustains great injury from the defects in the present system of surgical education in Ireland; and that the regularly educated surgeons of the city of Dublin found themselves incompetent (from the want of a charter) to establish a liberal and extensive system of surgical education in Ireland,"† and praying to have the grant of a charter. The result of this application was the establishment, by charter, dated 11th February, in the twenty-fourth year (A.D. 1784) of the reign of King George III., of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. On the 2nd March following, the members named in the charter held their first meeting as "THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS," at the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, and immediately proceeded to the establishment of their SCHOOL OF SURGERY, and to the appointment of six professorships in it, to wit—

Anatomy and Physiology.	Surgical Pharmacy.
Theory and Practice of Surgery.	Midwifery.
Practice of Physic.	Botany.

The school was first carried on in Mercer-street, and there continued till 1811, when it was removed to the School Buildings, at the back of the house of the Royal College, in Stephen's-Green, upon the erection of which, and for the ground on which it stands, the Imperial Parliament has voted, from time to time, sums amounting to about £40,000, which very nearly amounts to the sums that have been voted to the English Royal College of Surgeons, at various times, for building and rebuilding their College and Museum, for the reception of the Hunterian Collection, which, though still the property of the public, is wholly sustained from the funds of the College, which are in fact only its curators.

That the Royal College, by its institution of a School of Surgery, at *that particular time*, did the Irish surgeons in particular, most important service, as without its assistance, at that period, it would have been impossible to carry on such an undertaking, there can be no doubt. And in regard to the Medical School of the University and the College of Physicians, it seems fair to presume it (the School of Surgery) had some influence, as the events of the following year indicate.

Excited thus by the establishment of a School of Surgery in Dublin, the Trinity College authorities and the College of Physicians appear to have thought it advisable that their several incomplete teaching establishments should be amalgamated; and form for the medical branch of the profession, a school, like that which the College of Surgeons had instituted for their branch. Accordingly, in 1785, an Act was obtained from the Irish Parliament, the Act 25th George III., c. 143, entitled "*An Act for Establishing a Complete School of Physick in this kingdom (Ireland).*" By this Act the three Professorships of the Act of

* Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science, Vol. II., p. 291. † Preamble of Charter, 24th Geo. III.

15th George II., were abolished for the reason that lectures on surgery and on midwifery had been given in Trinity College from the passing of that Act; consequently, two professors on the same subject were unneeded, and that the lecturers on physic, both the theory and practice, which, under that Act had been given by one professor only, furnished ample and fitting materials for two teachers. The Act of the 15th, therefore, ordered in their stead "a Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, a Professor of the Practice of Medicine, a Professor of the Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and a Professor of Natural History; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the President and Fellows of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin, whenever they shall think proper, and the funds shall permit, to add to the said professorships a Professor of Midwifery, which said professors shall be called *the King's Professors in the City of Dublin on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun.*" The electors to these professorships were to consist of three members of the College of Physicians, chosen by ballot, together with the Provost or Vice-Provost of Trinity College, and the Professor of Physic in the said College of Dublin; and neither of these electors were to be eligible into any of the said King's Professorships. It was also enacted "That such Professor, by whom different branches shall be taught, shall not receive any greater salary than the yearly sum hereinafter to be paid of £100." The University contributed its share of professors in the following manner:—"And whereas, three lectorships have been for many years established in the University of this kingdom for the teaching of anatomy and surgery, chemistry and botany; be it enacted there shall be three Professors in the University of this kingdom, which shall be called University Professors, that is to say, a Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, a Professor of Chemistry, and a Professor of Botany," which "University Professors shall be supported at the expense of the said University," and "shall be elected in the usual and accustomed manner by the Provost, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Provost, and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin." And it was further enacted "that every professorship (both King's and University) mentioned in this Act, shall become vacant at the end of every seventh year from the date of the election;" but "at the expiration of the said seventh year, the same Professor may be again elected." The King's Professors were to be subjected to the control of the President and Fellows of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, and the University Professors to that of the Provost and Senior Fellows, or a majority of them, of Trinity College, Dublin. In addition to their special subjects, the several professors were ordered, alternately, to give clinical lectures in such hospital or hospitals in the city of Dublin, as shall be found most convenient. Up to the time of this Act the lectures had been delivered in Latin, but henceforward they were ordered to be read in English.

Under these arrangements, with elementary and clinical teaching, the School of Physic continued for some years; for the Act of the 31st of George III., already referred to in connexion with the establishment of an hospital out of the surplus proceeds of Sir Patrick Dun's estates, did not make any alteration in regard to the professorships.

In 1800, however, on the petition of the President and Fellows of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians to the Irish Parliament, "that various difficulties had arisen in carrying the said Acts of the 25th and 31st of his present Majesty into execution, by the manner of framing the same; that several of the provisions of the said Acts appear from experience to be now unnecessary, and others imperfect, and therefore that it is expedient and necessary for the good government of the said College, and for the advancement of the said School of Physic in the science of medicine, to alter and amend the said Acts," they obtained the Act of 40th George III. c. 84, *An Act for repealing an Act passed in the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty*, entitled, *An Act for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom; and also repealing an Act passed in the thirty-first year of his present Majesty*, entitled, *An Act to explain and amend an Act for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom, and also for extending and enlarging the powers of the President and Fellows of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, and establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom (Ireland)*. The change effected by this Act in reference to the professorships, consisted in dropping the Professorship of Natural History, to which from its institution none had been appointed, and giving power to "the President and Fellows of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, whenever they shall think proper, and the funds shall permit, to add to the said professorships, a Professorship of Midwifery, which said professorships shall be called the King's Professors in the City of Dublin on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun: each with an annual salary of £100, and no more, out of the clear yearly rents and profits of the real and personal estate of the said Sir Patrick Dun." The election of both these and of the University Professors was continued to the same parties as appointed by 25th of George III. This important regulation, however, was added in regard to the professorships—"that all the professors, whether University or King's Professors, who are Fellows of the College of Physicians, should forthwith be removed from their Fellowships;" but during their tenure of office they might be elected honorary Fellows, but not allowed to attend or vote in any meeting of the College, unless specially summoned by the President or Vice-President "to consult or vote only on matters which concern the regulating of the practice of medicine in this city or kingdom." This, it will be observed, is applying to the professorships the same principle as that laid down in the former part of the Act, in reference to the Medical Officers of the proposed Hospital: "no Physician or Surgeon who shall attend patients in the same, shall be capable of acting as a Governor of the said Hospital."

Every thing now appeared to be arranged in the best possible manner. The King's and Queen's College of Physicians, together with the University of Dublin, consisting of Trinity

College, Dublin, which possessed a School of Anatomy, took especial charge of the medical branch of the profession, without showing the least disposition to make or license practitioners in surgery, which function was left to the Royal College of Surgeons, to whom it seemed naturally to belong, and who had endeavoured to foster their branch of the profession by the establishment of the SCHOOL OF SURGERY; the propriety of which was shown by the University of Dublin, that is, Trinity College, and the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, having in the next following year instituted a COMPLETE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC; the latter, however, having the superiority of clinical medical teaching, which, by the good management of Dr. Robert Perceval, had become a reality from the passing of the Act 40th George III., first at Mercer's Hospital, and afterwards in some private houses, whilst the building of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, which was destined as a Medical Clinical Hospital, was carried on. The School of Surgery had not however, ostensibly, any such Surgical Clinical School; though it is not improbable that Steevens' Hospital, *at that time*, did really answer that purpose, for its Surgeons *then* had from twelve to sixteen apprentices each, who lodged, the greater number of them, *in* the Hospital, not a few in the arched underground chambers, fit only for coal cellars, on the north side of the Hospital.

This Corporation teaching, necessary as it was at first, and invaluable as it was for many years to both physicians and surgeons in Dublin, was followed by the same results as in the Corporation teaching of London, as exemplified in that of the Surgeon's side of the London Corporation of Barbers' and Surgeons' Company previous to the separation of the two societies in 1774, and the establishment by charter of the Company of Surgeons. Up to that period Anatomy was professedly taught only in Monkwell-street, near Smithfield, where the Hall of the imperfectly amalgamated Companies, which sat one on the one, and the other on the opposite side, was situated, and where certain small "hanatomies" were occasionally performed, with what professional advantage may be questionable, although the Reader in Anatomy was usually selected by the surgeons' side from among the College of Physicians of London. This plan of proceeding, however, was at last broken through by the youthful ardour of one who, by his ability as a lithotomist, acquired a world-wide reputation, and honoured the hospital, St. Thomas's, which was the scene of his success. William Cheselden established the first private school of Anatomy in London, and was speedily so successful as to rouse the fears of the amalgamated Company; and he was consequently visited with their displeasure, and forbidden to teach any further. This prohibition was, however, of very little consequence. The principle of private teaching was established, and was continued by Cheselden's successor, Joseph Else, at St. Thomas's Hospital, and within the hospital precincts, thus becoming the first hospital which linked elementary teaching with the practice of its wards. After the establishment of the Corporation of Surgeons their anatomical teaching became a sort of nothing. It is true a show of teaching was kept up by giving a lecture or two now and then upon the dead body of some executed felon; but teaching was a pretence, and, as connected with the Corporation, virtually ceasing, that body occupied itself only with the examination of candidates for its diploma, and wisely, as the result has proved; for although the examiners of the Corporation, and its present representative, the College, have almost invariably been selected from those who have been, or are, hospital surgeons and anatomical or surgical teachers, yet the checks to each other, arising out of their selection from various and occasionally competing schools, has been so complete, that no hint at unfairness in examination has ever been suggested, although the examinations are *not* open to the public, and although for the last few years an annual rejection of about *one-sixth* of the whole number of candidates seeking the diploma may be taken as an average.

The celebrated Henry Cline followed Else at St Thomas's; and about the same time Dr. Maclaren set up an anatomical school in Aldersgate-street, at which John Abernethy was taught; whilst the celebrated Dr. William Hunter had his school in Windmill-street. And thus private teaching was established in London; for although Cline lectured within the walls of St. Thomas's Hospital, as did Abernethy within those of St. Bartholomew's, yet were the schools *strictly* private property, and not interfered with by the Hospital Governors beyond appointing such partners or successors as the occupying lecturers recommended—an arrangement, with some variations, carried out up to the present time.

In like manner the system of private medical and surgical teaching sprang up in Dublin, where it is very extensively carried out; and the very largest elementary school in the city at the present time is a private one, and not connected with any particular hospital.

The present highly esteemed Surgeon-General, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., opened the first private school of Anatomy and Surgery in 1804, in a hay-loft at the back of his house in Dawson-street, and next door to the Police-office in Duke-lane, and had a dissecting class often amounting to as many as forty pupils. He continued teaching with great success till 1812, when he was appointed Surgeon-General.

In 1808 Kirby established the Peter-street School, in which Mr. Cusack assisted as demonstrator. He was a very able teacher, and his became the great establishment for producing army surgeons. He collected a large pathological museum, which ultimately, in 1830, he gave to the Royal College; and, shutting up his own school, became Professor of the Practice of Physic there, but did not succeed. A revivification, however, took place, and about 1837 it was re-opened by Messrs. Ledwich, under the name of *The Original Peter-street School;* and although its museum is very small, and the means of teaching little more than the dead body, yet it has the largest number of pupils in Dublin.

In 1824 the Park-street School was opened by Dr. (now Sir Henry M., Bart.,) Marsh, Dr. Graves, Dr. Cusack, Dr. Jacob, and others; here, also, Dr. Houston was demonstrator. This was the largest private school that has existed in Dublin. It had a very fine Anatomical

and Pathological Museum, which, after the breaking up of the school in 1837, was sold to the Queen's College at Belfast, to which it is a most valuable adjunct, and where it is well displayed and taken care of.

The Richmond Hospital School, as it was formerly called—though for some years past more commonly known as the Carmichael School—is situated in Brunswick-street, on the opposite side to the House of Industry Hospitals, for attendance on which it is most conveniently situated. It was originally established, about 1825, by the late Mr. M'Dowel, in the loft of his stable, behind his house in Eccles-street; and as the class increased, the next stable was taken into the establishment. Subsequently Mr. M'Dowel, joining with the present Mr. Adams, opened a school near Gardiner-street, which was "sacked, burked, and burned by a hostile mob."* After which these two gentlemen, associating themselves with Mr. Carmichael, established the school in Brunswick-street. It has a museum, containing about 600 specimens in spirit, in addition to some others; and as some of the teachers are connected with the Richmond Hospital, the pathological museum of that establishment is also made available for the illustration of the lectures here delivered. This school enjoys the advantage of premiums, the interest of £2,000, part of the bequest of the late Mr. Carmichael, and which are, indeed, the continuance of the rewards he had for many years previous to his death given to the most deserving students. An additional £8,000 will, at the death of his widow, accrue to this school.

Associated with Kirby in the earlier part of his career was Mr. Ellis; but they quarrelled, and Ellis built and established a school next door to Kirby's, in Peter-street, which is now known as the Dublin School of Medicine, and which he carried on till he joined the Apothecaries' School of Medicine, in Cecilia-street, on the sale of the old Crow-street theatre, and which was a very flourishing school, notwithstanding the antagonism of the Apothecaries' Company to the College of Surgeons, and the refusal of each to accept the certificates of the other. The Dublin School of Medicine premises having been given up by Mr. Ellis, were taken by the proprietors of the Digges-street School, which had been established in 1833, by Dr. Corrigan, Mr. Hargraves, and others, and was carried on very successfully. It has since changed hands, and possesses only a very poor anatomical collection.

The Apothecaries' School in Cecilia street, has also been given up by them to the Roman Catholic University; and last year, 1855, became the nucleus of their medical school.

In overlooking the localities of these several schools, including those of Trinity College, and the College of Surgeons, it will be seen that not one of them, except the Carmichael, is in the immediate neighbourhood of a hospital; that those students who attend any other than the Carmichael School, if they take their hospital practice at Jervis-street, have nearly the whole breadth of the city to traverse, as those who are students at Trinity College school, and visit Steevens' Hospital for its practice and clinical instruction, have to proceed from nearly one end of the city to the other.

If also the lists of the medical and surgical officers of the several hospitals be compared with their distribution as teachers among the various elementary schools in Dublin, it will be seen how inconvenient such arrangement must be to the students.

Having thus passed in review all the hospitals in the city of Dublin, having considered their localities, their capabilities of furnishing beds, in proportion to the population; having inquired into their means of supporting themselves, into the number of beds they really do maintain in a working condition, and the average number (obtained from observation and inquiries made in May, July, and November last.) of patients constantly in them, the best and only mode of determining on their fitness as schools for medical and surgical instruction, also the number of their medical and surgical officers, and the variety of lecturing schools with which the greater number of these gentlemen are connected, it seems sufficient information has been obtained to make the following observations and suggestions relative to their future conduct and consolidation, which, however, are here considered only in relation to the improvement of Medical and Surgical Teaching, and not to any fiscal arrangements.

On the north side of Dublin the House of Industry Hospitals afford for its west end very large accommodation for medical and surgical cases, to wit, 204 beds in the Whitworth and Hardwicke for the former, and 110 beds in the Richmond for the latter. But the east end is only insufficiently accommodated; for, exceedingly well-conducted as it is, Jervis-street Hospital is too near to the Industry House, is in much too close neighbourhood for a hospital, and containing only 80 beds, is insufficient to meet the wants of the poor, or to fit it for a proper school of instruction; it is, therefore, much to be desired that it should, if possible, be moved further eastward, and that it should be enlarged till it hold, at least, 100 beds, which should be divided, one-third being allotted to medical, and the other two-thirds to the surgical cases.

On the south side of the river there are, if properly arranged, ample means for forming two large hospitals, which might at the same time answer all purposes for patients and teaching, under similar conditions to the House of Industry Hospitals, which work exceedingly well, and may be fairly brought forward as example of what ought and can be done for the great benefit of the students.

At the west end, the Cork-street Fever Hospital and House of Recovery should be combined with Steevens', and form *one* hospital; the distance between them is not so great as to interfere materially with a student's time attending both at once. The Cork-street Hospital, by its two buildings, and their close neighbourhood, exhibits a striking resemblance to the Whitworth and Hardwicke, and like them might be divided into a general medical and

* *See* MS. Letter.

a fever hospital; the old house, now and long since only partially occupied, would furnish 123 beds for the former, and the new house, as it does at present, 90 beds for the latter. Steevens' should be the surgical house in this hospital, as the Richmond is in the House of Industry, and would furnish 230 beds. In the grounds, which are sufficiently spacious, of one or other of these establishments, should be the buildings for a complete medical school, lecture and dissecting-room, chemical laboratory and museum of normal and pathological anatomy, a condition on which the Commissioners have agreed to recommend to Government the allotment of an increased proportion of the Parliamentary grant to Steevens' Hospital, even under the existing arrangements. For this school professors should be selected from the medical and surgical officers of these hospitals first, and if from any circumstances a sufficient number could not be found, then foreign aid should be called in to fill the chairs. In either case the recommendation to the lectureships should be primarily in the hands of the medical and surgical officers of the hospital, and afterwards when the professorships are filled, such of them as are *not* hospital officials should be associated with the medical and surgical officers in recommending to the managing Committee and Court, or Board of Governors of the hospital, fit and proper persons to fill up such vacant lectureships, which appointments should be made and confirmed by the Governors in Committee and Court, and to continue during *their* pleasure. It should also be distinctly declared that persons *not* officials of the hospital at the time of their appointment as lecturers, should on the occasion of vacancies occurring among the physicians or surgeons of the hospital, if they have served well and promoted the interests of the medical school, be appointed by the Governors to the vacant offices, *in preference to any other persons.* By these means there would be assured to the hospital, as far as possible, a succession of physicians and surgeons, whose fitness for appointment to the service of the house had been previously ascertained, and whose interest both professionally and pecuniarily, would induce them to give such time and attention to the hospital practice as would insure a large class of students, and thereby prove to the public and the profession that the patients were ably and carefully tended by those to whom they are entrusted.

The east end of this district, south of the Liffey, has also corresponding opportunities for forming a large hospital, consisting of general medical and fever, and surgical houses, by the consolidation of Sir Patrick Dun's, and the Meath, and Mercer's: the first would furnish 150* beds, for general medical; the second 100 beds, for fever; and the third, 80, for surgical cases. In carrying out this arrangement it would be necessary that Mercer's Hospital should be removed from its present close neighbourhood, quite unfit for such an establishment, and should be put in a more airy situation, and nearer the former two hospitals, which, probably, would not be a very difficult matter if an earnest attempt were made to effect it. The distance of these hospitals from each other is not so great as materially to inconvenience students attending them. To this hospital should be attached a complete lecturing school, with its appliances, as existing near the House of Industry, and recommended by the Commissioners for Steevens', with the selection of the teachers from the hospital officers, by the appointment of the Committee and Court or Board of Governors, on the recommendation of the physicians and surgeons, and also with the introduction of foreign aid, if needful.

By this plan two hospitals seem to have been omitted in the proposed consolidation, namely, St. Vincent's and the City of Dublin. With regard to the former, its managers appear so desirous to avoid all external supervision, and to express no anxiety to participate in any Parliamentary or Municipal grant of money, which might be obtained by acceding to the ordinary conditions under which the latter is granted to some of the other hospitals, that it seems scarcely feasible to propose its connexion and grouping with any other hospitals, however much to be desired it might be, as it is little likely that any such proposition would be assented to.

These objections do not, however, attach to the City of Dublin Hospital, and it might, by its union with Mercer's Hospital, and the junction of their funds, be enlarged, and become the surgical house of the group including Sir Patrick Dun's and the Meath Hospitals.

The hospitals thus grouped might assume the names of North-western and North-eastern hospitals, that is, the present House of Industry Hospitals, and that of Jervis-street, either in its present locality and enlarged, or transferred to some more spacious building; and the South-western and South-eastern hospitals, the former including Steevens' and Cork-street, and the latter, Sir Patrick Dun's, the Meath, and Mercer's, or, in its stead, and united with it, the City of Dublin Hospital. Although, however, merging into these groups, it would be right that the benevolence of Richard Steevens, Mary Mercer, and Patrick Dun, should be still thankfully and affectionately kept alive in Dublin by their foundations still retaining their own names.

To each of these hospital groups should be attached a midwifery department, with one or more physicians accoucheur, who should have allotted to them in each general medical house a few beds for the Diseases peculiar to Women. But the principal duty of this department would be, the attendance of poor Women at their own homes by the students attached to each group, under the control and with the assistance of the physicians accoucheur. Almost every large hospital in London has, for many years past, had an arrangement of this kind, which has worked with the greatest ease, and without the least expense; has been of considerable benefit to the poor women, and has furnished ample practical midwifery experience during his hospital attendance to every student who has been inclined to enjoy it. If this plan were adopted, and well managed, it would, to

* It was intended to accommodate 100 beds, but only contains 68.

a great extent, supersede Lying-in hospitals, which, however, if still retained, might be of smaller size, and employed for the reception of cases of protracted and difficult labour, beyond the ordinary capabilities of the students to look to, and requiring the special attention of the physicians accoucheur. Under such change of circumstances it might, perhaps, be possible to convert the Rotunda into a general hospital, to which purpose it might be easily accommodated, instead of Jervis-street, which requires both enlargement and removal; for if the plan of establishing an obstetric department in each group were carried into effect, the necessity for very spacious lying-in hospitals would be done away with.

On carrying out these measures it would be necessary that pecuniary assistance should be obtained to put the several hospitals in proper condition, many of which are at present in a very unsatisfactory state, both as to accommodation and repair. The Richmond Surgical Hospital ought to be rebuilt; it *never was fit* for the purpose to which it has been applied, and it is utterly impossible to improve it. Mercer's Hospital should be removed to a more airy situation; and Jervis-street Hospital should be enlarged, or removed and enlarged. To meet the expense incurred by these changes it would be advisable that a portion of the allotment of the Parliamentary grant to each hospital should be withheld* till the several buildings and alterations required are completed, after which each hospital should receive its due proportion.

Having thus shown the facility afforded by the neighbourhood of the hospitals to their consolidation in groups, and the great advantages students would derive from the change, the inquiry necessarily arises, how can this plan be carried out with such endowments, varying incomes, and conditions as the Dublin hospitals present; and how effected without injury to the present able medical and surgical officers of these establishments?

First.—Steevens', Mercer's, and Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, were all established by Acts of the Irish Parliament: the former two in accordance with the founders' wills, but the latter by perversion of it. If, therefore, it be shown that, by their connexion with one or other existing hospital not so circumstanced, great public good may be obtained, there should be no difficulty in inducing the Imperial Parliament to make the necessary changes in their existing constitutions. The endowments, indeed, of these three hospitals do not present any real and direct obstacle to the proposed arrangement, for they afford only a *small portion of their means of support;* neither can any opposition be fairly set up on the matter of subscribed income. It is a notorious fact, beyond all possibility of contradiction, that, with the exception of St. Vincent's Hospital, founded in 1835, *not one hospital in Dublin* is or has been for the last fifty years, at least, *capable of supporting itself out of its own proper means, whether from endowment or subscription;* and all have been obliged to go to Parliament again and again for assistance, or *subsistence,* as it might be more truly called.

The anxiety evinced in obtaining from Parliament the promise of £16,000 a-year, for advising the distribution of which the present Commission was appointed, is proof of the urgent needs of the Dublin hospitals. Whether these needs might be diminished by the more strenuous exertion of their Managers is not here to be discussed; but the examples of private support obtained by the City of Dublin Hospital and by St. Vincent's Hospital lead to the presumption that they might be lessened. Be it as it may, however, these important institutions, absolutely necessary for the health of the city, as well as for the comfort and relief of the sick poor, are in a very needy and deplorable condition, and in *no single instance* capable of employing, for want of funds, the beds they *profess* to have, or to be able to accommodate.

If, then, Parliament be called on to vote money out of the public purse for the support of these important and necessary establishments, it is fully justified in laying down the conditions on which such grants are to be given, especially when the only object of such conditions is to improve "the efficiency of all these valuable institutions," and to afford the many able medical and surgical teachers in Dublin improved means of bed-side instruction to their pupils, in exemplification and verification of the doctrines laid down by them in their systematic lectures.

The position and interests of the present Medical and Surgical Officers of the Dublin Hospitals, which is the *second* great question arising out of the proposed consolidation of those institutions into groups, do not present any insurmountable objection to this arrangement, although it is very obvious that some change as to the number and disposition of the physicians and surgeons must then be made (and it were highly advisable that *even under the present arrangement* a change *should* be made); for it is hardly possible to imagine that one† hospital with 60 beds only in common use should have a staff of two physicians and seven surgeons; that another‡ with 104 beds should have two physicians and six surgeons; that another§ with 80 beds should have one physician and four surgeons; and a fourth‖ with 230 beds should have one visiting and one assistant physician, with two visiting, and three assistant, and one resident surgeon, the actual working staff in the latter case being the assistant physician and the three assistant surgeons. With the exception of the last hospital, in which the surgical staff is better proportioned to the number of patients, although the medical staff is not so numerous as the physicians and surgeons to each hospital, that if every one of the staff has, at all times, as he ought to have, patients under his own proper care, the number must be very few and insufficient both for his acquirement of large experience, and for instructing pupils; or if he take a larger number of patients for a short interval by *rota* the disadvantage must be equally great. The pupils also in attendance on such hospitals must have considerable difficulty

* In aid of which some of the unappropriated grant might be added.
† Jervis-street. ‡ Meath. § Mercer's. ‖ Steevens'.

in making the various modes of treating disease which they witness explicatory of the one kind of doctrine they have been accustomed to hear laid down by the one lecturer on medicine or surgery, whose views of diseases and their treatment cannot be expected to correspond with those of his numerous clinical-teaching colleagues; whilst if the pupil attach himself to one or other only of the physicians or surgeons, the practice he sees will be very limited and insufficient. If, however, the medical and surgical staff of each hospital were made proportionate to the number of patients it accommodates, their position and opportunities would be improved considerably by the increased number of patients coming under their care, which would largely improve their practical experience, and enable their pupils to see hospital practice more satisfactorily and perfectly carried out.

That the Dublin hospitals are over-officered there can be no doubt, if their staffs be compared with those of the larger Paris and London hospitals.

In Paris, the Hotel Dieu, with 900 beds, has eight physicians and three surgeons. Hôpital de la Pitié, with 630 beds, has five physicians and two surgeons. Hôpital de la Charité, with 500 beds, has six physicians and two surgeons. Hôpital Lariboisière, with 612 beds, has six physicians and two surgeons. It may be observed that in these hospitals two-thirds of the beds are medical and the other third surgical.

In London, St. Bartholomew's, with 580 beds, has four physicians and four surgeons for in-door patients; and four assistant physicians and four assistant surgeons for the out-patients; and one physician accoucheur. Guy's, with 517 beds, has three physicians and three surgeons for the in-door patients; and three assistant physicians and two assistant surgeons for out-door patients; and two obstetric physicians. St. Thomas's, with 500 beds, has three physicians for in-door, and two assistant physicians for out-door patients; and five surgeons for in-door patients, the two juniors of whom also attend to the surgical out-patients; and two obstetric physicians.

From this statement of the number of beds, and of the medical and surgical officers in each three of the principal Paris and London, and in the two principal Dublin hospitals, it appears that the average number of beds to each physician is about 70 in Paris; 51 in London; and 63 in Dublin: whilst each surgeon has about 100 beds in Paris; 81 in London; and 36 in Dublin; whilst in three of the smaller hospitals* of London the average number of medical beds to each physician is 28, and to each surgeon, 27; but in Dublin the physicians of the smaller general hospitals† have about 21 beds each, whilst the surgeons have the remarkably small number of 11 each only. And it will further be remarked that in Paris and London the surgical patients exceed, and in Dublin about equal the medical cases.

The question now arises as to the number of Medical and Surgical officers which should be attached to each hospital, for the purpose of insuring sufficient attendance on the patients, and to allot to the physicians and surgeons such number of cases as will afford them ample opportunity for investigating and treating disease, and generalizing its results, and thereby fitting them for the dogmatic and practical instruction of students. At a rough calculation, this can scarcely be done in a satisfactory manner with less than *fifty* beds to each physician or surgeon. It is quite futile to extol the preference of a *few* selected cases, over a larger number of cases, many of which are less serious but of more frequent occurrence. For the purpose of clinical instruction, it is quite as necessary for, and important to students, that they should witness and study the course and treatment of common, and often not very serious ailments, as well as the graver forms of disease, for such are the cases they will most frequently be called on to treat in afterlife. And it is much more needful that they should attentively watch these than run after some very extraordinary case, which, although fully entitled to particular notice, rarely falls to the lot of any physician or surgeon, other than those attached to hospitals, to be seen more than once or twice in their lives; and yet it is well known to those connected with these institutions that such cases especially attract the attention of students, and often, for a time at least, if cleverly and successfully treated, give to the physician or surgeon under whose care they may have chanced to fall, a celebrity not always sustained or deserved. There should, therefore, be assigned to each physician or surgeon of every hospital at least *fifty beds*, which would afford the opportunity of taking under his care, not only the more serious, but also the less important, though more common cases, which are, at the least, as necessary for the acquirement of practical experience, which cannot be obtained from the uncertain attendance of out-patients. It is also highly desirable that in every case there should be attached to each hospital, assistants, both physicians and surgeons, *not to do the work of the principal medical and surgical officers*, whose private occupations may engross that time which their hospital primarily requires, so long as they are connected with it, and which, if not given, is a positive disadvantage to the institution and the students attending it, although the name of the office itself is an advantage to the holder of it, as giving him a place in public estimation. The duty of assistants should be to attend to the out-patients, and thereby to obtain experience which would have further opportunity of increase by the assistant's necessary constant presence in the hospital for the discharge of his duty, whereby he would be in the way to hear of and see whatever interesting and important cases were brought in, and thus be gradually fitting himself for the time when *he* should occupy a more responsible position in the house. They should also assist the principal officers in their duties, whenever called upon with reasonable cause; but their principal duty should be to attend the out-patients.

The number of assistants should never exceed that of the physicians and surgeons, each of which should have his own. It should also be arranged that every assistant who has conducted himself well by kind and able attention to the patients, and by promoting the

* Westminster, 173; St. Mary's, 149; King's College, 119. † Meath, 104; Mercer, 80; City of Dublin, 78.

interest of the students and of the school, should be appointed to any vacant physiciancy or surgeoncy *in preference to any other person who has not been an assistant;* and should also be appointed to any vacant lectureship in the school for which he might be qualified.

The general number of physicians to the medical house or houses of each consolidated group of hospitals should *not exceed* three or four, according to their size, and the same number of surgeons. The number of the assistants should correspond.

In addition to these it would be advisable that each group of hospitals should have the honorary appointments of a Consulting Physician, and a Consulting Surgeon, which should be conferred as they became vacant upon such retired physician or surgeon who had been on the staff of that group of hospitals, and who, on their resignation, had been elected as one of the Governors of that group, without giving any donation—a practice followed in some of the London hospitals, and considered as a mark of the estimation of the general body of Governors of their former servant's faithful discharge of his duties. Their presence among the managing Board or Court would be of great value to the non-professional Governors, affording to them, as it would, advice and direction on professional points, of which the Governors, being laymen, are entirely ignorant, or only partially informed; yet, at the same time, their number would be so small as to give them no undue power in controlling the government of the hospital, but only just so much as their moral influence would entitle them to enjoy.

It will naturally be asked in what manner are these changes to be carried out.

As regards the physicians there would be little difficulty; according to the plan proposed sixteen or twelve physicians would be required for the medical service of the groups: four or three to each. The present number of physicians is as under:—

Steevens' Hospital,	1 visiting,		1 assistant.
Jervis-street, „	2 principal,		not any.
Mercer's, „	1 „		— „
Meath, „	2 „		— „
Cork-street, „	2 „		2 „
Sir Patrick Dun's,	2 „		1 „
Whitworth and Hardwicke,	4 „		not any.
City of Dublin,	2 „		— „
	16		4

Of these, two of the assistants would be required to complete the sixteen principal physicians; and the remaining two would be the senior assistants, fourteen more of whom would have to be elected. With reference to the surgeons the matter is more complicated; their present number at—

Steevens',	2 visiting,	3 assistants,	1 resident.
Jervis-street,	7 principal,	not any.	not any.
Mercer's,	4 „	— „	— „
Meath,	6 „	— „	— „
Richmond,	4 „	— „	— „
City of Dublin,	5 „	— „	— „
Lock,	1 „	1 resident assist.	— „
	29	4	1

From this enumeration it would appear there are nearly twice as many surgeons as are required for the proposed plan, if sixteen be appointed; and nearly three-fifths more if only twelve. As, however, it is proposed to keep up 600 surgical beds, at least, which is 100 more than at present occupied by surgical cases; if the whole of the present number choose to be attached under the proposed new regulations, *each would have twenty patients all the year round, which is twice as many, at least, as those at present allotted* to the surgeons of the Jervis-street, Mercer's, Meath, and City of Dublin Hospitals. It is possible, however, that some of the surgeons might be inclined to withdraw in preference to assuming positions which would necessarily call for the devotion of a larger portion of their time to the hospital than has hitherto been needed; and thus the number of patients would be increased to those retaining office.

So long as the number of surgeons to each Surgical Hospital exceeded four, there should be no election to the office of principal surgeon, nor should this take effect till by death or resignation the number shall have been reduced below four.

There would be no objection, however, but rather the contrary, to the twelve assistant-surgeons, four to each hospital, being at once elected, though they might seem likely to have to wait long ere becoming principal surgeons; human life, however, is so uncertain, and circumstances vary so much, that their enjoyment of the principal offices would probably be deferred for a shorter time than might be expected.

Neither physician nor surgeon should be allowed to hold office in more than one group of hospitals, not even though such office were only honorary, that one to which he is attached being amply sufficient to engage all his energies and interest. An exception, however, might be made in reference to some special hospitals, which, from circumstances, might not be conveniently made part of the general establishments, though even this might, with a little management, be effected, as it is in some of the London hospitals. The specialities referred to would be institutions for treating chest diseases and those of the eye; but it would be highly advisable, when such establishments exist, to have them served by

the medical and surgical officers of general hospitals, as in London, to prevent the separation from the general practice of the profession of a branch or branches which ought to be known to all.

Whether the changes thus proposed, as to grouping and re-arranging the medical and surgical staffs of the Dublin Hospitals, be or be not carried out, the *mode of electing the physicians and surgeons* of these institutions is a subject of deep interest; and even so far back as the year 1809, attracted the attention and called forth the disapproval of the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant "*to inquire into the management of certain Charitable Establishments in the City of Dublin, which receive aid from Parliament.*" These Commissioners were Messrs. J. D. La Touche, Will. Disney, and G. Renny, all Dublin gentlemen, and in their special Report on the House of Industry, their observations are so pertinent to the too common mode of election of hospital physicians and surgeons in Dublin, that no apology is needed to present it on the present occasion:—

"It is here proper to remark, that for several years past the senior surgeon was also one of the Governors of the Institution (House of Industry). The appointment of physicians and surgeons to be Governors, prevails in several other medical and surgical establishments in Dublin, and has arisen in a great measure from the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of other Governors to attend; but the tendency of it is to put the management of these departments, without sufficient control, into the hands of the physician or surgeon. It seems an undeniable maxim, *that no man should be at once Master and Servant, Governor and Officer.* The importance of adhering to this principle in any plan of reform that may be adopted for the hospitals in Dublin, cannot be *too strongly urged*, and it is with great pleasure we observe that this reform has already taken place in the House of Industry, by the late resignation of the senior surgeon, and the appointment of a successor to whom this objection does not apply."

Of the correctness of the views of that Commission there can be no doubt, and it has the practical experience of a long course of years in all the large London Hospitals; but in the smaller ones, which have commonly been got up by the individual exertions of medical men, who have been desirous of establishing teaching institutions for their own benefit, the contrary practice, as might be expected where their own interests were deeply involved, has been followed, and they are often members of the governing body, and virtually the electors of those who are to become their colleagues, and supervisors and controllers of each other, according to their individual influence in committee, or with the court of governors.

The present Commissioners have, in the body of their Report, recommended earnestly the encouragement of subscribing Governors to some of the hospitals, by giving to them the right of voting at the election of physicians and surgeons, and other superior officers, and there is no reason why the same proceeding should not be applied to all. True it is, that one or two Charters, and as many Acts of Parliament, might require revision, but the advantage to the *present* Schools of Medicine would be so great, and the fair right of Parliament, which so liberally assists, to interfere with them for their good, is so undeniable, that it is scarcely possible to imagine any objection to yield a little *doubtfully just* power, for such change as must invigorate such institutions as the hospitals, of which the citizens of Dublin, and the medical profession of that city especially, as the principal of them have been founded and established by members of their own body, have right to be proud of. It may also be added, that in recommending such concession of existing privileges as regards the election of medical and surgical officers, it is only carrying out generally the plan recommended by the present Commissioners, *that Government should cease to have the appointment, as now, of the medical and surgical officers of the House of Industry Hospitals, and that their appointment shall vest in the body of subscribing Governors*, which it is hoped, there will be little difficulty in obtaining, when it is known that subscribers shall be invested with positive and ostensible privileges, which would induce them to foster and promote the interests and good management of the hospitals with which they are connected, and of which the Cork-street Hospital furnishes a good example.

In some of the Dublin Hospitals a very objectionable law exists, by which the medical and surgical officers are appointed for a term of seven years, with a permission of re-election for a like term, but no longer. This plan has been adopted under the plausible pretext of affording to the younger practitioners an opportunity of enjoying hospital experience, which they could not otherwise obtain. But it is only a doubtful advantage gained, and a great benefit lost. Hospital physicians and surgeons, like counsel at the bar, are those to whom the less experienced, less able, and less intelligent members of the profession will naturally look up for aid. If then, after these few years of hard and anxious labour, constantly beset with danger, the physician or surgeon who has just had sufficient time, experience, and standing to make his professional opinion begin to be of value, be displaced, his removal from the practical field which he is now turning to the best use for himself and the public, will tend only to bring all the members of the profession to an unhonoured and justly undervalued mediocrity. Besides, if the experienced physician or surgeon is to be removed every seven or fourteen years, how is clinical teaching, putting aside the best medical treatment and the best performance of surgical operations, to be carried on by those who have comparatively little or no personal experience; or how can they keep up such knowledge as is necessary to render them fit examiners of those who seek the diplomas of the several branches of the profession.

Here again the practice of the great London Hospitals seems preferable. The Governors, *neither of whom* are servants of the house, elect all the medical and surgical officers, during pleasure; and can remove them, if found incapable or inattentive to their duties. This

practice has been followed for many years, has worked well, and presents good reason why a like method of proceeding should be carried out in Dublin. It is fair, however, to state, it has been objected that some persons will retain office longer than their age fits them for it, or than their increased practice will allow them to give proper attendance on the hospital; instances of either are not, however, of sufficient frequency to render the London practice materially objectionable. The appointments, therefore, should be at the pleasure of the Governors; and if the medical and surgical officers properly discharge their hospital duties, they would virtually become appointments for life, or so long as they thought proper to retain office. They should, however, not be permitted to hold any appointment, honorary or other, in either of the hospital groups, except that one to which they are elected; and they should be required not only to give their attendance to the patients, but also by assisting to carry on the medical school connected with each, as lecturers on any branch of medical science, or those immediately allied to it, with which they are conversant.

If the incomes of the hospitals, arising from endowment, subscription, or any other source, be sufficient after providing for the patients, the medical and surgical officers ought to receive salaries, not as any actual payment for their services, but as a sort of recognizing acknowledgment of them, and to compensate any little additional expense they may be put to, on the principle of the "coach hire" given by the Governors of Steevens' Hospital, who did not forget the founder's direction, that his "trustees always have regard that *too much* of the yearly profits of his real estate be not laid out or *given to officers or servants.*" Neither clergymen nor lawyers undertake laborious and responsible offices without direct remuneration, although both may also derive large addition to their income by pupils who come to them for instruction; and there is no just reason why medical men should be otherwise circumstanced, except that their readiness to afford assistance to those who cannot pay them has been converted into a reason for withholding any, or giving as scant pecuniary reward as possible for their hospital services. It is true that they also have pupils, and if they be successful teachers it is also certain that they obtain large direct remuneration; but this is only the reward, the just reward, of increased industry and labour; for the pupils' fees for hospital practice alone have to be divided amongst so many, that, though in the mass they may seem large, their distribution makes the remuneration to each medical and surgical officer of not large amount; and the real emolument arises from the lectures, elementary lectures as they may be called, which are delivered in the medical schools, and which may or may not be in connexion with the hospitals.

JOHN F. SOUTH.

APPENDIX, No 3.

MEMORIAL from the CITY of DUBLIN HOSPITAL, presented to LORD ST. GERMANS, praying for a portion of the Grant, on the 17th January, 1854.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable EDWARD GRANVILLE EARL of ST. GERMANS, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour of appearing before you as a Deputation of the Board of Governors of the City of Dublin Hospital, constituted of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Vice-Patrons, Directors, Physicians, and Surgeons of the Institution.

We respectfully solicit your Excellency's attention to the position of this hospital, and the claims which it has as an educational establishment.

The City of Dublin Hospital was founded as a *clinical hospital in connexion with the School of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland;* and the whole of the physicians and surgeons are (with one exception) Professors of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The remaining medical officer of the hospital is the lecturer upon military surgery, a course of instruction in immediate connexion with the medical departments of the army, navy, and ordnance, and East India Company's service.

This hospital is thus one of the principal sources of medical and surgical instruction in the School of Surgery in Ireland, and has, ever since its foundation, had attached to it a very large class of students, no less than forty of whom are, at this moment, before Sebastopol.

During the last twenty years it has educated 1,840 pupils, as will be shown by the accompanying table, which specifies the number attending in each year the winter and summer sessions for instruction.

RETURN of the NUMBER of STUDENTS Educated in the City of Dublin Hospital for the last Twenty Years.

Years.	Winter Session.	Summer Session.	Total.	Years.	Winter Session.	Summer Session.	Total.
1835	87	34	121	1846	59	26	85
1836	81	28	109	1847	55	28	83
1837	71	27	98	1848	54	24	78
1838	46	9	54	1849	48	19	67
1839	55	23	77	1850	56	22	78
1840	53	20	73	1851	74	23	97
1841	54	22	76	1852	60	57	117
1842	52	20	72	1853	77	48	125
1843	66	17	81	1854	82	50	132
1844	81	25	106				
1845	61	28	89	Total,	1,272	570	1,842

The principle of aiding by Parliamentary grants educational hospitals in Dublin having been admitted to be sound, by her Majesty's Government, and the select committee of the House of Commons appointed last year for the special purpose of inquiring and reporting "whether the utility of the Dublin hospitals as a medical school justifies and requires their maintenance by grants of public money," having recognized and urged the reasonableness and necessity of giving such aid, and recommended that an inquiry should henceforth annually be made as to their general state and efficiency, we, your memorialists, humbly pray that the City of Dublin Hospital may be included in such inquiry and receive such aid.

We respectfully press this upon your Excellency, because its sources of income (which are derived solely from voluntary contributions and a Corporation grant) are insufficient to maintain, by upwards of forty beds, the number of patients the hospital is constructed to hold.

We urge it especially because by the introduction of "*The Medical Charities Act*" into Ireland by her Majesty's present Government, the City of Dublin Hospital has been deprived of the grant which it previously annually received from the County Grand Jury; and we urge it because, as a charitable institution, this hospital extends its relief, not only to the city of Dublin and its vicinity, but to the whole of Ireland; the admissions of the past year alone showing that more than one-third of the severe cases came from the counties generally.

In conclusion, we beg to thank your Excellency for your kindness in granting us the honour of this interview; and we respectfully place this our memorial in your Lordship's hands, praying for the *strictest inquiry* into the working and management of the hospital which we have the honour to represent, confident that it will be found, both as a receptacle for disease and a source of medical and surgical instruction to the student, second to none in this city.

(Signed), Joseph Boyce, *Lord Mayor of Dublin.*
H. Verschoyle, Clk. } *Hon. Secs.*
Chas. Benson, }

Appendix, No. 4.

Dublin Castle, May 23, 1855.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit, for the consideration of the Commissioners of Inquiry on the Dublin Hospitals, a copy of a letter addressed by the Right Honourable the Recorder of Dublin to the Lord Chancellor, in February last, relative to the practice of candidates for appointments in the Lying-in-Hospital paying large sums of money to enable gentlemen, who will vote for them, to be appointed Governors of that Institution.

(Signed) Thos. A. Larcom.

Denis Phelan, Esq., Secretary to Commission
of Inquiry on Dublin Hospitals.

The Recorder of Dublin to the Lord Chancellor.

Kimmage House, Rathfarnham,
February 2, 1855.

I wish to bring under your consideration what has this day occurred at the Lying-in Hospital. You may recollect that on the last board day, when Dr. McClintock was elected Master, I gave notice of a resolution, to prevent for the future the practice of candidates paying for the admission of Governors, and you appeared to concur with me in the necessity of such a resolution. I attended this day at the Board, for the purpose of moving my resolution, and thought that it would have been passed as a matter of course; but to my astonishment and regret, it was resisted and defeated.

There were seven Governors present, the Dean of St. Patrick's in the chair. Dr. McClintock declined voting, and there voted for the resolution the High Sheriff, Dr. Kelly, and myself; against it, the Dean of St. Patrick's, Dean Tighe, and Mr. Crozier; and it was thrown out by the Chairman's casting vote.

The practice was not denied but defended, and principally on the ground that it increased the funds of the Institution.

I feel so strongly the impropriety of the system, and the injurious effect that it must have upon the interests of a very valuable institution, that I think the matter ought not to be allowed to rest here.

I believe that, with a view to the last election of Master, £1,000 a-piece was paid by the two principal candidates for the making of Governors to vote for those candidates.

The obvious tendency of such a system must be to substitute money for merit in the choice of candidates, and to prevent independent and high-minded men from seeking or accepting the office of Governors. Considering that you are a Vice-President of the institution, and your high office in connexion with the Government, which was this day called upon by the Board to forward an estimate for a grant of public money to the institution, I think I cannot do better than place the case in your hands.

Perhaps I should, for greater clearness, observe that each elected Governor has to pay on his election £100 to the institution, and that it is the payment of this sum by the candidates for the Mastership of the hospital, for the purpose of introducing Governors to vote for the candidates who so pay them, which I deprecate.

(Signed) Fred. Shaw.

Appendix, No. 5.

4, Cumberland-place, North Circular-road,
September 17, 1855.

Sir,—May I request that you will lay before the Dublin Hospital Grants' Commissioners the following matters, to some of which I have called their attention when I had the pleasure of meeting them at their first official visit to the House of Industry.

We have no church, nor even a room of any kind set apart specially for divine worship. I am sure the Commissioners will see the necessity for such accommodation, and will not fail to urge the erection or appropriation of a suitable house where the sick may pray and adore their Creator, in order to obtain a happy death, or, going out recovered, may leave the hospital better citizens, by having their attention frequently directed to the solemn truths of the Gospel, while time for reflection is afforded them during their sufferings under the chastening hand of Providence.

The Chaplain's residence in the House of Industry, which had been given him during the viceroyalty of the liberal and enlightened Earl Mulgrave, and in which the true friend of the sick and poor, the then Lord Morpeth, had taken so prominent a part, has been taken from him, and he ceases of late to be a resident officer. It would not be suitable here to enumerate the reasons which induced the Government of the day to grant the apartments referred to. It is enough to point to the fact that, after the most minute examination, and even consultation of the Judges on the Bench, the necessity for such residence was seen, and the apartments granted. The same necessity exists now; the same reason holds good to-day as then; and it is to be hoped that the Commissioners will see that where there is a paid Chaplain he may not want a place of worship nor a residence to make him fully efficient and useful to the institution.

I will feel great pleasure in giving information in detail on the above subjects, or any others which fall within my province, to the Commissioners, should they require it.

(Signed) J. Faulkner,
Roman Catholic Chaplain of the House of Industry.

To Denis Phelan, Esq., Secretary
to the Dublin Hospital Grants' Commission.

Appendix, No. 6.

A Plan for the Establishment of a Complete School of Medicine and Surgery in Steevens' Hospital.

The advantage derivable to medical students from attendance at a hospital to which an elementary school is attached is so obvious as scarcely to require notice; yet is its great importance shown by the connexion of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital with the School of Physic at Trinity College, for the benefit, indeed, of which it seems to have been really founded; and, more recently, by the Royal College of Surgeons' School having followed the same example, in the establishment of the City of Dublin Hospital, officered by their own teachers. And even where all the teachers in an elementary school in close neighbourhood to a hospital, are not all officers in it, yet, as in the nearness of the Carmichael School to the House of Industry Hospitals, both enjoy a decided superiority over other hospitals and elementary schools farther apart.

The great advantage arising out of the connexion of an elementary school with a hospital, situated either within its precincts, which is preferable, or in its immediate neighbourhood, and of which the medical and surgical officers of the latter are the teachers, is, that the students have thereby the opportunity of witnessing the lessons they have been taught, and the principles they have heard laid down, practically illustrated and brought to the test of their own observation and criticism, capability of employing which, as is well known to those connected with hospitals frequented by students, they very speedily acquire. The result of this is, that at the termination of their hospital studies, they, for the most part, are found to have imbibed the general principles which, from their large practical hospital experience, their teachers have been enabled to lay down and sustain, and which are further impressed on their minds by the opportunities for illustration which the hospital practice has afforded them.

On the contrary, if a student listen to the elementary teaching of professors who are not the medical and surgical officers of the hospital he frequents for the purpose of seeing practice, the probabilities are very great that he will see, in many cases, modes of treatment pursued which, though not wrong in themselves, and arising only out of the different notions of disease and its treatment held by different persons, are directly contrary to those which have been laid down and insisted on by the teachers of his own elementary school. A familiar instance or two of this state of things will not be here out of place. The student has been taught in the elementary lecture that delirium tremens, drunkard's madness, is a disease conditioned on nervous irritation, and generally accompanied with lack of constitutional power: that, for quieting the former, opium in large quantity is required, and that wine or spirits, almost without stint, are necessary to contend with the latter: he visits the hospital, and finds the physician there treating such a case without opium, and with calomel or digitalis, or both. Again, the surgical teacher of his elementary school states broadly that syphilis has one precise form and character, varied only, and in comparatively slight degree, by the patient's constitution; and that, if left alone, it passes through a series of stages which,

more or less speedily, destroys the patient: and he affirms that the only mode of treating this formidable disease is by the exhibition of mercury in every stage, and that this is a certain cure. Thus taught, the student proceeds to his hospital, and there finds that the surgeon whose practice he attends, considers that the disease at its onset assumes a variety of forms, that these are followed by trains of symptoms very nearly resembling each other, and frequently confused; that if the disease be left to itself it will often wear itself out, and the patient get well; or that one kind requires, for its cure, treatment of the most simple kind, whilst the other calls for mercurial treatment, but of the mildest kind.

From listening to principles and witnessing practice so directly contrary, what certain knowledge can the student obtain? His practical experience is too small to enable him to determine between the contending principle and practice; and the result is, that when he has passed through his professional education and assumes the charge of patients, he, for the first time only, begins, if intelligent and observant, to acquire a small knowledge of the treatment of disease, the propriety of which he only satisfies himself with after repeated cases have come under his care, whilst, from the confused information he has derived from his contradictory teachers, he may have employed every remedy but the right or the most effective one, and the patient dies or passes through a long protracted illness, either of which might, perhaps, have been prevented had the medical attendant possessed any certain principles on which to act.

So, then, is clearly shown the necessity of the student being instructed in both principles and practice by the same teachers, who should illustrate, by their hospital cases, the teaching of their lectures.

Another advantage of the nearness of the elementary school and hospital is the saving of the student's time. Although the two be only half a mile, or less, apart, every occasion for passing from one to the other occupies time, which is just so much wasted and lost to the day's work. Whereas, on the contrary, if the school and hospital be close together, two or three minutes pass the student from the laboratory, dissecting-room, or lecture theatre, to the hospital wards, so that he is, or ought to be, always at hand, and ready to go into the hospital to witness the first appearance of accidents that are brought in, and the methods of discrimination, which form a most important branch of surgical knowledge.

Nor less beneficial to the student is his constant, almost hourly intercourse with his teachers and fellow students, who, as it were, form one large family. The mutual interest thus excited in each for the other, and the attachments there formed, help largely to the support of the hospital and school, by attracting to it the sons of those who have an affectionate remembrance of the benefits, professional and social, which they enjoyed during their student life, and who will continue to take deep interest in the well-being of the institution where they laid the foundation of their professional reputation, and be desirous their children also should enjoy its advantages.

Nor less are the medical and surgical officers of an hospital advantaged by their connexion with an elementary school, which ought always to be attached to it. Putting aside the pecuniary benefit obtained, they are compelled to arrange the practical knowledge they have acquired in the wards for the establishment of the principles upon which the treatment of disease depends, so as to enable their communication to the students in as terse and clear manner as possible; and thus, for the instruction of others, themselves are constrained to continue students of disease so long as their connexion with the hospital and school continues, as is right and requisite they should.

The public also are deeply concerned in the matter. Supporting, as they do, more or less directly, these invaluable institutions, from which those holding hospital appointments derive such large advantage, they have a right to require them to impart to the students the results of the experience and practical knowledge they have thus become possessed of, and which can be obtained from no other source than hospitals and infirmaries, as nowhere else can disease and its treatment be so constantly and satisfactorily watched; so that the advantages which hospital officers enjoy must necessarily make them the most fitting persons for teachers and examiners. No one has right to hold a hospital appointment simply for his own advantage, either direct or indirect; but in return, for the benefit he derives from it, he is bound to impart to the students the results of his experience; and if, from large and increasing private professional engagement, he is unable or indisposed to give up the necessary time for attendance on the patients, and for the elementary and clinical instruction of the pupils, he ought not to retain an office which might be more advantageously filled in relation both to students and patients.

From the preceding observations it is apparent, that in the establishment of an elementary school of medicine and surgery in connexion with Steevens's Hospital, it is purposed that the medical and surgical officers should be requested to assume the various teacherships which will have to be established; but that if the present staff be of insufficient number to fill these appointments, or if there be satisfactory cause for either of the present officers being indisposed to take part in the new school, then it being necessary that for the completion of the teaching establishment foreign aid should be called in, there ought to be an engagement on the part of the Governors that the persons received as teachers should be elected according to the precedence of their appointments as assistant physicians or surgeons, in preference to others unconnected with the school, and subsequently should become physician or surgeon as vacancies occur. By holding out such advantages there is great probability that there will be no serious difficulty in completing the full number of teachers from most eligible candidates.

As in the establishment and support of a school it is necessary the members of it should

work harmoniously together, it would be right that, at the first, the physicians and surgeons of the hospital should form a committee for selecting and arranging the teacherships, first from among themselves, and afterwards from such foreigners as they may think likely to afford the school material assistance. This committee should not have the power of final appointment, but should recommend the persons they consider most fitting for the lectureships to the Governors of the hospital, *who* should appoint the lecturers during their pleasure; but no medical or surgical officer, if on the Board or Court, should be allowed to vote on the occasion of this election, or of any other for like purpose; indeed it would be much better that neither of the medical or surgical officers should be on the managing board at all.

When the teacherships have been filled up by the Governors, then all the teachers, whether officers of the hospital or not, should constitute a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the school, and to manage its concerns; all, however, being subject to the approval of the Governors, before whom a report of the school committee proceedings should be laid annually, at a fixed time, or at any additional meeting of the Governors if circumstances require it.

The students should, during their attendance, each pay a yearly sum of £ at the commencement of each medical session, which should admit them to the elementary lectures, to the dissecting room, laboratory, and library, and to the entire practice of the hospital, including the clinical or bedside lectures of the physicians and surgeons; their attendance being specially required on those courses of lectures required by the Colleges or other bodies, which are so empowered, for either of the several years of professional pupilage, in accordance with their selection of that branch of the profession they intend to pursue; and their attendance at lecture shall be marked in a book daily by a person appointed for that purpose, who shall visit the theatre during the delivery of each lecture at uncertain times to that intent. No certificate should be granted by the teachers till examination of the attendance-book show that the pupil is entitled to receive it.

The students should be subjected twice in the year to a written examination of the subjects on which they have been receiving instruction by lecture, and they should also have practical examination on chemistry and on anatomy in the laboratory, and dissecting-room in the middle of their second and third session. For the paper examination three questions on each subject should be given out so soon as the pupils have assembled at a fixed time and place, but not before; and two hours should be allowed for answering these three questions, which having elapsed, the student should seal up in a cover what he has done, much or little, affix a motto to it, which should also be put on another enclosure, containing his name. The papers are to be examined by the teachers of the several subjects to which they belong, who shall allot so many marks, not exceeding , to each answer, in relation to its worth, and the collective marks placed against the motto of the paper. At an early day the teachers should meet and open the name enclosures, to ascertain the persons bearing the several mottoes, which shall have been previously placed in classes according to the number of marks gained. Not less than a total of marks for the two subjects of each day's examination should place in the first; nor less than in the second class; all below the latter number should be placed alphabetically in a third class. The practical examinations in chemistry and anatomy should also be subjected to a like mode of classification.

From the first two classes should be selected those who shall fill the clinical clerkships under the physicians, each of whom should have ; and the dresserships under the surgeons, who should each have . The senior physician should first choose one from among the students in these classes who desire to attend specially to medicine, the second physician another, and so, turn about, till the required number of clerks are chosen. The senior surgeon should begin the selection of dressers from among the students in these classes, who devote themselves specially to surgery. In like manner care should be taken that as far as possible every clinical clerk shall, either previously or subsequently to his appointment, hold a dressership; and in like manner each dresser shall hold a clinical clerkship; but no student shall be eligible for clerkship or dressership till the termination of his second elementary session, and each shall be appointed for six months only, but may be appointed for a second like term if he have been attentive and intelligent during the first. It must also be understood, that in addition to the manual assistance he affords, the dresser will be required to perform the duty of clinical clerk to the surgeon with whom he is connected. The physician and surgeon whose is the admission week in the hospital should have a clinical clerk and dresser constantly residing in the house during that week, to receive urgent medical and surgical cases and accidents, and to take charge of them under the direction of the physician or surgeon whilst they remain in the hospital. The hospital governors should furnish lodging, board, and attendance, without charge, for these students; the expense incurred by it being amply compensated by the services afforded by the clinical clerk and dresser; and though in itself trifling in reference either to the hospital or the students, yet is of great value to the latter as mark of trust and distinction among their fellows. In case of neglect of duty or other misconduct, which by comparison will be found of rare occurrence, the physician or surgeon to whom the offender is specially attached should have power to suspend clinical clerk or dresser; but if the charged offence be great, it should be brought before the consideration of the medical and surgical officers only, as specially belonging to the hospital, and they should have power to decree the expulsion of the offender from the school, involving forfeiture of the admission money paid, and the withholding the certificates of attendance on the lectures and hospital practice of the current year.

From those persons who have been clinical clerks and dressers, and who have passed through the examinations and obtained the medical diploma of either University of the

United Kingdom, or the surgical diploma of either College of Surgeons of the United Kingdom, the assistant physicians and surgeons should be chosen by the Governors; preference, however, being always given, *cæteris paribus*, to those persons who have obtained an Irish diploma in Medicine or surgery.

In like manner, also, should appointments to the lectureships be made from these classes of past students, if the hospital staff be insufficient to furnish the required number of individuals.

To render the hospital staff, as forming part of the school, complete, it will be necessary to increase it by the appointment of a physician-accoucheur, who should be also lecturer on midwifery, and to whom a few beds in the hospital should be allotted for the treatment of some of the more important female complaints. He should also have to take charge of the whole midwifery department, which will consist entirely of out-door patients, furnishing cases to those students who, having attended the midwifery lectures, and proved by examination their knowledge of its principles, shall be intrusted with the delivery of the patients, accompanied for the first few times by an advanced student in this branch of the profession, and afterwards attending alone, or in company with a junior student; and, if requiring assistance, calling in the aid of the resident accoucheur on duty, of whom there shall be chosen not more than , for a period of six months only after examination by the physician-accoucheur, to ascertain their capability of undertaking such important duty; and after having obtained a medical or surgical diploma, one of them shall be boarded and lodged in the house, week by week alternately, at the expense of the establishment, in like manner as are the clinical clerk and dresser. The resident accoucheur on duty should register the applications of all pregnant women applying for assistance; should appoint them to the midwifery students in succession; should at all times be ready to help, with advice or other aid, either a patient or pupil, or both; and, when he thinks necessary, should demand the assistance of the obstetric physician, to whom he shall be subordinate, accountable; and present, at the end of each week of his residence in the house, a register of all the obstetric cases which have been undertaken and attended during that period, and their results.

The advantages thus proposed to the students at the elementary school and hospital, the acquirement of which will depend entirely on their own exertions, without any additional payment, and without any possible interference or favouritism, are, it is not doubted, sufficient to excite their laudable emulation, and to raise the character of the school, at the same time that it provides for a succession of physicians and surgeons who will sustain the reputation of the hospital.

As it is matter of highest importance to the profession that the persons entering into it should be possessed of such education, and sustain such character and conduct, as are expected from gentlemen, to which position in society the purposed profession of the student claims to belong, it is highly necessary that the entrance into it of well-educated and high-principled young men should be encouraged. The practice, therefore, of awarding a scholarship of £10 or £20 to the student who stands first in a voluntary matriculation examination in classics and mathematics, which has been adopted for several years past in some of the London schools, and has been found to work exceedingly well, is strongly recommended for adoption in the school at Steevens' Hospital.

At the conclusion of the second examination of each session, prizes of books should be given to the students who have obtained the greatest number of marks for the several subjects on which they have been examined. In addition to these there should be also a prize for general good conduct and gentlemanly bearing, which should be awarded on the open voting of *the pupils themselves*, and should be obtainable by all who have not been placed lower than the second class.

As regards the institution of the Lectureships in the Elementary School, they must be correspondent with the subjects of medical education required by the governing authorities of the profession, and consist of—

1. Materia Medica and Medical Botany.
2. Chemistry and Chemical Manipulation.
3. Descriptive Anatomy and Dissections.
4. General Anatomy, and Physiology, human and comparative.
5. Theory and Practice of Medicine, including Medical Pathology.
6. Theory and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Pathology.
7. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
8. Hygiene and Forensic Medicine.

To these also logic has been added by the Director-General for all those who seek for medical appointments in the army. It is questionable whether for the general student in medicine and surgery, another should be added to the already numerous subjects which require his attention, and one which is of infinitely less importance than mathematics, with which it may be presumed, if the student have received a tolerably good general education, he is acquainted. The Apothecaries' Company of Dublin viewed this matter in its proper light, and long since established a respectable classical examination for those who desired to be enrolled among its members.

Examinations to determine the proficiency of the students in the several subjects of which they are required to obtain information by attendance on lectures, should be held twice yearly, and the pupil's place in the proficiency list determined according to the plan already laid down; and for the public declaration of this, as well as the award of the prizes also, it is advisable that there should be held a public meeting of the Governors of the hospital, and of the students and their friends, within the walls of the hospital, at the beginning of each session, for the delivery of the prizes to the distinguished pupils, and of an address in

furtherance of the prospects of the school, and for the direction and encouragement of the students in their future course.

It may be noticed that the important branch of professional education, Clinical Teaching has only been incidentally noticed. It has, however, been the ordinary practice in all the hospitals for so long a period, and its continuance is so surely guaranteed by the establishment of a complete school, of which it constitutes a very material part, that it has not been thought necessary to direct special attention to it, beyond impressing on the mind of the student its great value in illustrating the elementary instruction he has enjoyed.

The maintenance of a school necessarily involves considerable expense, and it therefore becomes requisite to ascertain how this shall be provided for.

In regard of the buildings it is necessary that there should be a lecture theatre, having connected with it a museum, laboratory, and dissecting-room, which should be so situated and built as to be capable of enlargement, corresponding to the size of the class, and the increase of the collection. Now, as the Governors are the electors of the physicians and surgeons of their hospital, and also of the teachers in their school—the former being called on to lecture there, and *there only*, and in future taking office with that understanding—the necessary buildings ought to be *provided out of the hospital funds*, and *remain hospital property*, as should be also all the collections in botany, materia medica, mineralogy, normal and pathological anatomy, human and comparative, by whomsoever given or purchased for the museums.

The teachers would have free and unrestricted use of the preparations at their lectures, but no preparation should be allowed to be removed from the precincts of the hospital without special leave; nor should any morbid specimen removed from patients in the house, or from the bodies in the dissecting-room, be appropriated and carried from the hospital as the property of the physician or surgeon by whom the case has been treated, but should be, as hospital property, immediately transferred to the museum, if of sufficient value to be added thereto.

The teachers of the elementary school and the physicians and surgeons of the hospital, to whom belongs the practical clinical or bed-side teaching, in addition to their employment as hospital attendants on the patients, are alike entitled to remuneration from the pupil fees for the services they render in the elementary or clinical school, or both, according as they are engaged. Presuming that the Governors have provided the school buildings, their upholding and the support and enlargement of the museum collections, the scholarships, and other prizes to the pupils, and the payment of servants, must all be furnished out of the pupil money. Hence it will be necessary that this should be divided into certain allotments, one-third for the sustentation and service of the museum and lecture buildings, and for provision of all that is requisite for the conduct of the school; one-third should be divided into equal portions for the physicians and surgeons of the hospital; and the remaining third among the teachers in the elementary school, in proportion to the number of lectures delivered on each subject; care, however, should be taken, for the pupils' convenience, that the number of lectures on each subject should be compressed in as small space as possible, consonant with its satisfactory exposition.

The distribution of the portion belonging to each party should be made within two months from the commencement of the session; and the third appropriated to the building and lecture service department should be at once paid into the hands of the hospital receiver, as the other two portions are to the medical and surgical officers, and to the elementary lecturers, in the proportions decided on at a meeting of these gentlemen, and which will be the plan on which all future payments will be made.

It will be necessary that the medical officers and the teachers have a secretary, to register the proceedings at their meetings, to receive the pupils' fees, and at the proper time to pay their several portions to those entitled to them, and to be their organ in the management and control of the school affairs generally. It is obvious that one of themselves is the most fitting person for such appointment, to which at their first meeting the medical and surgical officers will appoint him.

JOHN F. SOUTH.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

CORRESPONDENCE with the DUBLIN HOSPITAL GRANTS' COMMITTEE.

1.—Letter from the Secretary of the Dublin Hospitals' Commission to the Acting Secretary of the Dublin Hospital Grants' Committee.

Beechmount, Strabane, August 16th, 1855.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Talbot de Malahide to inform the Dublin Hospital Grants' Committee, that the Commissioners for inquiring into the condition and regulations of Dublin Hospitals will meet early next month; and his Lordship requests that the Committee will be then prepared to give their evidence, in a condensed form, on the following points:—

1. Whether any other Dublin Hospitals, besides those at present assisted by Government grants, should be allowed to participate in them?

2. Whether it would be objectionable to suppress the Lock Hospital and distribute its patients among the other hospitals; and—

3. Whether any, or what, modification of the present arrangements for patients affected with fever, or other febrile contagious diseases, is advisable.

I will take care to inform you of the particular day on which the Commissioners will meet.

DENIS PHELAN, Secretary.

To J. Drew Aitkin, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Dublin Hospital Grants' Committee.

MAP OF DUBLIN

SHEWING FEVER ACCOMMODATION

under Restored Grants

NORTH SIDE

Hardwicke Hospital 144 Beds

SOUTH SIDE

Cork St Fever Hospital 240 Beds
Meath Hospital 36 Beds
Sir P. Dunns Hospital 40 Beds

THE OUTSIDE RED LINE SHEWS THE BOROUGH BOUNDARY.

Scale 4½ Inches to One Statute Mile

REFERENCE

1 HOUSE OF INDUSTRY HOSPITAL, 2 JERVIS ST HOSPITAL, 3 ROTUNDA HOSPITAL, 4 STEVENS HOSPITAL, 5 CORK ST HOSPITAL, 6 MEATH HOSPITAL.
7 MERCERS HOSPITAL, 8 ST VINCENTS HOSPITAL, 9 LOCK HOSPITAL, 10 BAGGOT ST OR CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL, 11 SIR P. DUNNS HOSPITAL.

2.—Resolution and Report of the Hospital Grants' Committee.

At a meeting of the Hospital Grants' Committee, held in the City Hall, Dublin, 28th August, 1855, Alderman Kinahan, J.P., in the chair.

Resolved,—That the Hospital Grants' Committee begs, in reply to query first, to inform the Commissioners that there are the following hospitals in Dublin, not receiving support from the State, viz., Sir P. Dun's, the City of Dublin Hospital, Mercer's Hospital, Jervis-street Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, and the Anglesea Lying-in Hospital, Peter-street, all institutions deserving of support, both in regard to the clinical instructions, and the relief afforded to the poor, and that the Hospital Grants' Committee would gladly see any, or all, of them obtain support from the State, provided that the accommodation and efficiency of the hospitals hitherto so much dependent on State support, should not be diminished; and, moreover, that in reference to a suggestion of the Committee of the House of Commons, that there should be a consolidation of some of the Hospitals supported by the State, the Hospital Grants' Committee have given it their long and anxious consideration, and are of opinion that any consolidation of two or more of these hospitals would not be desirable or advantageous.

Resolved,—That the Hospital Grants' Committee feel confident they only express the unanimous opinion of their fellow-citizens, and of the medical profession, in stating that it would be objectionable to suppress the Lock Hospital, and distribute its female patients among the other hospitals in the city.

Resolved,—That a Committee consisting of the Chairman of the North and South Dublin Unions, respectively, and of the physicians of the Cork-street Fever Hospital, and of the Hardwicke and Meath Hospitals, be requested to take into consideration the third query, and to report to this Committee at their next meeting.

Report.

Your Sub-Committee, in compliance with the Third Resolution of the Hospital Grants' Committee, bearing date 28th ultimo, beg to present the following Report and observations

The Secretary of the Treasury Commission on the Dublin Hospitals desires information in his third query, under date 22nd August, "as to whether any, and what, modification of the present arrangements for patients affected with fever, and other febrile contagious diseases, is desirable," your Committee beg to report that the present accommodation for such patients is as follows, viz.:—On the north side of the city, the Hardwicke Hospital, containing at present 120 beds; before the reduction of the grants, 144 beds. On the south side of the city, the Cork-street Hospital, containing at present 120 beds; before the reduction of the grants, 240 beds. The Meath Hospital, thirty-six beds; and Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, altogether supported by private endowment, about forty beds. The map annexed will show the relative positions of those several hospitals.

The city is naturally divided into two great divisions, the north and south, by the river; and this division is still further maintained by parishes and by poor-law boundaries—the north side of the city, with its rural districts, constituting the North Dublin Union; and the south side, in like manner, the South Dublin Union.

The north side of the city contains, in round numbers, a population of 109,000, and the south side a population of 148,000; and their respective proportions being taken as the *ratio* in which fever hospital accommodation should be provided for them, and estimating the beds provided for them, as they existed before the reduction took place, viz., at a total of 420 beds, the proportion of beds (not taking into account the fever beds in Sir P. Dun's Hospital) would be 178 beds for the north side, or North Union District of the city, and 242 for the south side of the city, or South Union.

There appears to have been felt a great want of fever hospital accommodation on the north side; for an additional fever hospital, capable of containing about sixty beds—the Whitworth Fever Hospital, Drumcondra—was erected by private contributions some years since, but has been closed for want of funds.

Were the question at present to be considered, the establishment altogether, *de novo*, of hospitals for the reception of patients affected with febrile and contagious diseases, it would appear to be a simple and just rule to provide hospital accommodation for the north and south side of the city, in the *ratio* of their respective populations, which would apportion, as already observed, 242 beds to the south side, and 178 to the north side.

The numbers, when restored as they existed previously to the reduction of the grants, will not, however, differ so very materially from the above proportions as to induce your Sub-Committee to recommend that any change in the original accommodation should be made; and your Sub-Committee are of opinion that the accommodation, as provided before the reductions took place, should be restored, viz., 144 beds for the north side, and 276 beds for the south side.

With regard to locality, the accompanying map will show the positions in which the respective hospitals referred to are situated. The localities appear to have been judiciously selected; the Hardwicke Hospital, the Cork-street Hospital, and the Meath Hospital, being respectively situate in the poorest and most densely inhabited parts of the city.

Your Sub-Committee, therefore, are of opinion, on the fullest consideration, that the accommodation for patients affected with febrile diseases, as it existed previously to the reduction of the hospital grants, appears to have been maturely considered and well arranged, and to have worked satisfactorily for a very long period of years, and that it would not be requisite or advisable to make any change in it.

Your Sub-Committee would not deem it necessary to dwell on maintaining an arrangement which appears to be so obviously just, as the distribution of fever beds to the North and South Unions, in the *ratios* of their respective populations, but that the Committee of the House of Commons, in their Report, have recommended an inquiry as to how far it may be possible to consolidate some of the institutions in Dublin.

Your Sub-Committee, therefore, deem it not out of place to record their opinion as to the institutions now under consideration, viz., the Fever Hospitals, that any consolidation of those institutions on either north or south side of the city, would not be expedient or just.

The return furnished from the Hardwicke Hospital (A) for the last three years, showing the daily average number of patients, the greatest and lowest number of patients in hospital, in each month, the number of small-pox cases admitted in each year, and the number of admissions from the Police Force, is herewith inclosed; from which it will be seen that there was frequently not a vacant bed in the hospital, and that the monthly average number of patients in hospital frequently approached the total number of beds, although Dublin has been of late comparatively free from fevers, as usually occurs after the expiration of an epidemic.

Of the available accommodation of the hospital, four beds are, by a regulation of the institution, kept vacant for the reception of cases occurring in the Police Force, and among the servants and inmates of the Island-bridge and Brunswick-street Establishments.

The admissions from the Police Force were, fifty-seven in 1852; fifty-five in 1853; and seventy-three in 1854.

The rejections for want of room were, 603 in the year 1852; three in 1853; and seventy-nine in 1854.

In 1852, 100 cases of small-pox were received into the Hardwicke Hospital; in 1853, nine cases; and in 1854, 175 cases.

A return from the Cork-street Hospital (B), drawn up in like manner, is herewith appended.

Your Sub-Committee are of opinion that it is unsafe to the community of a large city not to have a considerable number of spare beds always available, to meet the fluctuations of fever, as cases of contagious disease, such as fever or small-pox, refused admission for want of accommodation, would multiply themselves rapidly among a poor and dense population.

If any consolidation were carried into effect, it is obvious that, on any increase of febrile or epidemic diseases, there would be an injustice inflicted on whichever side of the city would not happen to possess the accommodation within its district; for the population of that side of the city and of its suburbs on which the accommodation would be placed would always, from their proximity, obtain accommodation, to the prejudice of those at a distance; and the result might be that nearly the whole, or the whole, of the patients of one union, including its suburbs, might be supported by public grants, while the corresponding union on the opposite side of the city would have to meet the expenses out of the rates.

Patients would also be inconvenienced by the increased distance they would have in many instances to travel.

Your Sub-Committee, moreover, do not see that there would be such an amount of saving effected by consolidation as to compensate for all the inconveniences that would result from it; indeed, it is doubtful if any but the most trifling saving at all could be effected, as the cost of medicine, and maintenance of patients and nurse-tenders, would not be diminished.

Your Sub-Committee do not deem it their duty to go into any minute details, but they would, nevertheless, desire to draw attention to one point, the necessity of providing some fitting vehicle for the conveyance of the poorer classes of fever patients to hospital. Even if all the poor were able to pay car or cab hire, they cannot avail themselves of public vehicles, as there is a Police Regulation, very properly framed for the protection of the public, inflicting a penalty on any cab-driver for carrying a patient afflicted with any infectious disease.

Vehicles for the transmission of such patients were formerly provided, both at the Hardwicke and Cork-street Hospitals.

Your Sub-Committee would finally desire to dwell on the importance of the suggestion of the Committee of the House of Commons, that a settled annual sum should be allotted for the support of each hospital, which being fixed and known, would not be objected to, instead of the incongruity that now exists of a fixed sum being annually given to some hospitals, while there is a fluctuating estimate for some others; the injurious result of which is, that the whole grant for the support of the hospitals is thus rendered from year to year, which tends to raise cavillings or objections in the annual debates on the estimates.

A.—RETURN showing the daily average of PATIENTS accommodated in the HARDWICKE FEVER HOSPITALS each month in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854; also the greatest number in Hospital in each month, and the lowest number; the number of BEDS available in each month, and the number of SMALL-POX cases admitted in each of the above years; together with the number of admissions from the POLICE FORCE for a like period.

	1852.				1853.				1854.			
	Daily average Number in each Month.	Greatest Number in Hospital.	Lowest Number in Hospital.	Number of Beds available.	Daily average Number in each Month.	Greatest Number in Hospital.	Lowest Number in Hospital.	Number of Beds available.	Daily average Number in each Month.	Greatest Number in Hospital.	Lowest Number in Hospital.	Number of Beds available.
January,	109 3/31	111	104	111	113 23/31	118	108	120	107 10/31	115	94	120
February,	109 1/29	112	106	111	105	114	99	120	106 3/28	113	98	120
March,	109 4/31	111	105	111	103 1/31	114	89	120	110 8/31	119	103	120
April,	101 1/4	108	98	103	96 8/15	108	88	120	113 9/15	121	106	120
May,	101 1/31	103	96	103	98 3/31	107	83	120	111 1/31	118	100	120
June,	99 7/15	103	94	103	87 1/3	99	72	120	115 7/15	120	108	120
July,	104 3/31	113	95	{103 / 120}*	73 6/31	82	63	120	109 1/31	120	100	120
August,	114 1/31	120	108	120	77 3/31	90	65	120	99 3/31	115	90	120
September,	116 1/4	120	112	120	79 6/15	100	60	120	104 8/15	113	92	120
October,	116 2/31	120	112	120	82 2/31	95	71	120	107 2/31	117	94	120
November,	112 1/2	119	108	120	93 9/30	116	77	120	110 9/30	118	100	120
December,	101 3/31	109	95	120	101	112	91	122	112 1/31	119	104	120

* On the 18th July, 1852, seventeen beds were restored by order of Government.

	Number of Small-pox Cases.	Number of Admissions from Police Force.	Total Number of Rejections.
1852,	100	57	603
1853,	9	55	3
1854,	175	73	79

B.—RETURN from the MANAGING COMMITTEE of the FEVER HOSPITAL, CORK-STREET, as required, by J. D. AITKIN, Esq., on behalf of HOSPITAL GRANTS' COMMITTEE.

1st January, 1852, to 31st December, 1852.			1st January, 1853, to 31st December, 1853.			1st January, 1854, to 31st December, 1854.		
MONTH.	Daily Average No. of Patients on Dietary.	No. Beds available.	MONTH.	Daily Average No. of Patients on Dietary.	No. of Beds available.	MONTH.	Daily Average No. of Patients on Dietary.	No. of Beds available.
January,	122 9/16	426 Beds are capable of being made available at a short notice—upwards of 600 patients were accommodated in the year 1847. 122 Beds are now open for the reception of acute cases; but, from the state of the Funds of the Institution, more than about 40 cannot be sustained unless on credit. The Hospital is considerably in debt.	January,	101 1/2	See reply in former year.	January,	77 1/3	See reply in former year.
February,	129		February,	98 7/29		February,	76 3/28	
March,	135 1/10		March,	96 2/31		March,	78 2/3	
April,	159 1/4		April,	81 1/5		April,	91 9/10	
May,	149		May,	92 1/3		May,	105 3/4	
June,	146 1/3		June,	88 7/10		June,	97 1/3	
July,	129 1/4		July,	78		July,	94 2/3	
August,	119 1/3		August,	61		August,	101 1/3	
September,	111		September,	62		September,	105 2/3	
October,	104 1/3		October,	70		October,	85 1/2	
November,	103 1/10		November,	74		November,	88 9/10	
December,	93 1/4		December,	79 1/15		December,	102	

By Order of the Managing Committee,

CHARLES MATHEWS, *Registrar.*

FEVER HOSPITAL, CORK-STREET.
September, 1855.

Dublin: Printed by Alex. Thom and Sons, 87, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 6 & 7 VICT. CAP. 91.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

2085

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

In conformity with their prior Reports, the Loan Fund Board submit the following Summary of the Operations of the Loan Funds in Ireland during the past Year:—

Counties.	Number of Societies.	Amount Circulated during the Year 1855.	Number of Loans in 1855.	Gross Profit.	Interest on Capital, Expenses of Management, Bad Debts, and Loss on Notes.	Net Loss.	Net Profit.
		£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	26,846	4,285	787 6 0	427 10 2	–	359 15 10
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	1	3,186	959	91 6 5	72 7 10	–	18 18 7
Cavan,	1	11,238	2,251	267 12 10	198 6 11	–	69 5 11
Clare,	1	3,607	936	108 16 5	98 3 2	–	10 13 3
Cork,	12	81,860	28,273	2,424 10 10	1,966 11 3	19 18 4	477 17 11
Donegal,	6	60,699	15,427	1,880 18 10	1,260 12 6	–	620 6 4
Down,	1	31,123	3,466	586 0 7	466 16 2	–	119 4 5
Dublin,	4	14,667	2,842	652 1 4	343 14 8	0 3 8	308 10 4
Fermanagh,	5	63,191	11,144	1,992 4 8	980 3 4	–	1,012 1 4
Galway,	2	7,656	1,676	182 19 3	161 3 9	–	21 15 6
Kerry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	2	12,212	3,190	422 15 6	332 9 7	8 9 8	98 15 7
Kilkenny,	4	5,349	2,002	144 18 8	128 9 8	–	16 9 0
King's,	3	8,155	2,692	301 11 5	204 3 9	–	97 7 8
Leitrim,	2	15,865	3,471	540 4 3	268 5 2	–	271 19 1
Limerick,	5	29,364	7,158	756 17 3	800 10 7	201 18 3	158 4 11
Londonderry,	3	35,555	7,940	942 12 7	606 9 10	–	336 2 9
Longford,	3	14,423	3,681	464 6 1	338 18 4	–	125 7 9
Louth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	3	14,793	4,528	299 3 3	296 19 9	0 16 8	3 0 2
Meath,	1	6,365	1,372	136 2 9	134 16 8	–	1 6 1
Monaghan,	2	14,403	4,546	346 9 5	339 6 11	–	7 2 6
Queen's,	7	51,571	13,956	1,666 7 8	1,395 1 8	84 0 2	355 6 2
Roscommon,	1	26,211	4,890	711 0 1	494 13 3	–	216 6 10
Sligo,	4	26,461	6,790	597 15 7	511 6 1	27 19 0	114 8 6
Tipperary,	6	57,697	17,458	1,962 5 1	1,276 9 11	–	685 15 2
Tyrone,	17	186,963	35,320	5,487 1 10	3,697 4 10	37 8 11	1,827 5 11
Waterford,	3	18,739	4,689	430 17 10	534 1 1	–	76 16 9
Westmeath,	4	15,333	4,226	437 11 4	367 4 8	–	70 6 8
Wexford,	4	27,766	6,654	1,084 4 4	636 1 3	4 4 0	452 7 1
Wicklow,	5	12,023	2,833	414 2 3	310 4 0	–	103 18 3
Total,	113	883,321	208,655	26,120 4 4	18,468 6 9	384 18 8	8,036 16 3

The following Table shows the comparative operations of Loan Funds from the period of the Board's First Report:—

Years.	—	No. of Societies Transmitting Annual Accounts.	Amount Circulated.	Total Circulation.	Number of Loans issued, or of Pledges received.	Total Number of Loans and Pledges.	Net Profit applicable to Charity and Reserve Fund.	Total Profit.
			£	£			£	£
1838	In the Returns of these years the Loan Funds and Monts de Piété were not separately classified,	50	–	180,526	–	148,528	–	2,547
1839		125	–	816,473	–	352,469	–	11,047
1840		215	–	1,164,046	–	463,750	–	15,477
1841	Loan Funds, 268 Monts de Piété, 8	276	1,438,598 61,935	1,500,533	411,303 351,408	762,711	14,853 –	14,853
1842	Loan Funds, 300 Monts de Piété, 7	307	1,691,871 46,196	1,738,067	488,702 293,985	782,687	18,967 –	18,967
1843	Loan Funds, 298 Monts de Piété, 7	305	1,650,963 30,878	1,681,841	490,870 178,528	669,398	14,149 –	14,149
1844	Loan Funds, 259 Monts de Piété, 4	263	1,702,918 5,801	1,708,719	488,207 42,632	530,839	8,949 98	9,047
1845	Loan Funds, 255 Monts de Piete, 5	260	1,857,457 12,880	1,870,337	507,339 85,319	592,658	9,695 67	9,762
1846	Loan Funds, 250 Monts de Piété, 5	255	1,770,397 8,194	1,778,591	470,291 48,792	519,083	8,332 72	8,404
1847	Loan Funds, 228 Monts de Piété, 4	232	863,647 3,468	867,115	231,101 21,550	252,651	– –	–
1848	Loan Funds, 177 Monts de Piété, 1	178	717,865 1,269	719,134	190,407 10,948	201,355	– –	–
1849	Loan Funds, 160 Monts de Piété, 1	161	649,934 1,393	651,327	175,673 9,452	185,125	761 28	789
1850	Loan Funds, 132 Monts de Piété, 1	133	662,794 1,238	664,032	189,235 8,099	197,334	1,880 19	1,899
1851	Loan Funds, 123 Monts de Piété, 1	124	712,073 1,512	713,585	191,050 9,861	200,911	2,092 –	2,992
1852	Loan Funds, 113 Monts de Piété, 1	114	739,056 1,450	740,506	191,870 9,461	201,331	5,962 14	5,976
1853	Loan Funds, 112 Monts de Piété, 1	113	842,803 1,208	844,011	210,622 7,734	218,356	6,878 5	6,883
1854	Loan Funds,*	115	–	870,024	–	208,917	–	7,253
1855	Loan Funds,	113	–	883,321	–	208,655	–	8,037

The number of Loan Funds in existence in 1855, on Board's Register, was 113; compared with the number of 1854, there was a decrease on the past year of two.

The circulation of Loan Funds throughout the country, connected with the Board in 1855, amounted to £883,321; it exceeded that of 1854 by £13,297, and that of any previous year since 1846. In the continuous steady increase of the circulation of Loan Funds, since the disastrous period of the famine, there is evidence at once of increased activity in the operations of Loan Funds and in industrial pursuits generally throughout the country.

The Capital of Loan Funds actually working in 1855 was £213,070. The Capital to be accounted for by Managers in that year amounted to £217,272, The Working Capital of 1855 was less than that of 1854, by the sum of £1,665; and yet, with the reduction of capital, the operation of Loan Funds was more active in the past year than in 1854. The working of the system in 1855 was attended with less loss, arising either from failure of Societies, or frauds committed by Clerks, than in any past year since 1845.

The number of Loans made in 1855 was 208,655; it fell short of the number made in 1854, by 262; the amount of loans, however, averaged higher in the former year.

* From 1853 Monts de Piété ceased to exist connected with Loan Funds.

The number of Notes sold by the Board at 1*d.* each, in 1855, was 214,400; and exceeded the number sold in 1854 by 2,200. The produce of the sale of Notes in 1855 was £893 6*s.* 8*d*; showing an increase over same amount in 1854 of £9 3*s.* 4*d.*

The number of Debentures sold at 1*s.* each, in 1855, was 420, the produce of the sale of which was £21. There was a decrease in the number sold in 1855, as compared with 1854, of 249, and in the produce of the sale of 1855, of £12 9*s.*

The Gross Profits derived by Local Societies from Discounts, Fines, Sale of Application Papers and Cards, in 1855, was £26,120; they exceeded the amount derived from the same sources in 1854 by £704.

The amount of Fines (one of the above-named items) in 1855 was £4,838 15*s.* 5*d.*; there was an increase in the past year on this item, over that of 1854, of £748 19*s.* 11*d.*; the fact of so large an increase in the charge to Borrowers, for the accommodation afforded them, requires to be attended to.

"The Board had to observe, in their preceding Report, that the large increase "of Fines, bearing no fair proportion to the increase of circulation, shows the "necessity of limiting the Income of Loan Funds to legitimate sources of revenue, "by some more stringent means than are at present at the disposal of the Board."

The amount of Surplus Profits applicable in 1855 to "Charitable or Useful Local purposes" was £1,692 19*s.* 8*d.*; in this item there is an increase in the past year over that of 1854 of £287 9*s.* 8*d.*

The Board's Income in 1855, derived from ordinary sources of Revenue, viz.:—

Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards, . . .	£914	13	8
Interest on Funds invested in Government Stock, .	112	10	0
Total amount, ...	£1,027	3	8

The Ordinary Income of 1855 fell short of that of the previous year by £15 3*s.* 1*d.* This falling off to be accounted for chiefly by the increased Income Tax of the year 1855, which reduced the amount of Board's dividend in the past year by the sum of £11 16*s.* 3*d.*

Total of Board's Receipts from all sources in 1855, viz.:—

Ordinary Income from Sale of Notes and Debentures, and Dividends on Stock, ...	£1,027	3	8
Relodgment *in re* Mitchelstown Loan Fund, . .	1	3	8
Interest on Loan to Aghada Fund, ...	1	18	9
	£1,030	6	1

Board's Expenditure in 1855 was £990 11*s.* 6*d.*; it exceeded that of 1854 by £104 6*s.* 7*d.* This increase is attributable chiefly to the permanent employment of a second Clerk, extraordinary law charges connected with preparation of draft of Bill, proposed to amend the Loan Fund Act, and Income Tax on salaries. The excess of Income in 1855, from all sources, over Expenditure same year, was £49 14*s.* 4*d.*

In the course of 1855 Mitchelstown Loan Fund was the only Society Gazetted by the Board. In that case two dividends were paid to Depositors—one of 18*s.* in the pound, and another of 2*d.*

The Board, in preceding Reports, have expressed their opinion that some improvements in the present machinery of the local management of Loan Funds, and in the existing legislative control over the Institution, were required, with a view to the more adequate protection of the savings of the industrious poor, and to the promotion of the main objects of the Institution.

In accordance with these views the Commissioners had caused a draft of a Bill to be prepared by their legal adviser, to amend the existing Loan Fund Act, 6th and 7th Vict., cap. 91, which has been submitted to the Lord Lieutenant. They have communicated likewise to W. Pollard Urquhart, Esq., the Chairman of a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into Loan Funds, whose proceedings took place in April, 1855, some additional amendments, in which they concurred, and an opinion of their law adviser, in reference to various suggestions offered to them by the Chairman.

4th April, 1856.

(Signed)

GEORGE H. LINDSAY, Chairman. H. U. TIGHE.
WALTER SWEETMAN. JAMES JOHN BAGOT.
THOMAS HUTTON. J. G. PORTER.
JOHN LENTAIGNE.

(Countersigned)
R. R. MADDEN, *Secretary.*

APPEN

SYNOPTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the Operations of

COUNTIES.	Number of Societies Reporting in 1855.	Amount of Capital to be Accounted for on 31st December, 1855.	Actual Amount of Capital Working on 31st December, 1855.	Total Amount Circulated in 1855.	Number of Loans issued in 1855.	Sum in Borrowers' hands, on 31st December, 1855, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurer's hands, on 31st December, 1855	Amount of Discount received in 1855.	Amount o Fines receiv in 1855.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Antrim,	1	6,553	6,549	26,846	4,285	6,545 17 0	3 5 10	670 16 2	63 9
Armagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow,	1	746	745	3,186	959	745 12 0	—	53 2 0	30 4
Cavan,	1	3,072	3,065	11,238	2,251	2,992 0 0	74 8 10	234 2 6	23 19
Clare,	1	921	920	3,607	936	872 2 9	47 19 8	94 15 4	5 14
Cork,	12	19,991	19,568	81,860	28,273	17,559 17 11	2,195 4 7	1,428 4 9	742 3
Donegal,	6	14,434	14,317	60,699	15,427	12,520 13 0	1,897 4 8	1,316 7 0	453 7
Down,	1	6,294	6,269	31,123	3,466	6,280 13 0	13 19 6	518 14 4	37 9
Dublin,	4	5,932	4,163	14,667	2,842	4,047 15 4	374 14 6	421 4 7	145 13
Fermanagh,	5	15,297	15,197	63,191	11,144	14,390 18 0	898 7 1	1,628 3 2	280 9
Galway,	2	2,147	2,138	7,656	1,676	1,676 9 0	462 8 6	139 17 4	19 8
Kerry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare,	2	2,712	2,707	12,212	3,190	2,621 3 0	87 18 8	310 15 8	90 3
Kilkenny,	4	1,226	1,224	5,349	2,002	1,165 1 0	60 13 11	89 3 0	41 3
King's,	3	2,317	2,295	8,155	2,692	2,133 10 0	180 18 5	171 14 5	111 13
Leitrim,	2	4,041	4,035	15,865	3,471	4,018 12 0	20 13 0	471 3 4	58 3
Limerick,	5	6,457	6,412	29,364	7,158	5,792 2 0	658 16 11	546 19 9	87 2
Londonderry,	3	8,191	8,181	35,555	7,940	8,183 0 0	—	770 9 3	132 19
Longford,	3	4,228	4,209	14,423	3,681	3,973 9 0	249 17 8	401 14 11	36 10
Louth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	3	3,148	3,142	14,793	4,528	3,117 11 0	25 13 0	246 11 0	27 3
Meath,	1	1,251	1,247	6,365	1,372	1,219 2 0	30 5 9	106 1 8	18 11
Monaghan,	2	3,186	3,145	14,403	4,546	3,180 5 0	—	241 1 0	54 5
Queen's,	7	12,286	11,972	51,571	13,956	10,837 18 2	1,357 0 2	1,071 13 2	460 8
Roscommon,	1	6,839	6,812	26,211	4,890	6,672 2 0	161 7 4	627 0 4	33 11
Sligo,	4	5,812	5,735	26,461	6,790	5,622 2 0	130 15 0	498 2 2	42 17
Tipperary,	6	15,186	14,814	57,697	17,458	13,218 17 0	1,952 8 3	1,378 4 5	430 10
Tyrone,	17	47,384	46,775	186,963	35,320	45,212 13 0	2,015 17 2	4,348 8 8	830 1
Waterford,	3	4,155	3,961	18,739	4,689	3,836 0 0	155 18 0	312 6 4	57 14
Westmeath,	4	3,411	3,404	15,333	4,226	3,228 13 0	176 17 4	327 17 11	60 2
Wexford,	4	7,169	7,137	27,766	6,654	6,900 9 0	256 13 1	672 16 2	363 5
Wicklow,	5	2,936	2,932	12,023	2,833	2,601 16 0	334 1 8	291 15 9	100 7
Totals,	113	217,272	213,070	883,321	208,655	201,166 3 2	13,823 8 6	19,388 6 1	4,838 15

No. 1.

n Fund System in Ireland during the Year 1855.

ross Profit, being Total Amount eceived for ccount, Fines, nd Cards or ication Papers, in 1855.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1855.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes, during 1855.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1855, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1855, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1855.	Amount actually expended for Charitable Purposes in 1855.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
87 6 0	199 15 0	5	221 12 6	189 17 8	26	—	359 15 10	16 0 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91 6 5	35 0 0	1	45 0 0	27 7 10	11	—	18 18 7	—	—
67 12 10	79 11 10	3	99 8 2	98 18 9	25	—	69 5 11	—	5 0 0
08 16 5	43 0 0	2	58 3 2	40 0 0	10	—	10 13 3	—	—
24 10 10	1,011 18 0	34	1,288 18 2	587 14 1	180	19 18 4	477 17 11	89 19 0	205 0 0
80 18 10	493 15 4	15	680 17 8	564 4 10	218	—	620 6 4	15 10 0	10 0 0
86 0 7	138 19 11	3	180 9 5	286 6 9	89	—	119 4 5	—	—
52 1 4	159 5 2	7	212 5 10	131 8 10	57	0 3 8	308 10 4	—	—
92 4 8	270 12 0	16	380 1 4	582 19 0	162	—	1,012 1 4	17 3 0	209 2 1
82 19 3	82 6 8	3	107 8 10	53 14 11	11	—	21 15 6	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 15 6	148 2 0	9	211 8 5	121 1 2	26	8 9 8	98 15 7	—	38 3 0
44 18 8	80 10 0	7	99 14 4	28 15 4	7	—	16 9 0	—	3 3 0
01 11 5	139 10 0	7	190 1 6	14 2 3	10	—	97 7 8	—	55 14 2
40 4 3	118 0 0	6	141 10 3	126 14 11	40	—	271 19 1	—	50 0 0
56 17 3	320 4 0	13	388 13 8	143 4 11	100	201 18 3	158 4 11	268 12 0	27 14 10
42 12 7	256 11 0	5	313 19 10	292 10 0	94	—	336 2 9	—	253 10 6
64 6 1	120 10 0	6	152 15 9	186 2 7	71	—	125 7 9	—	18 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 3 3	124 10 0	5	151 9 8	145 10 1	11	0 16 8	3 0 2	—	—
36 2 9	53 15 2	3	64 14 2	70 2 6	13	—	1 6 1	—	—
46 9 5	106 10 0	6	135 17 5	152 2 6	32	—	7 2 6	51 7 0	—
66 7 8	578 12 0	18	693 17 4	507 3 4	97	84 0 2	355 6 2	194 1 0	90 0 0
11 0 1	167 0 0	5	217 8 3	277 5 0	108	—	216 6 10	—	55 18 0
97 15 7	202 0 0	8	262 7 7	248 18 6	63	27 19 0	114 8 6	—	—
62 5 1	559 0 0	15	762 10 7	513 19 4	168	—	685 15 2	—	93 0 0
87 1 10	1,224 1 0	53	1,645 3 7	2,045 1 3	455	37 8 11	1,827 5 11	7 0 0	144 2 4
30 17 10	142 9 0	7	183 13 3	170 7 10	40	—	76 16 9	—	30 0 0
37 11 4	177 10 0	7	223 16 1	143 8 7	59	—	70 6 8	—	100 0 0
84 4 4	262 12 0	9	344 4 10	228 2 5	81	4 4 0	452 7 1	63 14 0	275 15 9
14 2 3	159 0 0	11	199 6 3	110 17 9	85	—	103 18 3	—	28 16 0
20 4 4	7,454 10 1	289	9,656 17 10	8,088 2 11	2,349	384 18 8	8,036 16 3	723 6 0	1,692 19 8

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN FUNDS for the Year ending

The Funds, the Names of which are printed in *Italics*, have ceased to operate during the year 1855; those

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1855.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1855.	Total Amount Circulated in 1855.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1855.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1855, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1855.	Amount of Discount received in 1855.	Amount of Fines received in 1855.
ANTRIM.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	6,553	3,643	6,549	26,846	26,805	4,285	6 5 0	1 0	6,545 17 0	3 5 10	670 16 2	63 9 5
ARMAGH.												
Portadown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARLOW.												
Tullow,	746	50	745	3,186	–	959	3 9 0	0 11¼	745 12 0	–	53 2 0	30 4 7
CAVAN.												
Ballyjamesduff,	3,072	708	3,065	11,238	11,238	2,251	4 19 0	0 10½	2,992 0 0	74 8 10	234 2 6	23 19 11
CLARE.												
Miltown Malbay,	921	121	920	3,607	2,376	936	3 17 0	1 1½	872 2 9	47 19 8	94 15 4	5 14 0
CORK.												
Aghada,	279	142	278	1,157	–	842	1 7 0	0 4½	254 6 0	24 2 10	19 8 5	7 2 8
Ballyclough,	985	166	777	3,527	1,057	1,324	2 13 0	0 7¾	646 0 0	137 0 1	67 11 10	27 2 3
Bandon,	372	372	371	728	–	430	1 13 0	0 11¼	264 1 0	107 1 0	12 2 8	3 6 0
Coachford,	570	82	569	1,925	1,054	693	2 15 0	1 1	493 12 7	75 10 8	47 9 3	13 4 7
Cork, No. 1,	10,004	921	9,981	44,373	1,724	15,521	2 17 0	0 9¼	9,299 15 0	681 18 0	764 13 10	490 12 3
Cork, No. 2,	2,158	2,158	2,157	7,721	–	2,622	2 11 0	1 10	1,739 14 0	416 17 3	128 13 8	126 5 6
Fermoy,	1,270	112	1,268	6,096	990	1,743	3 9 0	0 8½	1,183 0 0	84 13 4	116 0 9	4 1 4
Glanworth,	115	37	114	424	–	329	1 5 0	0 6½	61 6 0	52 8 11	7 1 4	4 14 2
Kinsale,	983	313	808	2,512	–	750	3 0 0	1 8½	573 12 4	408 11 0	41 17 4	32 10 11
MITCHELSTOWN,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newmarket,	416	416	415	876	–	335	2 12 0	1 3¾	218 13 0	195 18 8	14 12 0	8 16 10
Queenstown,	1,018	330	1,011	4,776	–	1,287	3 14 0	0 8½	1,017 15 0	0 3 8	79 12 0	15 2 0
Youghal,	1,821	732	1,819	7,745	–	2,397	3 4 0	0 8¼	1,808 3 0	10 19 2	129 1 8	9 4 11
	19,991	5,781	19,568	81,860	4,825	28,273	–	–	17,559 17 11	2,195 4 7	1,428 4 9	742 3 5
DONEGAL.												
Ballintra,	1,754	499	1,754	6,743	6,743	1,646	4 1 0	1 1	1,711 8 0	42 16 3	196 13 5	25 0 3
Carndonagh,	3,370	191	3,367	14,025	–	3,886	3 12 0	0 8	2,435 17 0	931 7 0	233 15 0	188 4 8
Culdaff,	2,823	338	2,741	10,878	5,812	2,831	3 9 0	0 7	2,435 13 0	384 6 9	266 1 2	75 5 4
Letterkenny,	2,264	1,056	2,261	9,963	–	2,099	4 14 0	0 10¼	2,158 18 0	101 15 0	166 1 0	71 1 7
Moville,	2,514	926	2,488	11,145	9,302	3,392	3 5 0	0 10¼	2,175 8 0	334 2 10	321 8 1	48 16 9
Raphoe,	1,709	757	1,706	7,945	–	1,573	5 1 0	1 1¾	1,603 9 0	102 16 10	132 8 4	44 18 10
	14,434	3,767	14,317	60,699	21,857	15,427	–	–	12,520 13 0	1,897 4 8	1,316 7 0	453 7 5
DOWN.												
Holywood,	6,294	729	6,269	31,123	–	3,466	8 18 0	1 0	6,280 13 0	13 19 6	518 14 4	37 9 4
DUBLIN.												
Dublin, S. Eastn.	2,816	–	1,743	7,092	5,982	1,023	6 18 0	2 4	1,751 7 0	3 13 11	205 8 9	71 13 3
Johnstone Charitable,	370	370	369	931	931	159	5 17 0	2 1	304 7 0	64 17 6	15 10 4	3 9 10
Lucan,	2,546	–	1,873	6,140	6,140	1,483	4 2 0	0 11½	1,824 17 7	274 11 1	191 17 6	69 10 3
Swords,	200	–	178	504	–	177	2 16 0	0 7	167 3 9	31 12 0	8 8 0	1 0 0
	5,932	370	4,163	14,667	13,053	2,842	–	–	4,047 15 4	374 14 6	421 4 7	145 13 4
FERMANAGH.												
Crichton,	7,254	2,407	7,245	30,258	28,085	5,195	5 14 0	0 7	7,106 16 0	144 11 0	913 17 5	110 8 3
Enniskillen,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kesh,	1,941	293	1,911	8,607	–	1,643	5 5 0	0 6	1,908 15 0	31 7 5	143 9 0	29 7 2
Lack,	3,502	462	3,460	13,598	8,024	2,057	6 12 0	0 9¾	3,096 4 0	402 1 3	343 13 0	45 2 7
Lisbellaw,	1,103	103	1,101	4,231	3,318	804	5 2 0	0 10½	996 9 0	107 4 11	118 18 1	33 15 8
Tempo,	1,497	347	1,480	6,497	–	1,445	4 9 0	0 11¼	1,282 14 0	213 2 6	108 5 8	61 16 3
	15,297	3,612	15,197	63,191	39,427	11,144	–	–	14,390 18 0	898 7 1	1,628 3 2	280 9 11
GALWAY.												
Ballinasloe,	1,535	369	1,526	6,815	–	1,423	4 16 0	1 3½	1,475 1 0	51 10 2	113 11 8	18 0 1
Loughrea (New),	612	612	612	841	841	253	3 6 0	1 3½	201 8 0	410 18 4	26 5 8	1 8 5
	2,147	981	2,138	7,656	841	1,676	–	–	1,676 9 0	462 8 6	139 17 4	19 8 6

* No account from this Society to closing of Tables.

A) No. 2.

1st December, 1855, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board.

rinted in Capitals have been closed by order of the Board on account of Irregularities in the Management.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1855.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1855.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1855.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1855 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1855 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1855.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1855.	Honorary Corresponding Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
787 6 0	190 15 0	5	221 12 6	189 17 8	26	–	359 15 10	16 0 0	–	Rev. J. Carley.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
91 6 5	35 0 0	1	45 0 0	27 7 10	11	–	18 18 7	–	–	Mr. W. M. Deering.
267 12 10	79 11 10	3	99 8 2	98 18 9	25	–	69 5 0	–	5 0 0	R. J. Cumming, Esq.
103 16 5	43 0 0	2	58 3 2	40 0 0	10	–	10 13 3	–	–	Francis Moroney, Esq.
37 6 7	10 0 0	1	16 1 2	3 15 2	2	–	17 10 3	–	–	Rev. F. Shortt.
100 4 5	33 5 0	3	43 11 8	36 9 0	14	–	20 3 9	–	–	R. Longfield, Esq.
22 6 0	19 16 8	1	20 11 4	–	–	–	1 14 8	–	–	Mr. Thomas Bennett.
77 2 4	37 0 0	2	39 6 3	24 1 3	17	–	13 14 10	–	–	Mr. John Murphy.
1,383 1 5	509 2 0	10	633 0 4	411 18 0	79	–	338 3 1	–	200 0 0	F. B. Beamish, Esq., M.P.
296 3 0	183 0 0	4	248 15 7	–	–	18 9 7	–	65 17 0	–	A. Perrier, Esq. J.P.
127 5 2	44 0 4	2	62 5 1	52 5 10	34	–	12 14 3	–	–	Robert Briscoe, Esq.
13 4 11	7 0 0	2	9 1 0	–	–	–	4 3 11	–	–	James Barry, Esq., J.P.
81 2 2	50 0 0	3	65 7 10	–	–	–	15 14 4	–	–	E. Collins, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
26 5 7	20 0 0	1	22 13 1	–	–	–	3 12 6	–	–	George Smith, Esq.
100 7 6	34 4 0	2	45 15 1	31 19 2	23	1 8 9	–	24 2 0	5 0 0	R. H. Roe, Esq.
100 1 9	64 10 0	3	82 9 0	27 5 8	11	–	50 6 4	–	–	John Greene, Esq.
2,424 10 10	1,011 18 0	34	1,288 18 2	587 14 1	180	19 18 4	477 17 11	89 19 0	205 0 0	
228 10 10	70 0 0	2	99 4 3	66 8 7	24	–	62 18 0	–	–	William Thompson, Esq.
454 19 11	103 4 0	3	132 18 5	172 17 10	50	–	149 3 8	–	–	Rev. N. C. Martin.
364 18 4	88 11 4	3	117 12 9	122 18 6	27	–	124 7 1	–	–	Rev. J. Canning.
248 2 3	62 0 0	2	91 4 3	47 7 2	27	–	94 0 10	15 10 0	–	J. R. Boyde, Esq.
391 8 10	100 0 0	2	148 15 6	98 6 0	37	–	144 7 4	–	10 0 0	R. W. Hazlitt, Esq.
192 18 8	70 0 0	3	91 2 6	56 6 9	53	–	45 9 5	–	–	Samuel Ramsay, Esq.
1,880 18 10	493 15 4	15	680 17 8	564 4 10	218	–	620 6 4	15 10 0	10 0 0	
586 0 7	138 19 11	3	180 9 5	286 6 9	89	–	119 4 5	–	–	H. Simms, Esq.
307 13 2	99 0 0	2	119 13 11	–	33	–	187 19 3	–	–	Capt. Hewson, R.N.
23 10 11	12 0 0	1	16 8 6	–	–	–	7 2 5	–	–	John Adair, Esq.
309 14 11	44 5 2	3	70 17 5	125 8 10	23	–	113 8 8	–	–	Mr. Edward Coley.
11 2 4	4 0 0	1	5 6 0	6 0 0	1	0 3 8	–	–	–	R. Manders, jun., Esq.
652 1 4	159 5 2	7	212 5 10	131 8 10	57	0 3 8	308 10 4	–	–	
1,067 13 2	123 0 0	8	150 2 0	241 5 0	73	–	676 6 2	–	169 2 1	George Hunter, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
186 10 0	32 12 0	2	41 6 1	73 7 6	25	–	69 2 5	2 14 0	–	William Archdall, Esq.
405 18 5	50 0 0	3	85 10 3	157 13 10	41	–	152 11 4	10 3 0	–	Edward Athill, Esq.
156 0 9	20 0 0	1	34 19 6	51 12 10	1	–	69 8 5	–	40 0 0	Rev. J. G. Porter.
176 2 4	45 0 0	2	68 3 6	58 19 10	22	–	44 13 0	4 6 0	–	Mr. John Gibson.
1,992 4 8	270 12 0	16	380 1 4	582 19 0	162	–	1,012 1 4	17 3 0	209 2 1	
147 3 4	70 6 0	2	91 4 1	53 14 11	11	–	2 4 4	–	–	Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
35 15 11	12 0 0	1	16 4 9	–	–	–	19 11 2	–	–	Rev. Thomas Pelly.
182 19 3	82 6 8	3	107 8 10	53 14 11	11	–	21 15 6	–	–	

Appendix (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Y

County and Name of Loan Fund.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1855.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1855.	Total Amount Circulated in 1855.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1855.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1855, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1855.	Amount of Discount received in 1855.	Amount Fines recei in 1855.
Kildare.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Athy,	2,088	638	2,084	9,170	6,279	2,622	2 9 0	1 2½	2,009 1 0	76 16 2	244 8 0	79 5
Fontstown,	624	35	623	3,042	1,882	568	5 7 0	1 9½	612 2 0	11 2 6	66 7 8	10 18
	2,712	673	2,707	12,212	8,161	3,190	–	–	2,621 3 0	87 18 8	310 15 8	90 3
Kilkenny.												
Callan, No. 1,	520	275	520	2,527	–	797	3 3 0	1 1¾	500 1 0	20 3 3	42 2 4	23 12
Fiddown,	115	115	115	549	–	279	2 0 0	1 0	115 2 0	0 7 1	9 3 0	5 18
Stoneyford,	256	6	254	1,185	–	520	2 5 0	0 6	249 5 0	5 9 8	19 15 0	3 15
Thomastown,	335	248	335	1,088	–	406	2 13 0	1 3	300 13 0	34 13 11	18 2 8	7 16
	1,226	644	1,224	5,349	–	2,002	–	–	1,165 1 0	60 13 11	89 3 0	41 3
King's Co.												
Clara,	1,248	472	1,236	4,795	2,747	1,452	3 19 0	1 3½	1,093 12 0	151 17 0	115 14 5	39 4
Parsonstown,[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tullamore,	1,069	1,069	1,059	3,360	–	1,240	2 10 0	1 0	1,039 18 0	29 1 5	56 0 0	72 9
	2,317	1,541	2,295	8,155	2,747	2,692	–	–	2,133 10 0	180 18 5	171 14 5	111 13
Leitrim.												
Annaduff,	986	233	983	4,051	4,051	1,306	3 2 0	0 6½	985 8 0	0 7 6	126 11 10	9 5
Cloone,	3,055	1,188	3,052	11,814	11,814	2,165	5 9 0	0 11¾	3,033 4 0	20 5 6	344 11 6	48 18
	4,041	1,421	4,035	15,865	15,865	3,471	–	–	4,018 12 0	20 13 0	471 3 4	58 3
Limerick.												
Askeaton,	546	72	539	2,676	–	928	2 15 0	0 5½	525 4 0	18 12 2	44 12 0	9 15
Ballingarry,	639	61	637	3,138	26	1,007	3 2 0	0 10½	637 0 0	0 6 7	52 13 7	15 14
Galbally,	1,618	462	1,592	6,800	3,923	1,434	4 14 0	1 1	1,053 14 0	564 2 4	170 10 10	3 17
Limerick Industrious,	1,712	935	1,704	8,162	–	1,824	4 9 0	1 6¾	1,668 16 0	42 6 0	136 0 8	35 8
Limerick Perry and Jubilee,	1,942	1,719	1,940	8,588	–	1,965	4 7 0	1 5	1,907 8 0	33 9 10	143 2 8	22 6
	6,457	3,249	6,412	29,364	3,949	7,158	–	–	5,792 2 0	658 16 11	546 19 9	87 2
Londonderry.												
Coleraine (new),[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilrea,	3,820	561	3,813	14,863	13,216	2,773	5 3 0	0 9½	3,813 12 0	–	350 19 9	62 11
Londonderry,	4,371	1,322	4,368	20,692	5,116	5,167	4 0 0	0 9½	4,369 8 0	–	419 9 6	70 7
	8,191	1,883	8,181	35,555	18,332	7,940	–	–	8,183 0 0	–	770 9 3	132 19
Longford.												
Abbeyshrule(new)	822	4	820	2,308	1,524	554	4 0 0	1 0¾	740 5 0	80 2 7	63 13 10	2 5
Edgeworthstown,	1,676	198	1,673	6,464	3,684	1,578	4 14 0	1 0	1,624 18 0	48 8 10	161 9 2	3 4
Shrule,	1,730	79	1,716	5,651	5,651	1,549	3 13 0	0 10½	1,608 6 0	121 6 3	176 11 11	31 0
	4,228	281	4,209	14,423	10,859	3,681	–	–	3,973 9 0	249 17 8	401 14 11	36 10
Mayo.												
Foxford,	1,408	8	1,404	6,720	–	1,984	3 7 0	0 7¾	1,378 17 0	25 8 11	112 0 0	16 18
Kiltimagh,	951	1	950	4,257	–	1,356	3 2 0	0 7¼	950 14 0	0 4 1	70 19 0	0 7
Swineford,	789	1	788	3,816	–	1,188	3 4 0	0 9¼	788 0 0	–	63 12 0	9 18
	3,148	10	3,142	14,793	–	4,528	–	–	3,117 11 0	25 13 0	246 11 0	27 3
Meath.												
Kells,	1,251	1	1,247	6,365	–	1,372	4 12 0	0 11¼	1,219 2 0	30 5 9	106 1 8	18 11
Monaghan.												
Cornasoo,	1,669	50	1,645	7,394	–	2,502	2 19 0	0 5¾	1,665 4 0	–	123 4 8	19 12
Raw,	1,517	150	1,500	7,009	–	2,044	3 8 0	0 9	1,515 1 0	–	116 16 4	34 13
	3,186	200	3,145	14,403	–	4,546	–	–	3,180 5 0	–	240 1 0	54 5
Queen's Co.												
Abbeyleix,	2,635	635	2,570	11,116	–	3,302	3 7 0	1 5½	2,191 1 0	442 3 9	185 5 4	153 7
Aghavoe,	1,012	16	995	4,929	4,929	1,256	3 18 0	0 8½	1,009 0 0	–	154 0 7	35 10
Crettyard,	1,470	–	1,421	7,145	–	1,475	4 16 0	0 10½	1,422 2 0	2 1 8	119 1 8	60 12
Durrow,	2,886	764	2,885	11,145	1,734	2,576	4 6 0	0 10¾	2,634 17 0	250 9 4½	326 0 3	92 7
Mountrath,	2,175	375	2,158	10,001	–	3,034	3 5 0	0 8¾	2,019 9 0	168 6 11	166 13 8	26 13
Portarlington,	1,389	169	1,276	4,659	–	1,659	2 16 0	0 10	1,087 17 9	300 3 5	77 13 0	55 7
Timahoe,	669	53	667	2,576	–	654	3 18 0	1 2	473 11 5	193 15 1	42 18 8	36 9 1
	12,236	2,012	11,972	51,571	6,663	13,956	–	–	10,837 18 2	1357 0 2	1071 13 2	460 8

[a] No Report from this Fund to closing of Tables.

ling 31st December, 1855, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

ross Profit, being the tal Amount ceived for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or pplication bers, in 1855.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1855.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1855.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1855 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1855 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1855.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1855.	Honorary Corresponding Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
43 1 3	112 2 0	5	160 12 7	83 13 1	13	–	98 15 7	–	38 3 0	Henry Hannon, Esq.
79 14 3	36 0 0	4	50 15 10	37 8 1	13	8 9 8	–	–	–	Rev. R. W. Bagot.
22 15 6	148 2 0	9	211 8 5	121 1 2	26	8 9 8	98 15 7	–	38 3 0	
69 1 6	40 0 0	2	45 16 6	16 15 0	3	–	6 10 0	–	3 3 0	Rev. C. B. Stevenson.
16 5 2	14 0 0	1	14 7 11	–	–	–	1 17 3	–	–	Rev. W. Gregory.
30 0 2	7 10 0	2	14 0 8	11 12 4	3	–	4 7 2	–	–	Thomas Shaw, Esq.
29 11 10	19 0 0	2	25 9 3	0 8 0	1	–	3 14 7	–	–	Rev. James Carleton.
41 18 8	80 10 0	7	99 14 4	28 15 4	7	–	16 9 0	–	3 3 0	
67 2 10	58 0 0	3	93 16 5	12 0 0	10	–	61 6 5	–	55 14 2	Jonathan Goodbody, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34 8 7	81 10 0	4	96 5 1	2 2 3	–	–	36 1 3	–	–	Alex. M'Mullen, Esq.
01 11 5	139 10 0	7	190 1 6	14 2 3	10	–	97 7 8	–	55 14 2	
46 14 6	29 0 0	2	35 7 10	36 15 0	15	–	74 11 8	–	–	Rev. George Shaw.
93 9 9	89 0 0	4	106 2 5	89 19 11	25	–	197 7 5	–	50 0 0	Rev. Thos. Carson, LL.D.
46 4 3	118 0 0	6	141 10 3	126 14 11	40	–	271 19 1	–	50 0 0	
61 16 8	18 0 0	2	21 8 0	23 12 1	40	–	16 16 7	–	–	Rev. G. Maxwell.
82 18 11	36 0 0	2	44 5 4	27 18 6	12	–	10 15 1	–	–	Rev. G. G. Gubbins.
80 7 7	32 10 0	4	41 2 7	41 12 1	32	–	97 12 11	–	–	R. D. B. Massy, Esq.
47 18 9	128 14 0	3	143 9 0	37 16 0	12	201 18 3	–	268 12 0	–	Rev. J. Brahan, P.P.
83 15 4	105 0 0	2	138 8 9	12 6 3	4	–	33 0 4	–	27 14 10	I. W. Unthank, Esq.
56 17 3	320 4 0	13	388 13 8	143 4 11	100	201 18 3	158 4 11	268 12 0	27 14 10	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27 15 0	94 0 0	3	108 10 2	145 12 6	48	–	173 12 4	–	103 10 6	George Bicknell, Esq.
14 17 7	162 11 0	2	205 9 8	146 17 6	46	–	162 10 5	–	150 0 0	James Gilmore, Esq.
42 12 7	256 11 0	5	313 19 10	292 10 0	94	–	336 2 9	–	253 10 6	
67 11 8	22 0 0	1	29 11 10	32 10 5	10	–	5 9 5	–	–	John Huggins, Esq., M.D.
76 3 10	52 0 0	3	61 19 7	72 19 4	34	–	41 4 11	–	18 0 0	Rev. J. H. Powell.
20 10 7	46 10 0	2	61 4 4	80 12 10	27	–	78 13 5	–	–	Thomas Maxwell, Esq.
04 6 1	120 10 0	6	152 15 9	186 2 7	71	–	125 7 9	–	18 0 0	
36 2 7	53 0 0	2	64 4 10	70 0 0	5	–	1 17 9	–	–	Rev. P. J. O'Connor, P.P.
82 12 9	27 10 0	2	41 0 3	40 10 1	4	–	1 2 5	–	–	J. Jordan, Esq.
80 7 11	44 0 0	1	46 4 7	35 0 0	2	0 16 8	–	–	–	Captain H. Brabazon.
99 3 3	124 10 0	5	151 9 8	145 10 1	11	0 16 8	3 0 2	–	–	
36 2 9	53 15 2	3	64 14 2	70 2 6	13	–	1 6 1	–	–	J. W. Young, Esq.
63 14 5	46 10 0	3	58 19 5	70 17 8	12	–	5 1 4	28 16 0	–	T. M'Cullagh, Esq., J.P.
82 15 0	60 0 0	3	76 18 0	81 4 10	20	–	2 1 2	22 11 0	–	Rev. M. M'Auley.
46 9 5	106 10 0	6	135 17 5	152 2 6	32	–	7 2 6	51 7 0	–	
64 13 6	210 0 0	3	241 15 2	106 11 2	8	–	16 7 2	–	–	E. L. Swan, Esq.
00 5 10	40 0 0	2	46 3 6	30 17 9	12	–	88 12 7	34 12 0	–	Rev. J. Thacker.
98 14 7	45 0 0	2	65 14 9	73 10 0	15	84 0 2	–	143 10 0	–	B. B. Edge, Esq.
39 16 7	95 0 0	3	117 12 2	107 12 4	26	–	212 4 1	2 8 0	50 0 0	R. Ormsby, Esq., M.D.
20 15 5	95 0 0	2	113 7 4	90 0 0	17	–	3 17 1	13 11 0	40 0 0	Peter Roe, Esq.
48 16 10	63 12 0	4	70 9 3	61 0 0	11	–	17 7 7	–	–	Rev. J. Wolseley.
93 4 11	30 0 0	2	38 15 2	37 12 1	8	–	16 17 8	–	–	Joseph Edge, Esq.
66 7 8	578 12 0	18	693 17 4	507 3 4	97	84 0 2	355 6 2	194 1 0	90 0 0	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Y

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1855.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original Subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1855.	Total Amount Circulated in 1855.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1855.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1855, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1855.	Amount of Discount received in 1855.	Amount Fines rece in 1855
ROSCOMMON.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Athlone, . .	6,839	1,207	6,812	26,211	20,003	4,890	5 5 0	0 10¾	6,672 2 0	161 7 4	627 0 4	33 11
SLIGO.												
Aclare, . .	732	–	674	3,343	–	846	5 0 0	1 10	674 4 0	–	55 14 4	2 9
Bellaghy, . .	1,418	52	1,408	6,377	–	1,955	3 5 0	0 5	1,393 18 0	23 18 8	106 5 8	11 15
Drumcliff, . .	1,695	165	1,687	7,699	3,915	1,388	5 9 0	1 0½	1,672 3 0	21 15 11	185 8 2	17 14
Tubbercurry, .	1,967	487	1,966	9,042	–	2,601	3 9 0	0 8	1,881 17 0	85 0 5	150 14 0	10 17
	5,812	704	5,735	26,461	3,915	6,790	–	–	5,622 2 0	130 15 0	498 2 2	42 17
TIPPERARY.												
Cahir, . .	1,162	46	1,159	3,699	–	1,378	2 12 0	0 8	693 9 0	465 13 2	61 13 0	1 19
Cashel, . .	2,556	881	2,540	10,574	3,958	4,365	2 8 0	0 10½	2,353 2 0	200 11 4	233 18 0	83 3
Fethard, . .	598	136	583	2,429	–	984	2 10 0	0 8¼	534 4 0	63 10 0	40 9 4	19 6
Nenagh, . .	4,893	863	4,702	17,759	10,898	4,529	3 18 0	1 0	4,199 0 0	690 16 10	454 18 3	145 0
Roscrea, . .	4,558	1,088	4,556	17,828	13,716	4,128	4 5 0	1 0	4,145 14 0	410 0 3	497 3 2	151 0
Tipperary, . .	1,419	218	1,274	5,408	–	2,074	2 12 0	0 7¼	1,293 8 0	121 16 8	90 2 8	30 0
	15,186	3,232	14,814	57,697	28,572	17,458	–	–	13,218 17 0	1,952 8 3	1,378 4 5	430 10
TYRONE.												
Altmore, . .	2,930	647	2,817	10,579	10,579	1,645	6 8 0	0 11½	2,868 16 0	58 11 3	264 9 6	25 9
Arboe, . .	4,084	328	4,083	16,956	6,491	2,935	5 15 0	0 11½	4,044 6 0	38 6 0	293 1 9	73 1
Beragh, . .	2,991	391	2,846	12,123	11,130	2,029	5 19 0	0 11	2,787 10 0	201 11 8	364 7 3	80 2
Carrickmore, .	2,527	305	2,519	8,943	8,943	1,213	7 7 0	1 11½	2,333 12 0	191 15 11½	279 9 4½	35 16
Clogher, . .	965	–	744	1,142	830	252	4 9 0	0 2	425 11 0	417 12 5	31 2 9	2 3
Clonaneese, .	1,811	151	1,793	6,344	6,344	1,373	4 12 0	1 2	1,664 10 0	144 4 9	198 5 0	20 14
Coagh, . .	3,613	213	3,548	13,904	5,703	2,967	4 13 0	0 8½	3,432 9 0	128 3 3	314 18 0	91 11
Coalisland, .	1,933	151	1,924	8,483	–	2,041	4 3 0	0 10½	1,845 19 0	82 5 6	141 7 8	72 0
Cookstown, .	3,384	709	3,380	15,773	6,976	3,635	4 6 0	0 6¾	3,381 14 0	–	321 0 4	25 13
Dromore, . .	1,986	91	1,980	10,239	–	1,899	5 7 0	0 9¾	1,883 4 0	102 11 0	170 13 0	23 8
Drumquin, .	4,440	1,135	4,385	17,138	15,927	2,626	6 10 0	1 0½	4,401 18 0	35 18 6	440 9 5	52 19
Kildress, . .	2,238	485	2,212	7,444	7,444	1,303	5 12 0	1 2¼	2,207 9 0	28 4 5	186 2 0	27 10
Kilskeery, . .	1,639	189	1,638	6,595	4,478	1,443	4 11 0	1 9½	1,566 12 0	71 8 4	175 4 6	29 11
Moree, . .	2,081	406	2,060	7,394	7,394	1,180	6 6 0	1 5½	1,888 10 0	190 13 10	184 17 0	33 10
Newtownstewart,	4,865	1,370	4,710	19,281	18,419	3,437	5 12 0	0 11	4,802 17 0	59 17 7	474 16 10	128 8
Pomeroy, . .	1,209	190	1,157	3,333	3,333	714	4 10 0	1 4½	943 17 0	264 12 9	104 3 1½	13 12
Stewartstown, .	4,688	879	4,979	21,292	5,903	4,628	4 12 0	0 8¼	4,683 19 0	–	404 1 2	94 9
	47,324	7,730	46,775	186,963	119,894	35,320	–	–	45,212 13 0	2,015 17 2	4,348 8 8	830 1
WATERFORD.												
Cappoquin, .	282	–	198	790	–	393	2 0 0	0 7½	155 8 0	52 14 11	13 3 4	4 4
Tallow, . .	737	–	631	3,013	–	1,196	2 18 0	0 3	648 5 0	2 18 7	50 4 4	13 8
Waterford, .	3,136	636	3,132	14,936	–	3,100	4 9 0	0 11¾	3,032 7 0	100 4 6	248 18 8	40 1
	4,155	636	3,961	18,739	–	4,689	–	–	3,836 0 0	155 18 0	312 6 4	57 14
WESTMEATH.												
Mayne, . .	130	15	129	584	–	309	1 17 0	0 4	129 14 0	–	9 15 3	1 11
Moate, . .	1,103	187	1,102	5,331	–	1,538	3 9 0	1 2¾	996 13 0	105 16 2	88 17 0	24 16
Portneshangan, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Mary's, Athlone	2,178	339	2,173	9,418	4,059	2,379	3 19 0	1 0½	2,102 6 0	71 1 2	229 5 8	33 15
	3,411	541	3,404	15,333	4,959	4,226	–	–	3,228 13 0	176 17 4	327 17 11	60 2
WEXFORD.												
Enniscorthy, .	1,155	95	1,135	5,193	–	1,516	3 1 0	1 1	1,072 0 0	81 18 8	86 11 0	48 13 1
New Ross Benevolent, . .	3,309	844	3,302	12,120	7,630	3,042	3 2 0	0 10	3,208 5 0	93 16 6	318 5 5	165 11
New Ross National, . .	2,634	1,383	2,631	10,027	6,773	1,070	5 1 0	1 4¼	2,596 10 0	34 13 10	265 17 9	148 15
Wexford Temperance,	71	71	69	126	–	126	1 0 0	0 0½	23 14 0	46 4 1	2 2 0	0 5
	7,169	2,393	7,137	27,766	14,403	6,654	–	–	6,900 9 0	256 13 1	672 16 2	363 5 1
WICKLOW.												
Baltinglass, .	581	25	579	2,440	1,151	614	3 17 0	1 4½	568 14 0	11 18 11	57 9 0	15 19
Bunal, . .	1,215	263	1,215	4,177	2,972	889	4 13 0	1 6	941 10 0	274 1 6	112 19 2	52 0
Filtegan, . .	648	328	647	2,928	2,145	659	4 0 0	1 8	634 3 0	13 16 4	80 1 7	22 13
Moyne, . .	492	156	491	2,478	–	671	3 10 0	1 0½	457 9 0	34 4 11	41 6 0	9 13 1
Wicklow, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2,936	772	2,932	12,023	6,268	2,833	–	–	2,601 16 0	334 1 8	291 15 9	100 7

nding 31st December, 1855, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1855.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1855.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1855.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1855 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts	Net Profit of 1855 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1855.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1855.	Honorary Corresponding Officers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
711 0 1	167 0 0	5	217 8 3	277 5 0	108	–	216 16 10	–	55 18 0	W. N. Holton, Esq.
65 5 2	53 0 0	2	59 16 8	33 7 6	4	27 19 0	–	–	–	John Irwin, Esq.
134 6 9	30 0 0	2	44 7 8	61 2 10	27	–	28 16 3	–	–	R. H. St. George, Esq.
214 14 3	56 0 0	2	73 4 9	77 18 2	16	–	63 11 4	–	–	Thomas Yeates, Esq.
183 9 5	63 0 0	2	84 18 6	76 10 0	16	–	22 0 11	–	–	John Grey, Esq.
597 15 7	202 0 0	8	202 7 7	248 18 6	63	27 19 0	114 8 6	–	–	
74 4 0	31 0 0	2	45 18 6	21 19 9	52	–	6 5 9	–	–	Jos. Fennell, Esq.
355 18 7	100 0 0	3	185 16 4	43 11 10	11	–	126 10 5	–	–	P. Heffernan, Esq., M.D.
67 19 4	30 0 0	2	34 5 6	19 18 0	13	–	13 15 10	–	–	Mr. P. Fitzgerald.
637 8 6	170 0 0	3	230 6 2	193 2 5	45	–	213 19 11	–	–	John Wolfe, Esq.
684 16 9	173 0 0	3	203 4 0	178 19 5	18	–	302 13 4	–	93 0 0	Thos. F. Goulding, Esq.
141 17 11	55 0 0	2	63 0 1	56 7 11	29	–	22 9 11	–	–	James Reardon, Esq.
1,962 5 1	559 0 0	15	762 10 7	513 19 4	168	–	685 15 2	–	93 0 0	
303 12 10	70 0 0	3	78 9 2	111 5 5	37	–	113 18 3	–	–	Daniel Shields, Esq.
390 16 8	96 0 0	3	139 13 7	193 5 1	33	–	57 18 0	–	–	W. N. Browne, Esq.
461 8 2	70 0 0	5	92 0 8	149 15 0	40	–	219 12 6	–	–	Paul Dane, Esq.
325 11 6	75 0 0	3	115 3 6	110 9 0	12	–	99 19 0	–	25 0 0	Henry St. George, Esq.
35 5 2	30 17 0	2	34 9 9	38 4 4	21	37 8 11	–	–	–	Rev. W. B. Ashe.
230 8 8	60 0 0	2	80 6 9	83 14 6	35	–	66 7 5	–	–	George E. Tener, Esq.
435 15 6	80 0 0	2	103 9 1	171 17 5	17	–	160 9 0	–	–	S. E. Ekin, Esq.
230 17 9	47 4 0	3	60 1 1	90 5 5	28	–	50 11 3	–	16 2 4	Rev. W. J. M. Young.
382 0 10	89 0 0	3	103 1 1	138 17 3	16	–	140 2 6	–	33 0 0	S. E. Weir, Esq.
209 17 6	50 0 0	2	70 0 10	106 2 9	33	–	33 13 11	–	–	Rev. Mr. Dill.
515 11 8	95 0 0	2	139 1 1	162 12 4	35	–	213 18 3	–	–	E. Sproule, Esq.
224 9 8	61 0 0	3	79 1 1	92 2 5	38	–	53 6 2	–	–	G. E. Tener, Esq.
216 16 5	49 0 0	3	58 1 6	72 10 0	1	–	79 4 11	7 0 0	–	Rev. J. G. Porter.
238 4 0	68 0 0	3	86 17 2	92 13 4	29	–	48 13 6	–	–	G. E. Tener, Esq.
633 10 2	121 0 0	5	156 10 3	188 13 5	35	–	288 6 6	–	70 0 0	Jno. Rogers, Esq., J.P.
123 14 1	35 0 0	3	49 13 4	50 19 0	13	–	23 1 9	–	–	George E. Tener, Esq.
539 1 3	127 0 0	6	169 3 8	191 14 7	32	–	178 3 0	–	–	John Little, Esq.
5,487 1 10	1,224 1 0	53	1,645 3 7	2,045 1 3	455	37 8 11	1,827 5 11	7 0 0	111 2 4	
24 1 2	9 0 0	2	12 5 9	11 12 1	5	–	0 3 4	–	–	Mr. John Dartnell.
89 16 4	13 9 0	2	19 4 9	36 14 1	8	–	33 17 6	–	–	G. W. Jones, Esq.
317 0 4	120 0 0	3	152 2 9	122 1 8	27	–	42 15 11	–	30 0 0	V. R. Delandre, Esq.
430 17 10	142 9 0	7	183 13 3	170 7 10	40	–	76 16 9	–	30 0 0	
12 12 9	3 0 0	2	5 6 3	5 11 6	10	–	1 15 0	–	–	Miss E. Pakenham.
141 15 8	74 10 0	3	93 1 10	44 3 0	22	–	4 10 10	–	–	W. C. Clibborn, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
283 2 11	100 0 0	2	125 8 0	93 14 1	27	–	64 0 10	–	100 0 0	Mr. P. Geoghegan.
437 11 4	177 10 0	7	223 16 1	143 8 7	59	–	70 6 8	–	100 0 0	
119 3 1	72 12 0	4	82 8 10	39 0 0	10	–	6 0 3	21 14 0	–	Thomas Pounder, Esq.
500 15 4	90 0 0	2	128 1 5	122 19 8	41	–	244 10 3	5 4 0	151 8 1	Rev. P. Crane.
431 10 8	100 0 0	3	133 11 4	66 2 9	30	–	201 16 7	30 0 0	124 7 8	John M'Conkey, Esq.
2 15 3	–	–	0 3 3	–	–	4 4 0	–	6 16 0	–	Mr. C. Gifford.
1,084 4 4	262 12 0	9	344 4 10	228 2 5	81	4 4 0	452 7 1	63 14 0	275 15 9	
78 8 1	39 0 0	2	42 2 0	27 14 3	33	–	8 11 10	–	–	Peter Douglas, Esq.
170 17 3	50 0 0	4	66 18 8	45 14 6	30	–	58 4 1	–	12 0 0	Michael Fenton, Esq.
108 5 2	45 0 0	3	54 17 6	20 13 0	13	–	32 14 8	–	16 16 0	Rev. J. R. Dowse.
36 11 9	25 0 0	2	35 8 1	16 16 0	9	–	4 7 8	–	–	Rev. J. O. Fetherstone H
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
414 2 3	159 0 0	11	199 6 3	110 17 9	85	–	103 18 3	–	28 16 0	

STATEMENT of LOAN FUNDS DISSOLVED by order of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, since the Year 1847.

County.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Gazetting.	Name of Receiver.	Liabilities when Gazetted.	Dividends paid to Depositors.	Now due to Depositors.	Amount in Bank on Dec. 31, 1855.	OBSERVATIONS.
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Carlow,	Rathvilly,	8th January, 1847,	—	928 0 0	14*s.* 6½*d.* per pound,	290 0 0	21 2 1	Finally closed. The amount in Bank of Ireland lodged to Board's credit, applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality.
Cavan,	Kingscourt,	5th December, 1850,	—	784 0 0	4*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.* per pound,	235 0 0	69 10 9	Not yet closed. Security was given by Treasurer for £619. Three dividends have been paid. The total amount paid, £548 16*s.* A final dividend will be paid in July ensuing.
Do.,	Cootehill,	4th December, 1848,	W. Roundtree,	451 0 0	10*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* per pound,	110 10 0	—	Finally closed.
Cork,	Mitchelstown,	3rd April, 1855,	J. P. Forrest,	805 0 0	18*s.* and 2*d.* per pound,	114 14 0	—	Do.
Fermanagh,	Lowtherstown,	3rd August, 1849,	A. Aikin,	260 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.
Galway,	Loughrea,	5th January, 1850,	Richard O'Neill,	—	Do.,	—	—	Do. Assets of old fund. Balance of a charitable bequest £529 5*s.* 8*d.* transferred to newly established society, whose capital now is £612.
Do.,	Mountshannon,	5th May, 1849,	William Mills,	1,621 0 4	3*s.* 8*d.* per pound,	1,324 0 0	—	Do. £300 recovered from P. Reade, Esq., J.P., paid to the depositors. Since payment of dividend £6 12*s.* 10*d.* has been received, which amount is applicable to Board's charges.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	24th August, 1849,	J. Hackett,	216 1 8	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.
King's,	Edenderry,	14th August, 1848,	John Gill,	155 0 0	Do.,	46 0 0	—	Do. Only loss sustained by Treasurer, £46.
Do.,	Birr,	6th October, 1849,	J. Meara,	742 0 0	6*s.* 8*d.* and 9*d.* per pound,	463 5 11	—	Do.
Longford,	Killashee,	20th April, 1849,	Samuel Wilson,	473 0 0	10*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound,	155 2 10	—	Do.
Monaghan,	Drumskelt,	25th March, 1848,	William Kerr,	750 0 0	6*s.* 8*d.* per pound,	493 8 11	—	Do.
Sligo,	Ballysumahan,	15th January, 1849,	W. Loughead,	627 0 0	Nil,	627 0 0	—	Do. A total loss of deposits.
Do.,	Coolaney,	21st April, 1849,	James Simpson,	497 0 0	1*s.* 5*d.* per pound,	462 13 9	—	Do.
Do.,	Lissadill,	28th May, 1852,	George Somerville,	795 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.
Tipperary,	Ballingarry,	4th September, 1848,	J. Quinlan,	995 0 0	4*s.* per pound,	797 17 7	—	Do.
Do.,	Carrick-on-Suir,	8th August, 1848,	Thomas Long,	262 0 0	20*s.* to depositors; 10*s.* to managers,	105 0 0	0 12 0	Do. Loss in this case sustained by Managers.
Do.,	Moyglass,	4th September, 1848,	Richard Purcell,	835 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound,	670 12 6	—	Do.
Do.,	Moyne,	20th January, 1850,	J. Russell,	384 0 0	Nil,	735 0 0	—	Do. A total loss to depositors.
Do.,	Thurles Agricultural,	27th February, 1852,	—	952 19 0	5*s.* and 1*s.* 1*d.* per pound,	674 17 11	—	Do. Last dividend paid out of £50 recovered from V. Maher, Esq. First dividend paid on all depositors' claims, except one standing in the name of Treasurer, £40. At payment of second dividend Treasurer waived his claim, but stated £30 (though standing in accounts in his name) belonged to a Mr. Grehan. Same not appearing in accounts, dividend not paid on it.
Waterford,	Waterford, King-st.,	13th November, 1850,	Benjamin Collins,	773 0 0	8*s.* 8*d.* per pound,	438 0 0	6 12 1	Do. After paying Board's charges, £4 9*s.* 7*d.*, applicable to depositors. The Treasurer (now in America) liable for all losses that may be sustained.
Westmeath,	Castletowndelvin,	16th January, 1852,	Patrick Fagan,	1,029 6 7	8*s.* and 10*d.* per pound,	574 16 4	—	Do.
Do.,	Mullingar,	27th October, 1851,	Edward Coffey,	1,266 5 6	8*s.* 6*d.* per pound,	728 3 2	—	Do.
Do.,	Killucan,	15th April, 1853,	Richard Shaw,	316 4 4	By the reduction of certain claims, and arrangements made with depositors, £219 was divided amongst them,	97 0 0	—	Do.
Wexford,	Clohamon,	22nd January, 1847,	J. Morrissey,	1,768 0 0	10*s.* and 5*s.* per pound,	445 0 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Boro,	2nd January, 1852,	—	1,116 0 0	15*s.* per pound,	279 0 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Gorey,	15th May, 1852,	James Floyde,	480 12 0	15*s.* per pound,	120 3 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Wexford General,	27th February, 1852,	Benjamin Allen,	3,225 0 0	7*s.* 9*d.* and 6½*d.* per pound,	1,888 0 0	—	Do.
Do.,	New Ross Charitable,	27th May, 1848,	—	335 0 0	A free fund,	—	370 9 1	Do. Free capital, lodged to Board's credit in the Bank of Ireland, applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality.

APPENDIX (A) No. 4.

RETURN of INSPECTIONS by BOARD'S OFFICER, during the year 1855.

Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1855.	Date of Last preceding Inspection.
Parsonstown (Special),	11th January,	11th November, 1852.
Roscrea,	17th January,	10th November, 1852.
Aghavoe (Special),	20th January,	12th November, 1853.
Mountrath,	29th January,	1st December, 1852.
Portarlington,	31st January,	27th June, 1853.
Timahoe,	3rd February,	17th November, 1852.
Miltownmalbay,	7th February,	10th November, 1851.
Limerick P. and J.,	12th February,	6th November, 1851.
Limerick Industrious,	9th February,	7th November, 1851.
Askeaton,	15th February,	8th December, 1851.
Ballingarry,	17th February,	7th November, 1851.
Nenagh,	7th March,	11th November, 1851.
Tipperary,	9th March,	4th November, 1851.
Galbally,	12th March & 25th November,	5th November, 1851.
Cahir,	14th March,	21st September, 1852.
Cashel,	16th March,	6th November, 1852.
Fethard,	19th March,	30th October, 1852.
Bandon (Special),	22nd March,	15th December, 1851.
Aghada,	24th March,	11th December, 1851.
Kinsale,	27th March and 6th July,	15th December, 1851.
Mitchelstown (Special),	28th March,	30th September, 1854.
Newmarket (Special),	4th April,	18th December, 1851.
Ballyclough,	7th April,	17th December, 1851.
Wicklow (Special),	30th April,	24th November, 1851.
Baltinglass,	17th May,	14th December, 1852.
Kiltegan,	19th May,	15th December, 1852.
Imaal,	22nd May,	18th December, 1852.
Moyne,	25th May,	16th December, 1852.
Tullow (Special),	28th May,	1st April, 1853.
Crettyard (Special),	30th May,	4th April, 1853.
Stoneyford,	1st June,	16th April, 1853.
Thomastown,	4th June,	18th April, 1853.
Callan (Special),	6th June,	6th April, 1853.
Enniscorthy,	15th June,	14th April, 1853.
Wexford (Temp.),	18th June,	15th April, 1853.
New Ross National,	20th June,	13th April, 1853.
Waterford,	23rd June,	21st April, 1853.
Fiddown,	25th June,	11th April, 1853.
New Ross Benevolent,	28th June,	12th April, 1853.
Coachford (Special),	2nd July,	16th December, 1851.
Youghal,	9th July,	27th May, 1853.
Tallow,	11th July,	28th May, 1853.
Glanworth,	14th July,	10th June, 1853.
Cappoquin (Special),	16th July,	25th May, 1853.
Kells,	27th July,	, 1852.
Hollywood,	2nd August,	3rd February, 1854.
Antrim,	4th August,	2nd May, 1852.
Kilrea,	9th August,	7th May, 1852.
Coleraine (Special),	7th August,	5th July, 1854.
Carndonagh,	13th August,	3rd June, 1854.
Culdaff,	15th August,	4th June, 1854.
Moville,	18th August,	6th June, 1854.
Letterkenny,	21st August,	26th May, 1854.
Ballintra,	24th August,	8th May, 1854.
Dublin, S. Eastern,	1st September,	7th April, 1854.
Mayne,	5th September,	2nd October, 1851.
Portnashangan (Special),	10th September,	1st October, 1851.
Ballyjamesduff,	21st September,	23rd April, 1852.
Raw,	24th September,	14th April, 1854.
Crichton,	29th September,	4th May, 1854.
Enniskillen (Special),	2nd October,	20th April, 1854.
Tempo,	4th October,	24th April, 1854.
Lisbellaw,	6th October,	22nd April, 1854.
Kesh,	9th October,	27th April, 1854.
Lack,	12th October,	25th April, 1854.
Wicklow (Special),	17th October,	30th April, 1855.
Loughrea (Special),	27th October,	28th November, 1854.
Ballinasloe,	31st October,	25th November, 1854.
Shrule,	3rd November,	8th December, 1854.
Abbeyshrule,	7th November,	13th December, 1854.
Youghal (Special),	19th November,	9th July, 1855.

[continued on next page.

APPENDIX (A) No. 4—*continued.*

Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1855.	Date of Last preceding Inspection.
Cork, No. 1,	20th November,	10th October, 1854.
Cork, No. 2,	22nd November,	12th October, 1854.
Queenstown,	24th November,	16th October, 1854.
Raphoe,	5th December,	15th May, 1852.
Londonderry,	7th December,	1st June, 1854.
Newtownstewart,	10th December,	26th and 30th May, 1854.
Dromore,	12th December,	19th May, 1852.
Drumquin,	14th December,	24th August, 1854.
Kilskeery,	17th December,	2nd May, 1854.
Carrickmore,	21st December,	15th June & 30th August, 1854.
Cornasoo (Special),	22nd December,	12th April, 1854.

APPENDIX (B) No. 1.

Report of the Committee of Note and Debenture Issue for 1855, and Audit of the Board's Expenditure during the same Year.

The Committee to audit the above met on the 14th day of March, 1856, for that purpose.

Your Committee find there were, Notes in Stock on 1st January, 1855.	108,300
That on 30th March, 1855, were ordered,	200,000
Making to be accounted for,	308,300
Of these were issued during 1855,	214,400
Leaving in Stock, on 1st January, 1856,	93,900

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Notes issued since the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that £893 6*s.* 8*d.*, for the 214,400 Notes issued at 1*d.* each, has been duly lodged to your credit in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find the number of the last Debenture issued in the Year 1855 was	11,339
Deducting the number issued to the 31st December, 1854,	10,919
It will appear that Debentures were issued during the Year 1855.	420

It will be seen by the annexed account that £21, for the 420 Debentures issued at 1*s.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find there were Deposit Cards in Stock on 1st January, 1855.	1,392
Of these were issued during the Year 1855,	96
Leaving in Stock on 1st January, 1856,	1,296

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Cards issued since 1st January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that 4*s.*, for the 96 Cards, at 0½*d.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board.

Your Committee find the April and October dividends on your Funded Stock have been duly lodged to your credit, amounting to £112 10*s.*

Your Committee find there was a sum of £1 3*s.* lodged to your credit out of the assets of the late Mitchelstown Loan Fund, being amount of charges advanced by Board consequent on the Gazetting of said Fund.

APPENDIX (B) No. 1—*continued.*

Your Committee find there was a sum of 3*s.* lodged to your credit for "paid" stamps sold to Local Societies during the year.

Your Committee find there was a sum of £1 18*s.* 9*d.* lodged by the Aghada Loan Fund, being for interest on £97 advanced by the Board to said Society, to 31st December, 1855.

These several sums, added to the balance in Bank reported at last audit, give a total of £1,711 9*s.* 5*d.*

Your Committee find that Drafts to the amount of £986 4*s.* 3*d.* were signed by the Board, in conformity with your minutes, of which particulars are annexed.

From the total, then, of	£1,711 9 5
Is to be deducted Drafts for	986 4 3
Which should leave a Balance of . . . in Bank.	£725 5 2

Your Committee finds the Bank gives you credit for this balance.

(Signed)

WALTER SWEETMAN.
GEORGE H. LINDSAY.

ACCOUNT, NOTE, and DEBENTURE AUDIT, and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1855.

1855:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1,	To Balance in Bank, ...		—	681 4 0
	Lodgments for Notes, per Secretary, . . .		841 5 0	
	Do. do. direct, ...		52 1 8	
				893 6 8
	Lodgments for Debentures, per Secretary, . .		19 7 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .		1 13 0	
				21 0 0
	Lodgments for Deposit Cards, per Secretary, . .		0 4 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .		—	
				0 4 0
April 9,	Dividend on Stock, . . .	60 0 0		
	Less Income Tax, . .	3 10 0		
			56 10 0	
Oct. 12,	Dividend on Stock, . . .	60 0 0		
	Less Income Tax, . .	4 0 0		
			56 0 0	
				112 10 0
	Relodged per Secretary, viz.:—			
	Mitchelstown Loan Fund, . . .		1 3 0	
	Cancel Brands sold Local Societies, . .		0 3 0	
				1 6 0
	Lodgment for Year's Interest on £97, per the Aghada Loan Fund, ...		1 18 9	
				1 18 9
				£1,711 9 5
	From which deduct Year's Drafts, . . .			986 4 3
Dec. 31,	Balance in Bank, ...			£725 5 2

APPENDIX (B) No. 1—*continued.*

REPORT of the COMMITTEE on the PETTY EXPENSE ACCOUNT for 1855.

The Committee appointed to audit the Petty Expense Account for 1855, met on the 19th day of March, 1855.

Your Committee report that they find a balance of £13 17*s.* 3*d.* was in the hands of Secretary for current expenses at date of last audit.

Your Committee charged the Secretary with this balance and the sum of all the drafts drawn in 1855, making together a sum of £1,000 1*s.* 6*d.*, as explained at foot.

Vouchers for all the payments made, as per the annexed account, were submitted, and having been examined one by one, your Committee have to report the same correct.

Your Committee find a balance in the Secretary's hands of £9 10*s.* on 31st December, 1855, which is to be charged to him as the basis of next audit.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1855,	13	17	3
Amount of Drafts drawn in 1855,	986	4	3
	£1,000	1	6
Deduct Expenditure, as per the annexed account,	990	11	6
Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1856,	£9	10	0

ACCOUNT adverted to in the Annexed Reports, showing PARTICULARS of EXPENDITURE.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries of Board's Officers,	768	13	0
Printing of Notes and Debentures,	93	6	9
Petty Expenses,	20	7	3
Law Charges, { Ordinary, £22 8 7 / Extraordinary, 20 14 3 }	43	2	10
Extra Inspection Expenses,	14	3	6
Post Office Account,	13	13	7
Inspector's Postage Account,	3	9	1
Gazetting Account for Year,	0	10	6
Income Tax paid for Board's Officers from 20th March, 1853, to 20th March, 1855,	33	5	0
	£990	11	6

(Signed) H. U. TIGHE.
JOHN LENTAIGNE.

APPENDIX (B) No. 2.

Showing ORDINARY INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD for 1854 and 1855.

1854.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	918	0	6
Dividends on Stock,	124	6	3
	£1,042	6	9
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries,	709	19	1
Printing,	94	6	0
Petty Expenses,	16	9	9
Law Charges,	23	4	11
Inspector's Postage Account,	3	11	5
Extra Inspection Expenses,	13	4	6
Post Office Account,	20	4	3
	£880	19	11
Excess of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure, for the year 1854,	£161	6	10

1855.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	914	13	8
Dividends on Stock,	112	10	0
	£1,027	3	8
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries,	768	13	0
Printing,	93	6	9
Petty Expenses,	20	7	3
Law Charges,	22	8	7
Inspector's Postage Account,	3	9	1
Extra Inspection Expenses,	14	3	6
Post Office Account,	13	13	7
	£936	1	9
Excess of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure for the year 1855,	£90	18	11

APPENDIX (C).

A List of the Members of the Loan Fund Board, with the dates of their respective Appointments, and the Number of Attendances of each Member at the sittings of the Board, for the Year ending 31st December, 1855.

N.B.—The Board held 18 Sittings during the Year 1855.

Members' Names.	Dates of Appointment.	Number of Attendances.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Fingall,	2nd Jan., 1837.	—
Fitzstephen French, Esq., M.P.,	—	—
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P.,	—	—
The Right Honourable Thomas Viscount De Vesci,	—	—
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.,	—	5
Edward Joshua Cooper, Esq.,	—	—
James John Bagot, Esq., D.L.,	—	13
Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart.,	—	—
Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.,	—	13
James O'Farrell, Esq.,	—	—
John D'Alton, Esq.,	—	1
William Hodges, Esq.,	25th Oct., 1837.	—
Rev. Thomas Hincks, D.D.,	10th Feb., 1841.	—
John Lentaigne, Esq., D.L.,	—	14
The Right Honourable the Earl of Clancarty,	14th Jan., 1842.	—
The Right Honourable the Earl of Courtown,	—	—
The Right Honourable the Earl of Erne,	—	—
The Right Honourable the Lord Downes,	—	—
The Viscount Boyle,	—	—
Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., M.P.,	—	—
The Honourable and Very Reverend Robert Maude, Dean of Clogher,	—	1
James William Lennox Naper, Esq., V.L.,	—	1
The Right Honourable William Fownes Tighe,	—	1
Captain Robert Owen, R.N.,	20th Jan., 1842.	—
John Barlow, Esq.,	9th Jan., 1843.	4
John Ennis, Esq., D.L.,	—	2
John N. V. Vernon, Esq.,	—	—
The Very Rev. Charles Vignolles, D.D., Dean of Ossory,	—	—
John Brenan, Esq.,	24th Jan., 1845.	—
George H. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.,	13th Jan., 1846.	16
Thomas Crosthwaite, Esq.,	—	3
Walter Sweetman, Esq.,	20th Jan., 1846.	5
The Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D., Dean of Ardagh,	18th Feb., 1846.	8
The Very Rev. H. Newland, D.D., Dean of Ferns,	30th June, 1846.	—
The Rev. J. G. Porter,	30th Jan., 1851.	—
The Right Honourable Lord Talbot de Malahide,	28th Mar., 1854.	2
James Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P.,	—	—
Counsel—Henry Hutton, Esq., Q.C., 18, Gardiner's-place,	2nd Jan., 1837.	
Secretary—Richard Robert Madden, Esq., Dublin Castle,	19th March, 1850.	

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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MEDICAL CHARITIES, IRELAND.

FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ADMINISTERING THE LAWS FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN IRELAND,

UNDER THE

MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT, 14 & 15 VICT. CAP. 68.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

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MEDICAL CHARITIES, IRELAND.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH POOR LAW,

UNDER 14 & 15 VICT., CAP. 68.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

Dublin, 13th March, 1856.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. WE, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, submit to your Excellency this, the Fourth General Report of our proceedings under the Medical Charities Act.

2. The following return exhibits a summary of the number of cases in which relief was afforded, under that Act, in each of the four provinces of Ireland, and in the whole of Ireland, from the commencement of the operation of the Act till September 30th, 1855; distinguishing for the years ended September 30th, 1853, 1854, and 1855, the numbers of patients treated at the Dispensaries, and those attended at their own homes :—

SUMMARY of the NUMBER of CASES of MEDICAL

PERIOD.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.			PROVINCE OF ULSTER.		
	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.
To 30th Sept., 1852, (equivalent to about one half-year,)	–	–	105,736	–	–	93,938
Year ended 30th Sept., 1853, .	190,103	43,069	233,172	127,745	40,264	168,009
Year ended 30th Sept., 1854, .	194,426	49,363	243,789	121,328	40,079	161,407
Year ended 30th Sept., 1855, .	202,255	54,622	256,877	131,603	43,154	174,757

3. From this table it appears that for the whole of Ireland there has been, for the three complete years of the operation of the Medical Charities Act, a steady increase, each year, in the numbers relieved, both at their own homes and at the Dispensaries; and that this is also true with respect to the provinces, except Ulster, in which, for the years ended September 30th, 1853 and 1854, there was a falling-off in the amount of relief afforded in each year, as compared with the preceding year. For the last year in the table, however, the increase in the amount of relief afforded, both at the Dispensaries and at the patients' homes, has been common to all the provinces. In the Appendix B, Table No. 2, will be found a detailed account of the medical relief afforded in each Dispensary District for the last of these years.

4. For the year ended September 29th, 1855, the latest period to which the Half-yearly Accounts have been made up, the total expense incurred for the maintenance of the Dispensaries, and for providing the medical relief afforded by them, amounted to £89,388, arising under the following heads:—

Rent of Dispensary Buildings, . . .		£6,693
Salaries of Medical Officers, .	£59,481	
,, Apothecaries, .	1,791	61,445
,, Midwives, . .	173	
Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances,		14,864
All other expenses, ...		6,386
Total, . .		£89,388

The total of the previous year's expenditure amounted to £89,707.

5. The total expense, therefore, incurred under these heads, is lower this year than last, by £319; owing to a diminution of expense in the items, rent of Dispensary buildings, cost of medicine and medical appliances, and incidental expenses, more than sufficient to counterbalance an increase of expenditure for the year, under the head of salaries, amounting to £1,057.

RELIEF afforded under the Medical Charities Act.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.			TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		
Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.
–	–	28,608	–	–	83,384	–	–	311,666
66,690	10,898	77,588	172,495	34,147	206,642	557,033	133,378	690,411
68,128	12,139	80,267	173,443	36,119	209,562	557,325	137,700	695,025
70,902	13,163	84,065	176,737	38,077	216,864	583,547	149,016	732,563

6. The following table exhibits the Poor Law Valuation; the expense incurred in providing Dispensary medical relief for the year ended September 29th, 1855, and the average poundage required to produce the respective amounts, for each of the four provinces, and for the whole of Ireland:—

Provinces.	Poor Law Valuation on 29th September, 1855.	Medical Charities Expenditure, for year ended 29th September, 1855.	Poundage on Valuation.
	£	£	*d.*
Leinster, . .	4,122,872	28,841	1·68
Ulster, . .	3,258,229	24,675	1·82
Connaught, . .	1,064,547	11,209	2·52
Munster, . .	3,119,279	24,663	1·90
Total—Ireland,	11,564,927	89,388	1·86

A comparison of this table with the similar one given in the last Medical Charities Report shows that the poundage on the valuation for Dispensary relief is slightly lower in Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, and slightly higher in Ulster, than it was last year.

7. The detail of the expenses incurred in providing dispensary relief in each Union, and in each Dispensary District, as required by section 20 of the Medical Charities Act, will be found in the Appendix* under the heads specified in paragraph 5 of the last Medical Charities Report.

8. The organization of the Dispensary Districts has undergone some further inconsiderable alterations in the course of the last year. In two Unions—Antrim and Westport, there has been, in each, an interchange of Electoral Divisions between two Dispensary Districts. In three Unions there has been a diminution of the number of Dispensary Districts—

* Appendix B, Table No. 2.

in Ballyvaghan Union from two Dispensary Districts to one in Gorey Union, from five to four; and in New Ross Union form ten to seven, one of which is to have a second Medical Officer. In one Union, Oughterard, there has been an increase in the number of Dispensary Districts from two to three. In Macroom Union, the order directing the appointment of an apothecary, has been rescinded. The detail of the alterations in the Dispensary Districts referred to, exhibiting their present state as regards the Electoral Divisions they contain, their area, population, &c., will be found in the Appendix.*

9. In the course of 1854, our attention having been frequently called to the inconvenience suffered by the sick poor in certain Dispensary Districts, from insufficient provision for affording them easy access to persons authorized to issue tickets for Dispensary relief—with a view to enable the Guardians to obviate this evil, by the election of Ratepayers resident in suitable localities, we increased the number of Members of the Committee of Management in every instance where the evil in question came to our knowledge; and we thought it right again to address the Guardians on this subject immediately before the period when they would be called on to complete the new Committees by the election of qualified Ratepayers resident in each Dispensary District. We reminded them that the persons entitled to issue Dispensary Relief Tickets are the Members of Committees, and the Wardens and Relieving Officers acting for the respective Districts; and requested that in their election of Ratepayers to complete Committees, they would have lists of the Guardians qualified to be Ex-officio Members of each Committee, with their residences, and of the Relieving Officers, with their residences, before them; and would make their selection of Ratepayers in such manner, having regard to their residences, as to remedy, as far as possible, the inconvenience complained of. If, still, portions of the District were found insufficiently provided for, we pointed out the facility with which the evil could be completely removed, by the appointment of Wardens in such localities for the express purpose of issuing tickets for Dispensary relief.†

10. In the last Medical Charities Reports we gave expression to the anxiety and dissatisfaction we felt in respect to the performance of Vaccination under the Medical Charities Act. We greatly regret being obliged on the present occasion to express, in still stronger terms, our anxiety and dissatisfaction, not unmixed with apprehension, on the same subject; and our persuasion that the powers we possess, in

* Appendix B, No. 1. † See Circular, Appendix A, I, No. 5.

the present state of the law, are altogether inadequate to enable us to contend successfully against what we have reason to believe are the principal causes of the evil of which we complain, viz., the apathy of the lower orders—their distrust of Vaccination as an efficacious preservative against Small-pox —and their wide-spread prejudice in favour of variolous inoculation in preference to Vaccination.

11. For the year ended September 30th, 1855, the number of Vaccinations performed at the Dispensaries was 46,711 ; a number less by 6,133 than the number Vaccinated in the preceding year—viz., 52,844. Notwithstanding that the number of Vaccinations registered according to the returns for last year exceeds the number registered for the year ended September 30th, 1853, viz., 43,332—and also exceeds twice the number registered from the commencement of the operation of the Medical Charities Act till September 30th, 1852, which we consider equivalent to about a half-year's full operation of the Act, we cannot but regard with much alarm the great diminution in the number Vaccinated last year as compared with that of the preceding year. The apprehension occasioned by this circumstance is not lessened by a comparison of the number Vaccinated with the probable number of the annual births.

12. On the assumptions, neither of which is probably very wide of the truth, that the present population of Ireland is 6,552,055 (the population of 1851), and that about a thirtieth of this number gives the births for the year, we may, we believe, safely conclude that the number of births last year were not under 218,400 ; subtracting from this number one-third (72,800), as a very liberal deduction on account of deaths of infants under two months, and on account of Vaccinations performed by private Practitioners, there remain 145,600 as the number of Vaccinations which ought to have been performed gratuitously, at the Dispensaries and in the Workhouses, last year. But the number of Vaccinations under the Medical Charities Act last year was only 46,711, which, added to the number Vaccinated in the Workhouses (viz., 4,453), gives 51,164. The number Vaccinated (51,164) therefore is to the number which ought to have been Vaccinated (145,600) as 1 to 2·8. Thus it appears, that among the proper objects for Vaccination under the Medical Charities Act, for every individual Vaccinated there are nearly two unvaccinated.

13. We have no means of ascertaining, even approximately, the number of the latter who have been protected against future attacks of Small-pox, by having gone through the disease by inoculation ; but it may be confidently asserted

that among the existing population there is a very large number of persons unprotected against Small-pox either by Vaccination or inoculation; and so long as the Small-pox virus is continually kept alive in the midst of these by itinerant inoculators, we can have no security against an outbreak at any moment of an epidemic of that destructive disease.

14. Another prejudice widely spread amongst the lower classes in Ireland, and of very pernicious consequence, is the belief that the virtue of Vaccination, as a preservative against Small-pox, is impaired or destroyed, by injury to the vaccine vesicle, as in puncturing it for the purpose of procuring lymph for the performance of new Vaccinations. A consequence of this prejudice is, that, in a large proportion of the Vaccinations performed at the Dispensaries, the children are not brought back for inspection on the eighth day, to enable the Medical Officer to ascertain the success or failure of the operation; so that it is not possible to assert in what proportion of the 46,711 Dispensary Vaccinations of last year the operation was successful. That in a considerable number of these cases the operation failed, or affords imperfect protection against Small-pox, admits of no doubt; yet such cases will be noted amongst the relatives and neighbours of the children vaccinated as having received such protection against Small-pox as Vaccination can give; and, in the not at all unlikely event of their afterwards becoming the subjects of Small-pox, to the infection of which they are continually exposed by reason of its propagation around them by Inoculation, such cases will be quoted as examples of the failure of Vaccination, and the prejudice against Vaccination, and in favour of Small-pox Inoculation, will thereby gain strength.

15. Against this prejudice and its very injurious consequences, we have at present no means of contending. Under the former Grand Jury Dispensary system, the evil in question was, in a great measure, prevented, by exacting from the person presenting a child for Vaccination, 6*d.* or 1*s.*, as a pledge, to be returned if the child were brought back for inspection; but we have considered ourselves precluded, by the terms in which the duty of performing Vaccination is imposed on the Dispensary Medical Officers by the Medical Charities Act, from giving our sanction to this or any similar practice. The Act directs the Medical Officer to vaccinate all persons brought to him for Vaccination. The Medical Officers would therefore clearly be acting in opposition to the spirit and letter of the Act in imposing on the applicants for Vaccination any condition, without their compliance with which he would decline to perform the required duty.

16. These circumstances have brought us to the conviction that some legislative remedy is imperatively required for the state of things we have described, the continuance of which, without check, we cannot contemplate without alarm. We are persuaded that much benefit would result from the enactment of any system of compulsory Vaccination; but that it is especially worthy of consideration whether it would not be advisable to extend to Ireland the Act for compulsory Vaccination now in force in England, in conjunction with the English Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, without the aid of which it is difficult to see in what manner compulsory Vaccination could be effectively enforced.

17. At the date of our last Medical Charities Report, the late epidemic of Cholera was still in existence; appearing in new localities; in some few instances re-appearing in places already visited by it; but, upon the whole, manifestly declining. The last epidemic case was reported from the Galgorm Dispensary District, in the Ballymena Union, on the 14th of April, 1855. In the beginning of August, 1855, we communicated to your Excellency the information that Cholera, as an epidemic, had for some months ceased to exist in Ireland, and suggested for consideration whether the Order in Council, putting in force, throughout Ireland, the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts for the treatment, prevention, or mitigation of Epidemic Disease, and empowering us to issue Directions and Regulations for these purposes, might not, with safety, be allowed to expire. The Order in Council was accordingly permitted to expire at the close of the same month.

18. During the few weeks subsequent to the date of the last Medical Charities Report that Cholera continued in the country as an epidemic, it either lingered in some Dispensary Districts of the Unions of the Counties of Antrim and Down—in some instances, after having quite subsided, re-appearing a second or even a third time—or it made progress, in apparent continuation of its spread from Dublin, in a nearly westerly direction, till it reached the west coast of Ireland, at and in the neighbourhood of Westport.

19. In the latter part of last summer and beginning of autumn an inconsiderable number of cases of Sporadic Cholera occurred in localities widely separated from one another. In no instance did the disease spread so as to assume in any degree an epidemic character; but in several instances the symptoms of the disease were of such a nature that, if the cases had occurred where Epidemic Cholera was prevalent, they would have been put down without hesitation as belonging to the Asiatic type.

20. Till the close of the epidemic our attention continued to be attentively directed to the observation of the first cases occurring in the Dispensary Districts visited by the disease for the first time on the present occasion. The particulars of all these cases will be found in the Appendix, in the letters of the Medical Officers of those Districts, apprizing us of the first appearance of the disease in their Districts, and in the reports of the Medical Inspectors whom we directed to inquire and report to us, in all these cases, whatever could be ascertained respecting the probable origin of the disease. A few of these cases, giving evidence either of the apparently spontaneous origin of the disease—that is, where the first person attacked in a District had not had, as far as could be ascertained, communication, direct or indirect, with any person suspected of being capable of conveying infection; or, on the other hand, evidence that the disease probably had its origin in contagion, are sufficiently remarkable to deserve special mention.

21. Towards the end of November, 1854, the first cases of Cholera occurred in the Summerhill Dispensary District, in the Trim Union; eight cases only occurred in that Dispensary District. The first was that of a gentleman, aged seventy years, a private patient of the Medical Officer of the District. He had not been from home for a considerable time, nor was there reason to suspect that he had been in communication with any person who could have conveyed infection to him. The second case occurred in the village of Summerhill, some miles distant from the residence of the first patient, and about a fortnight after his death. The subject of the second case, Michael O'Hara, was a strong, healthy boy, aged thirteen years, residing in his father's cottage. He had not been absent from Summerhill for a long time before the attack, nor was there reason to suspect that he had been in contact with any person capable of communicating to him Choleraic infection. The contrast between the results of the occurrence of the disease in the gentleman's house and the poor man's hovel is striking, and well worthy of note. In the former a second case did not occur; in the latter, in which there lived a family of nine persons, there were seven cases, every one of which was fatal. The circumstances, too, of the two members of this family who escaped, the father and an infant four months old, were very remarkable. The father, a man of intemperate habits, was in a state of intoxication while the disease was raging in his house; the infant was suckled by its mother till the hour of her death, and was lifted from her breast when she was dead. The family were deserted by their neighbours; hardly

any one entering the house except the Clergyman and Medical Officer. The disease did not spread beyond the house.

22. In the two following instances the circumstances connected with the first indigenous cases give strong support to the opinion that Cholera may arise from contagion. The first case of Cholera that occurred last year in the Dunboyne Dispensary District, in the Dunshaughlin Union, was that of Margaret Smith, residing in the village of Clonee. She was seized with symptoms of Cholera on the night of the 28th of last February, and died on the following day after about twenty-four hours' illness. At the time of her seizure this woman's daughter was lying dead in the house. Her death had taken place under the following circumstances:—this girl had been in service in the village of Chapelizod, when Cholera broke out there, she was seized with the disease on the 24th of February—was reported by the Medical Officer of the Blanchardstown and Castleknock Dispensary District, in the North Dublin Union, to be convalescent on the 25th, and on the night of that day was sent in a car to her mother's house, a distance of about six miles. She died on the 28th, without having been seen by the Medical Officer of the Dunboyne Dispensary District; so that it is not known whether she sank merely from the debility consequent upon the previous attack, or had suffered a relapse. The next case was that of Rose Rourke, residing in the house immediately opposite to Margaret Smith's. She had been greatly alarmed on learning that Cholera had broken out in the village, but is not believed to have had any communication with either Mrs. Smith or her daughter. She died after about nine hours' illness. Lastly, John Smith, son of Margaret Smith, left Clonee for Dublin on the night of the 1st of March, is said to have been seized with symptoms of Cholera on his way, and died of it in one of the hospitals of the House of Industry on the 2nd of March. The second instance above alluded to as bearing testimony in favour of a contagious property in Cholera occurred in the Castletown-geoghegan Dispensary District, in the Mullingar Union. The houses, in which the first cases of Cholera appeared, stand in the fields, at a distance from the public road. The following are the circumstances of the outbreak:—John Emmett, an inmate of one of these houses, when recovering from an attack of Diarrhœa, and consequently predisposed to suffer from the exciting causes of Cholera, if exposed to them, went, about the 10th of January, 1855, to the fair of Mullingar. Cholera had broken out there on the 11th of the same month. For a day or two after his return from Mullingar, Emmett was not worse than he had previously

been; but on the 19th he was seized with Choleraic Diarrhœa. The symptoms yielded to treatment, but on the 23rd he sank from debility. Four cases of Cholera, the subjects of which were children from four to eleven years of age, occurred in the adjoining house, on the 21st and 23rd ultimo: these cases terminated fatally.

23. In the reports of the Medical Inspectors, and in the letters of Dispensary Medical Officers, printed in the Appendix, announcing the first cases of Cholera occurring in their Districts, several other cases will be found giving evidence to the same effect, though less unequivocal, perhaps, than those just related, see Nos. 4, 11, 17. Appendix A, No. II.

24. Although in some few localities Cholera broke out with violence, and was attended with a number of deaths, considerable in proportion to the population, yet upon the whole, the late epidemic must be considered as having been, when compared with former visitations in Ireland, and having regard to the ravages committed in other countries, apparently more favourably circumstanced than Ireland for resisting the plague, remarkably mild, and attended with an amount of mortality surprisingly low.

25. Including the first short outbreak of the disease at Cork, in the end of 1853, the epidemic lasted about sixteen months, and spread over a considerable extent of the country. The numbers of deaths from Cholera returned to us by the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts and of Cholera Hospitals under the superintendence of Boards of Guardians, was, for the two last months of 1853, 27; for 1854, 2,606; and for 1855, 314—giving a total of 2,947 deaths. This number contains a very large proportion of the whole number of deaths from Cholera during the period above mentioned; for the number of cases of Cholera occurring among the middle and upper classes, in the late epidemic, was inconsiderable; and it is therefore probable, that the mortality from Cholera, for all Ireland, on this occasion, did not exceed that of London alone for the fortnight ended September 16, 1854, when the late outbreak of Cholera in the metropolis reached its maximum, and the deaths from Cholera, during that period, amounted, according to the Registrar General's returns, to 3,599.

In the epidemic of 1848 and 1849, in Ireland, the number of deaths from Cholera, according to the returns made to the Central Board of Health, in the towns of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway, alone, amounted to 5,378.

26. In our last Medical Charities Report we have spoken in strong terms of the highly satisfactory manner in which,

by availing ourselves of the Dispensary organization and of the services of the Dispensary Medical Officers, on the first appearance of Cholera in any District, we were enabled to carry out the measures thought advisable for the mitigation of the epidemic, and for the treatment of the disease without delay, without wasteful or unnecessary expenditure, and except in three small towns in which the disease burst with extraordinary suddenness and virulence, without panic. Every where, except in the instances alluded to, the confidence of the people was sustained by finding that the machinery for contending against the epidemic was in operation before they were aware that the disease was amongst them.

27. In the Union accounts for the year ended September 29, 1854, the sum of £1,960 is entered as the expense incurred in the treatment of Cholera, including the provision of Cholera Hospitals; and for the same object in the following year the sum of £2,417 is entered, giving a total expenditure under this head of £4,377, which must be considered as very small, having regard to the amount and importance of the relief afforded. Again, for the year ended September 29, 1854, we find the sum of £4,284 entered in the Union accounts under the head of "Removal of Nuisances," and for the following year, under the same head, the sum of £2,976, giving a total expenditure for this object of £7,260. It is, however, to be recollected, that in addition to this outlay, considerable expense was incurred in the removal of nuisances during these two years, by the Municipal authorities of large towns and cities.

28. The lightness of the above-mentioned special expenditure incurred in the treatment of Cholera, we with confidence attribute, mainly, to the arrangements we considered ourselves justified in making for that purpose, under the Dispensary organization. Thus, we appointed the Dispensary Medical Officers, at once, to discharge the duty of treating Cholera, and directed the postponement of the consideration of the amount of remuneration to be awarded to each Medical Officer till the complete subsidence of the disease in his District, and till, consequently, the remuneration could be fixed with full knowledge of the amount of duty performed.

29. These advantages were dependent on the view which we took of the state of the law relating to epidemics in Ireland. By the 19th section of the Medical Charities Act, 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 68, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland are made the Commissioners for Executing the Provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, viz.; 11 and 12 Vic.,

cap. 123; and 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 111. By the 10th section of the former of these Acts the Commissioners, after the issue of an Order in Council, are made responsible for the issue of directions and regulations, providing among other things for the dispensing of medicines, and for affording to persons affected by, or threatened with epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease, such medical aid as may be required; and by the 12th section of the same Act they are invested with the same powers of enforcing the execution of such directions and regulations by the Guardians of Unions, as they have in relation to any matter concerning the administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor.

30. Accordingly, when the Order in Council was issued, on the invasion of Cholera in 1853, we framed and issued special directions and regulations addressed to Boards of Guardians, Dispensary Committees, and Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, for the treatment of that epidemic. Those directions imposed duties on the Dispensary Officers, differing from their ordinary duties under the Medical Charities Act, in the following important particulars :—

i. They were called on to attend immediately, and "*without ticket,*" cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa.

ii. They were called on to attend every person so seized and applying for relief without distinction as to condition of life.

iii. They were called on to give daily attendance at their Dispensaries for this purpose.

iv. They were required to keep up a daily communication with the Board of Guardians of the Union, and with the Commissioners, in Dublin, on the progress of the disease.

31. These extraordinary duties, however requisite to meet the calamity, would not have been imposed by us on the Medical Officers, had we not believed that we possessed authority to ensure an adequate remuneration to those officers for the performance of those duties. That belief was founded on the provisions already cited, and on the following powers given to us by Act of Parliament :—

i. By 1 and 2 Vic., cap. 56, sec. 31—the original Poor Law Act—a power, "when the Commissioners may see occasion, from time to time, to regulate the amount of salaries or allowances" payable to such Union Officers as the Commissioners may direct the Guardians to appoint.

ii. By 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 8—the Medical Charities Act—a power, "when the Commissioners may see occasion to regulate the amount of salaries and allowances" of the Medical Officers of Dispensaries appointed under that Act.

32. On the repeated refusal of the Guardians of Limerick Union to give any remuneration to the Medical Officers of the Limerick District for their services in repelling a very severe and fatal invasion of that city by Cholera, we issued, as stated in our last Report, an order regulating the allowance to be made to each of these officers for their special services, and directing the Guardians to pay the same.*

33. On the hearing of a motion to make absolute a conditional order for a mandamus to compel the Guardians to obey these directions, the Court of Queen's Bench decided that we had exceeded our jurisdiction in issuing such an Order. A copy of the case and judgment, as reported in the Irish Law Reports, is given in the Appendix.†

34. We are still acting as if this judgment did not affect our authority to regulate from time to time the amount of the salaries or allowances payable to Medical Officers under the Poor Law and Medical Charities Acts; but the decision having been pronounced on matter more directly arising under the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, our future operations under those statutes, on the occasion of an epidemic, and the issue of an Order in Council, must be governed by that decision; and we submit that very injurious consequences will result to the community, unless we receive from Parliament that authority which it has been decided we do not possess. We must, in that event, forego the issue of special directions to Dispensary Officers to attend all persons immediately, and without ticket, who are labouring under epidemic symptoms, and leave the Guardians of Unions to contract beforehand, if they think fit to do so, with the Dispensary Officers, or with other medical practitioners, for the performance of those special and necessary duties.

35. Now we attribute the satisfactory results of the arrangements made to meet the late epidemic, mainly to our having been enabled to bring into speedy operation the whole Dispensary organization immediately on an outbreak in any locality. The forty-eight hours following the occurrence of the first case of Cholera, in a remote Dispensary District, sufficed to afford us time to receive intelligence of the outbreak; to issue an Order constituting the Dispensary District a District for the treatment of Cholera, and its Managing Committee a Sanitary Committee to superintend the measures necessary for the treatment or mitigation of the disease, and appointing the Dispensary Medical Officers to treat all persons labouring under Cholera or its premonitory symptoms; and finally, to inform the Guardians of the

* Appendix A, No. VII. † Appendix A, No. VIII.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A.)

CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTIONS, ISSUED UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT, 14 & 15 VIC., c. 68.

I.—DISPENSARY ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 1.—Issue of Medicines to Dispensary Patients:—Use of Silverlock's Printed Labels:—Circular to Dispensary Committees.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27th February, 1855.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland having observed, in some cases which have come under their notice relating to the issue of Medicines to Dispensary patients, that the Medicines were issued without either written or printed directions being attached for the Medicine being taken by the patient, they have thought it advisable to draw the attention of the several Committees of Management of Dispensary Districts to the subject, with a view to a stop being put to so improper a practice in any Dispensary District in which it may be found to exist.

The Commissioners need hardly observe, that for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the directions of the Medical Officer, it is indispensable that the requisite directions for the taking of the Medicines should be affixed thereto, when issued to the patient, as otherwise there is liability to mistakes being made, from which very serious consequences might in some cases result; and, as the superiority of printed over written directions is obvious, from the greater ease with which they can be read by the poor, and the facility afforded thereby to the Medical Officer in attaching the necessary directions to Medicines, the Commissioners recommend, in any case in which a Dispensary is not supplied with printed forms of directions, that the Committee should obtain from the Board of Guardians, by requisition in the ordinary manner, a supply of Silverlock's Printed Labels, the cost of which would be trifling, and which are of a suitable description for Dispensary purposes.

It may be desirable for the Committee to make known the contents of this communication to their Medical Officer, who is responsible for giving proper directions in each case in which Medicine is issued by him.

By Order of the Commissioners,
W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Honorary Secretary of
each Dispensary Committee.

No. 2.—Issue of Medicines to Dispensary Patients:—Use of Silverlock's Printed Labels:—Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27th February, 1855.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Board of Guardians, a copy of a Circular Letter,* addressed by the Commissioners to the Committees of Management of Dispensary Districts, relative to the directions for the taking of Medicines issued to Dispensary Patients; and I am to request the attention of the Board of Guardians to the subject, with a view to a supply of Silverlock's Labels being furnished to any Dispensary in the Union, in which printed Labels for Medicines are not provided.

By Order of the Commissioners,
W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of each Union.

No. 3.—Issue of Medicines to Dispensary Patients:—Use of Silverlock's Printed Labels:—Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28th March, 1855.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland having received inquiries as to the mode of procuring Silverlock's Printed Labels, referred to in the Commissioners' Circulars of 10th July, 1852,† and 7th February, 1855, I am directed to state, for the information of the Boards of Guardians and Dispensary Committees generally, that when supplies of such Labels are from time to time required, they should be procured in the same manner as other supplies are obtained, upon a requisition from the Medical Officer to be forwarded by the Committee to the Board of Guardians, with a view to their giving the necessary

* No. 1, p. 17. † See First Annual Report, p. 78.

order to the druggist or contractor from whom they obtain their supplies of Medicines or other articles for Dispensaries, or to any party from whom they may think fit to obtain them.

It having appeared that in some districts such Labels (although included in the list of requisites accompanying the Circular of 10th July, 1852,)* had not been supplied to the Medical Officer of the Dispensary, and that Medicines were issued to patients without written or printed Instructions as to the mode of using them, the Commissioners, in their Circular of the 7th ultimo,† called the attention of the Dispensary Committees to the impropriety of this practice; and with a view to the greater security of the patient and the convenience of the Medical Officer, recommended that the directions for the use of the Medicines prescribed, should be given by means of Silverlock's Printed Labels, rather than by requiring the Medical Officer to write them in each instance. The Commissioners, however, do not desire to interfere with the discretion of the Guardians in selecting the Contractor or persons through whom they may think fit to procure printed Labels for the purpose in question, the Guardians seeing that the cost thereof does not exceed that at which they are procurable through any other channel.

The Commissioners understand that printed Labels, or forms of directions for patients according to those generally in use, are prepared and sold by Messrs. I. and E. MacDonnell, of 13, Anglesea-street, Dublin, as well as by Messrs. Silverlock and Co., of 3, Wardrobe Terrace, Doctors' Commons, London; and that Catalogues or descriptive lists specifying the various forms of Labels kept by them for sale, with a distinctive number for each, and with the prices, are issued by these firms. It will be necessary for the Medical Officer in making his requisitions, from time to time, for the Labels required, to specify the particular forms of Label and the quantity of each that he requires; and in order to enable him to do so, a copy of the Catalogue should be obtained by application to the parties that may be selected by the Guardians to supply them, and the Medical Officer should either mark in the Catalogue the forms he requires and the quantity of each, or should furnish a list of the forms of Label (referring to them by their distinguishing numbers in the Catalogue,) with the quantities required.

By Order of the Commissioners,
W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of each Union.

No. 4.—Issue of Medicines to Dispensary Patients:—Use of Silverlock's Printed Labels:—Circular to Dispensary Committees.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28th March, 1855.

Sir,

In reference to the Commissioners' Circular of 7th ultimo, relating to the supply of Printed Labels of Directions for patients as

* See First Annual Report, p. 78. † No. 1, p. 17.

to the mode of using Medicines prescribed at the Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act, I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to transmit herewith, for the information and guidance of Dispensary Committees and their Medical Officers, a copy of a further Circular* which the Commissioners have issued to Boards of Guardians on the subject.

By Order of the Commissioners,
W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Honorary Secretary of the
Committee of Management of
each Dispensary District.

No. 5.—Annual Appointment of Dispensary Committees:—Circular to Boards of Guardians with Enclosure.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
24th March, 1855.

Sir,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the provisions of section 7 of the Dispensaries Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, under which the requisite number of Members to complete the Committee of Management of each Dispensary District is to be appointed, in each year, as soon as practicable after the Annual Election of Guardians in each Union. The section directs that "at the first Meeting of the Guardians after such Annual "Election, or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, the Com- "mittee of Management for the said Dispensary District shall be "appointed" in manner provided therein, "for the ensuing year; "and so likewise in each succeeding year."

2. Under the provisions of this section, the Guardians who are returned in the Annual Election of Guardians for the Union, become Members of the Committees of Management of the respective Dispensary Districts therein, in which they are *resident* or are *owners or occupiers of property situate in such Districts* respectively; and under the same section, the Board of Guardians will have to elect a sufficient number of Rate-payers, *resident* in each District, and *liable to pay Poor Rates* in respect of property therein of the *net annual value of* £30 at the least, so as, (with the Ex-Officio and Elected Guardians resident or being the owners or occupiers of property in the District, who are thereby qualified and entitled to act on the Committee of each District,) to complete the number of Members of whom the Committee of such District is to consist, as fixed by the Commissioners' Order in that behalf.

3. In case the full number of Guardians be not returned in the Annual Election, so that any vacancies appear on the Returning Officer's Return of the Election of Guardians for the Union, the Commissioners, in due course after the receipt of that Return, will issue an Order providing for a supplemental Election to fill such

* No. 3, p. 18.

vacancies in the Board of Guardians: and as the Guardians so to be elected will be entitled to act on the Dispensary Committees of the respective Districts, according to the provisions of the Act above referred to, the Board of Guardians should elect only such number of qualified Rate-payers as would be necessary if the number of Guardians eligible for the Union were now complete; so that the Guardians to be elected to supply vacancies may become Members of the respective Dispensary Committees upon which they may be qualified and entitled to act, without displacing any Rate-payer who may be elected by the Board of Guardians as a Member of any such Committee.

4. The Commissioners at the same time desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the Circular of the 30th March, 1852, (of which a copy is annexed hereto,)* relating to the appointment of Wardens, who, as well as Members of the Dispensary Committees and Relieving Officers, are authorized by § 9 of the Dispensaries Act, to issue Tickets for Medical Relief under that Act. It will be observed that it is provided, that the appointment of Wardens should be made within one month after the Annual Election of Guardians. A Form for the Return required as referred to in paragraph 3 of that Circular will be forwarded to you hereafter.

5. It is desirable that the parties authorized to issue Tickets for Medical Relief in a Dispensary District should be selected for each District, as far as practicable, from different localities in the several parts of the District, so that sufficient facility for obtaining such relief, with due convenience to the sick poor resident in all parts of the District, may be afforded, by means of persons distributed over the whole District according to its requirements, having regard to the amount of population in its various parts and other local circumstances: and the Commissioners suggest to the Guardians the propriety of keeping this consideration in view in the selection of Rate-payers for the Dispensary Committees, and of Wardens. It will, therefore, be desirable for the Board, in making such selection, to have before them a list of the Guardians and Relieving Officers entitled to issue Tickets for Medical Relief, showing their respective places of residence; and to make their selection of Rate-payers and Wardens accordingly, from persons resident in localities least provided with facility for obtaining such Tickets from other resident persons authorized to give them.

6. The Commissioners also recommend the Guardians to select for Members of the Dispensary Committees such qualified Rate-payers as will be likely to be able and willing to assist in the due administration of the Dispensaries Act, by attending the Meetings of the Committee of Management of their District at the prescribed times, so as to ensure, as far as practicable, regular meetings of a sufficient number of the Committee for the due management of the Dispensary, and the transaction of the business arising under the Act, in accordance with the General Rules issued in pursuance thereof. It is the more important that this consideration should be kept in view in the selection of Rate-payers to complete the Dispensary Commit-

* Page 23.

tees at the present time, inasmuch as those Committees are required by § 19 of the Act to give their aid, in their respective Districts, in carrying into effect the sanitary directions and regulations issued under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, an object which demands the vigilant and continued attention of all the local authorities, with a view to the adoption and enforcement of sanitary measures, in the abatement of nuisances and the removal of causes injurious to health.

7. Your attention, as Clerk of the Union, is requested to your duties under Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, & 27 (annexed hereto),* of the General Dispensary Regulations of 16th December, 1853, in pursuance of which you will, as soon as the new Committees are completed by the Board of Guardians, make a Return to the Commissioners of the Names and Addresses of all the Members of each Committee, in the Form (No. 1,) prescribed for the purpose; and you will take care to forward such Return to this Office in due course, as soon as the new Committees are constituted.

8. You will likewise forward the prescribed Notice (Form No. 3,) to each Member of the respective Committees so constituted, and the List of their Names and Addresses (in Form No. 5,) to the Medical Officers of the respective Districts, in accordance with the Regulations. Herewith is enclosed a Form of Letter† which you can use in transmitting to each Medical Officer the List for his District. Where there is more than one Medical Officer for any District, a copy of the entire List for the District is to be transmitted to each Medical Officer thereof.

9. You will also take care that each of the persons authorized to issue Tickets for Medical Relief shall be supplied with "Medical Relief Ticket Check Books," in the Forms (E 1 & 2,) prescribed by the General Regulations of 16th December, 1853, for the purpose.

10. In case any of the Members of the present Dispensary Committees, or Wardens, be not re-appointed on the expiration of their present term of office, and consequently cease thereupon to have authority to issue Tickets for Medical Relief, you will transmit to them the Notice prescribed in such case, (Form No. 6.)

11. You should immediately take the necessary steps for obtaining, if you have not already done so, the requisite supply of the Forms above referred to, (Nos. 1, 3, 5, & 6: and Forms of Ticket Books E 1 & E 2), which should be procured from the Printer in the ordinary manner, without delay, in pursuance of Article 27 of the Regulations.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians
of each Union.

* Page 24. † Page 24.

CIRCULAR as to APPOINTMENT of WARDENS, referred to in paragraph 4 of the foregoing Circular of 24th March, 1855.

(Copy.)

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.
30th March, 1852.

SIR,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the provisions of the 50th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, 1 & 2 Vic., c. 56, under which the Board of Guardians of every Union in Ireland is required, "within one Month after the "Annual Election of Guardians, to appoint a fit person in each "Parish or Townland, or any part thereof, respectively, included in "such Union, to be and be styled the Warden for such Parish, Town-"land, or part thereof." It appears that in some Unions the provisions of this section have not been duly and regularly complied with: and the Commissioners request the attention of the Guardians to the subject, in reference to the due administration of Medical Relief to the Sick Poor under the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, under section 9 of which, Wardens, as well as Members of Dispensary Committees and Relieving Officers, are the parties empowered to afford Medical Relief, by the issue of Tickets for the same, as therein provided, after the necessary arrangements for the purpose shall have been made.

2. With regard to the Districts which it may be advisable to assign to the Wardens, it will be observed that a Warden may be appointed for a Parish, or Townland, or any part thereof. The Commissioners apprehend that it will not generally be necessary to appoint a separate Warden for each Townland, or a subdivision thereof; and difficulty might arise in selecting so many persons willing to act, as would be requisite for the appointment of these officers for such Districts, which would in many cases be of very small extent. As the Guardians are enabled to appoint a Warden for a Parish, or any part of a Parish, the Commissioners suggest for their consideration whether it may not be advisable for them so to arrange the Wardens' Districts, as to appoint one at least for each Parish, or portion of a Parish, included in each Electoral Division. The Commissioners, however, are desirous that this suggestion should not be understood as intended to limit the Guardians to this number of Wardens, or to interfere with their discretion in regard to the Districts for which they may think it desirable, from local circumstances, to appoint them in accordance with the Act.

3. As soon as the Wardens for the ensuing year shall have been appointed by the Board of Guardians, the Commissioners request that they may be furnished with a Return, in the enclosed Form, of their Names and Residences, and of the Districts for which they are respectively appointed, with the other particulars indicated by the Form.

By Order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) W. STANLEY, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of each Union.

Extracts from General Order of 16th December, 1853, containing the General Regulations for Dispensary Districts:—referred to in paragraph 7 of foregoing Circular of 24th March, 1855.

"Article 1.—*Immediately on the completion of a new Committee* of Management for each Dispensary District *after each Annual Election of Guardians in the Union*, the Clerk of the Union shall *make a Return, in the Form No.* 1, *annexed to this Order*, to Us the said Commissioners, of the *Names and Addresses of the respective Members of the Committee*; and in like manner, on any Election by the Board of Guardians of a Rate-payer or Rate-payers to fill any vacancy or vacancies in any such Committee, the Clerk shall make a Return to us, in the Form No. 2, annexed to this Order.

"Article 2.—The Clerk of the Union shall, *on the appointment of a new Committee* after each Annual Election of the Guardians of the said Union, *send to each Member of the Committee for every Dispensary District, a Notice in the annexed Form No.* 3; and on the Election of any Rate-payer to supply a Vacancy at any time in any of the said Committees, the Clerk shall send to him a Notice in the annexed Form No. 4.

"Article 3. Immediately *upon the annual completion of any new Committees* as aforesaid, the *Clerk of the Union shall furnish each Medical Officer of the respective Districts with a List, according to the annexed Form*, No. 5, of the *Names and Addresses of the Members of the Committee* of the District of which he is a Medical Officer; and also of the *Names and Residences of every Relieving Officer and Warden* acting as such for any Electoral Division included in such District: and the Medical Officer shall lay such List before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof. And the Clerk shall in like manner notify, from time to time, any changes, from death or otherwise, of Members of the Committee of Management, Relieving Officers, or Wardens in any Districts, to the respective Medical Officers thereof, who shall lay such notification before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof.

"Article 4.—Whenever any person *ceases to be a Member of the Committee, or a Warden*, on the expiration of a period for which he is appointed, the Clerk of the Union shall *transmit to him a Notice, in the Form No.* 6, *hereto annexed*, apprizing him of the cessation of his power to issue Tickets for Medical Relief and requiring him to return to the Board of Guardians any forms of the Tickets for Medical Relief, which had been issued to him in the Medical Relief Ticket Check Books, (Forms E 1 and E 2, hereinafter mentioned,) and which may not have been used."

"Article 27.—The Board of Guardians shall from time to time, as may be necessary, cause to be provided a sufficient supply of Books, Stationery, and Forms, prescribed by this or any other Order under our Seal, and all other requisities for the use of each Committee of management: and shall also *cause a sufficient number of Check Books of Medical Relief Tickets, according to the annexed Forms E* 1 *and E* 2, to be provided, and cause a sufficient *supply of such Check Books to be furnished to each Member of every Dispensary Committee* in the Union, and to *each Relieving Officer* and *Warden* therein."

Enclosure in foregoing Circular of 24th March, 1855.

Form of Letter from Clerk of Union to Medical Officer of Dispensary, transmitting List of Dispensary Committee, on their Appointment.

——Union.

Sir,

I have to enclose to you herewith, in pursuance of the General Order of the Poor Law Commissioners of 16th December, 1853, containing the Dispensary Regulations, a List, in the prescribed Form of the Names and Addresses of the Members of the Committee of Management of the——Dispensary District, in the above Union, for the present year, and of the Names and Addresses of every Relieving Officer and Warden acting for any part of the District.

Article 3 of the Regulations requires that the Medical Officer of the District should lay such List before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof.

Dated —— day of ——— 1855.

—— Clerk of —— Union.

To Dr. ——

Medical Officer of —— Dispensary District.

EXTRACT from General Order of 16th December, 1853, containing the General Regulations for Dispensary Districts, (annexed to foregoing Enclosure.)

"ARTICLE 3.—Immediately upon the annual completion of any new Committees as aforesaid, the Clerk of the Union shall furnish each Medical Officer of the respective Districts with a List, according to the annexed Form, No. 5, of the Names and Addresses of the Members of the Committee of the District of which he is a Medical Officer: and also of the Names and Residences of every Relieving Officer and Warden acting as such for any Electoral Division included in such District: and the Medical Officer shall lay such List before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof. And the Clerk shall in like manner notify, from time to time, any changes, from death or otherwise, of Members of the Committee of Management, Relieving Officers, or Wardens in any Districts, to the respective Medical Officers thereof, who shall lay such notification before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof."

No. 6.—NOTIFICATION of DISPENSARY ARRANGEMENTS.—VACCINATION and INOCULATION:—Circular to Dispensary Committees; with Enclosure.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
April 12, 1855.

SIR,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to call the attention of the Dispensary Committees recently constituted, to the following Regulations in the General Order for the government of Dispensary Districts, dated 16th December, 1853:—

"ARTICLE 16.—After the completion of the Committee in each year, they shall cause a Notice to be prepared, specifying the persons and their residences to whom application may be made for Tickets for Medical Relief, the situation of the Dispensary or Dispensary Stations in the District, the days and hours of attendance at each, the name and residence of the Medical Officer, and such other particulars of Dispensary arrangements as may be necessary to afford due facility for obtaining Medical Relief and Vaccination where requisite. Such Notice may be in the Form N,* annexed to this Order, or in such other Form as may be directed or approved by the Commissioners; and a printed copy thereof shall be posted at each Dispensary in the District, and at such other places in the District as the Committee may deem necessary for the due notification of the Dispensary arrangements. The Committee shall also cause a Notification, in the Form O† to be kept conspicuously painted or affixed on the exterior of each Dispensary in the District."

2. The Commissioners continue to receive communications from which it appears that in some districts there has been a diminution

* Page 31. † Page 32.

in the amount of Vaccination, or that there has been but little Vaccination, and in some Dispensary Districts none, owing in great measure to indifference on the part of the peasantry, or to a prejudice still existing in favour of the injurious and illegal practice of Inoculation for Small Pox, which the Commissioners regret to find resorted to in some localities.

3. The Regulation and Notices above referred to have been framed with a view to remove any impediment to persons obtaining the benefit of Vaccination, or any difficulty in obtaining Medical Relief in fit cases, through misapprehension, or through ignorance as to the parties to whom they should apply, owing to alterations which occur from time to time in the constitution of the Committees and other Dispensary arrangements. And the Commissioners recommend that if the placard Notices (Form N*) for the present year have not been already posted, steps should be taken for having them posted as soon as practicable. A Copy of the Commissioners' Circular of 11th July, 1853,† relating to this subject, to which the attention of the Committee is requested, is enclosed herewith, together with the Form of Notice referred to: and if they have not already taken steps for this purpose, the Committee should proceed, in accordance with paragraph 5 of that Circular, to obtain the requisite copies of the notice for their District, by sending the necessary particulars to the Board of Guardians, with a view to their having the Notices printed for public notification in manner provided.

4. In some instances also it appears that Notice Boards (Form O‡) have not yet been affixed to the exterior of the Dispensary, or that the Inscriptions thereon do not contain all the requisite information, some of the particulars (such as the Notice "Vaccination gratis," or the times at which the Dispensary is open, or the name and residence of the Medical Officer,) being omitted. In any such cases, the Committee should take steps for remedying the defect, by having the notification affixed to the exterior of each Dispensary in a permanent form, by means of a board or otherwise, and with all the necessary particulars (as in Form O‡) inscribed thereon. A Copy of the placard Notice (Form N*) should also be kept constantly posted up at each Dispensary, for general information.

5. With regard to the practice of Inoculation above adverted to, and the provisions on the subject set forth in the public Notice, the Commissioners request the Committee to consider, wherever the practice is found to prevail, and where evidence of the facts can be obtained, whether steps cannot be taken by communicating with the Police Authorities or otherwise, to detect and punish the offenders, so as to deter persons from a violation of the law which prohibits any practices by which the disease of Small Pox may be produced, that offence being punishable under 3 & 4 Vic., c. 29, § 8, by imprisonment for one Month. From reports received by the Commissioners it appears that in various instances, owing to the exertions of the local authorities, itinerant Inoculators have been successfully proceeded against under the provisions referred

* Page 31. † Page 27. ‡ Page 32.

to, some of these parties having been convicted and committed to gaol for various terms of imprisonment, which has had the good effect, in some instances, not only of checking their illegal proceedings, but of inducing the poor residents of the district to bring their children to the Dispensary, where a large number have afterwards been Vaccinated. The Commissioners trust that all practicable means will be adopted by the local authorities for attaining the same desirable end, wherever possible; and they do not doubt that the Medical Officer will afford to the Committee any aid in his power in furtherance of this object in the event of any cases of Inoculation with Small Pox Virus coming under his notice. The enclosed Circular while referring to the value and importance of Vaccination as a protection against the suffering and mortality arising from Small Pox, also observes that "the general practice of "Vaccination will no doubt tend to diminish the labour which "would otherwise fall upon the Medical Officer in case Small Pox, "from its highly contagious character, should become prevalent "amongst the poor in his District; and at the same time, by tend-"ing to prevent the prevalence of this disease, will no doubt tend "also to the saving of the rates by preventing an increase of sickness "and consequent destitution from this cause, whereby the demands "for relief at the cost of the rate-payers would be increased."

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Honorary Secretary
of each Dispensary Committee.

Enclosure in foregoing Circular 12th April, 1855.—Vaccination and Inoculation:—Notification of Dispensary Arrangements.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
11th July, 1853.

Sir,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland deem it advisable, at the present time, to call the attention of the Committees of Management and Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, to the provision made under the Medical Charities Act for the performance of Vaccination.

2. From returns which the Commissioners have had before them, and from the Reports of their Medical Inspectors, they have observed that in many Districts this part of the duty of the Medical Officer appears to have been performed with much zeal and success, a large number of cases in which the operation has been duly and successfully performed being reported. But in other Districts, on the other hand, it appears that the number of cases of Vaccination performed by the Medical Officer has been very small, that few applications for Vaccination have been made to him, and that in some Districts no applications at all have been made to the Medical Officer for Vaccination during considerable periods; and the practice appears, in fact, in such cases to have fallen into disuse, as a part of the Dispensary

duty. At the same time it appears from reports recently received, that Small Pox has been prevalent in several Districts, and that the practice of Inoculation with Small Pox Virus has extensively prevailed, and is still prevalent in some Districts.

3. With regard to the injurious practice of Inoculation with Small Pox Virus, the Commissioners desire to call attention to the provisions of the 8th section of the Act of Parliament passed in 1840, for the extension of Vaccination (3 and 4 Vic., cap. 29), by which Inoculation with Small Pox Virus is made an offence punishable as therein provided. The section, which still continues in force, enacts, "that any person who shall, from and after the passing of this Act, "produce or attempt to produce in any person, by Inoculation with "variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any "matter, article, or thing, impregnated with variolous matter, or wil-"fully by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of Small "Pox in any person in England, Wales, or Ireland, shall be liable "to be proceeded against and convicted summarily before any two "or more Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions assembled; and "for every such offence shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the "common gaol or house of correction, for any term not exceeding "one month."

4. The 13th section of the Medical Charities Act (14 and 15 Vic., cap. 68), provides that "the Medical Officer of every Dispensary "District constituted under this Act, shall and is hereby required "to vaccinate all persons who may come to him for that purpose :" and the Commissioners, in their circular of the 7th July last, recommended, with a view as far as possible to prevent any impediment to persons obtaining the benefit of Vaccination, as well as Medical Relief where requisite, through ignorance as to the proper parties to whom they shall apply, or the places at which they should apply, under the new arrangements, that printed notices or placards should be procured and posted in conspicuous places throughout the Dispensary District, as well as at each Dispensary itself; such notices stating the locality of the Dispensary or Dispensary Stations in the District, the days and hours of attendance at each, the name and residence of the Medical Officer, and other particulars, and also announcing that a ticket is not required for Vaccination, as in the case of an application for ordinary Medical Relief.

5. As changes occur from time to time in the parties authorized to issue tickets for Medical Relief, and otherwise in the Dispensary arrangements, it is desirable that such notices should be renewed from time to time, and posted at each Dispensary, after the completion of the Committee of Management, and appointment of Wardens, in each year; but it appears that at the time of the Inspector's attendance in some Districts, such notices or placards had not been circulated or posted, in accordance with the circular of 7th July last, probably owing, in some cases, to the Committee of Management not having been duly completed at the time. As the constitution of the Committees for the present year is now generally complete, the Commissioners recommend that, if such notices, announcing the existing Dispensary arrangements, are not posted in the District, steps should now be taken for obtaining and circulating them in manner suggested,

by having them posted in conspicuous places throughout the District, as well as at the Dispensary itself. With this view, a copy of the form of notice, filled up with the necessary particulars, should be transmitted to the Board of Guardians, with a requisition for the number of copies required; and it may be advisable, under the circumstances above stated, to add to the form of placard suggested, a notification of the provisions of the Vaccination Extension Act, above referred to, by printing section 8, as above quoted from that Act, on the placard itself. A copy of the form of notice amended accordingly, is annexed hereto;* and the Commissioners recommend that steps should be taken for procuring and circulating copies without delay, if similar notices in this form, or the form heretofore in use, are not already issued. It would also be desirable that, in all cases, a notice should be painted, or affixed by a board, on the exterior of the Dispensary, in a form similar to that hereto annexed.†

6. The Commissioners desire further to point out, that there is no restriction or limitation as to the classes or description of persons who may avail themselves of the above provision for obtaining the benefit of Vaccination. The Act passed in 1840, "to extend the practice of Vaccination," provided for the Vaccination of all persons who might come for that purpose. The Medical Charities Act, which has put an end to the separate contracts for Vaccination which previously existed, and requires that Vaccination should be performed as part of the ordinary duty of the Medical Officers of Dispensaries, provides in like manner that they shall vaccinate "all persons who may come" to them for that purpose.

7. In some Districts it appears to have been a practice to require that a sum of money (as a shilling, or other amount,) should be deposited with the Medical Officer, by every person bringing a child to be vaccinated, such deposit to be returned after the child shall have been presented again for inspection on a subsequent day. In reference to this practice, the Commissioners desire to observe that there is no provision in the Medical Charities Act authorizing such a course; and the Medical Officer would not be justified in refusing to vaccinate without receiving a pecuniary deposit, which could not be made compulsory.

8. The object of the practice here alluded to appears to have been to induce the parties bringing children for Vaccination, to present them again, on a subsequent day, for inspection, in order that it may be ascertained that the operation has had a successful result. But it appears from reports which the Commissioners have received, that this object has not been uniformly attained by the practice of requiring a pecuniary deposit, as, in many instances, persons of sufficient means to be able to leave a pecuniary deposit, have not again presented themselves after the first application, and have not applied for the return of the deposit. On the other hand, it is to be apprehended that, if it were generally understood that a pecuniary deposit, however small, were required, it would operate amongst the poorer classes as a check to their availing themselves of the benefit of Vacci-

* See Form N, now prescribed by General Rules of 16th December, 1853, Article 16.

† Form O, prescribed by General Rules of 16th December, 1853, Article 16.

nation, which it has been the object of the legislature to promote and extend as much as possible; and it may be observed, that the inconvenience to the poor of requiring such a deposit is in direct proportion to their want of means, its tendency being to check the applications to the Dispensary for Vaccination from those who are unable to procure it out of their own resources, and who are, therefore, the fittest objects for obtaining the advantage of gratuitous Vaccination at the Dispensary.

9. The Commissioners trust that the Medical Officer will impress on all persons applying to him for Vaccination, the importance and advantage of bringing the children again for subsequent inspection, and will endeavour, by every proper means, to induce them to do so; but, at the same time, they do not consider it advisable that for this purpose any course should be adopted, such as that of requiring a pecuniary deposit, which may have the effect of altogether preventing a person from applying, and which is not sanctioned by the Act of Parliament. Vaccination, where properly performed, is, in a large proportion of cases, successful on the primary operation; and it is better that this should be performed, than that any obstacle to it should arise from the attempt to enforce the return of the applicant by requiring a pecuniary deposit.

10. The Medical Officer should, wherever practicable, induce the parties applying, to present the child again, on a subsequent day, for inspection, not only with a view to its being ascertained that the Vaccination has been successful, but also for the purpose of keeping up a supply of Vaccine Lymph. The Medical Officer should take care to keep up sufficient supplies of Vaccine Lymph at the Dispensary; and when the supply taken from persons presented there fails, or where the Medical Officer cannot otherwise obtain it, application should be made to the Board of Guardians, in the usual manner, for a fresh supply. The Commissioners have addressed the Board of Guardians, in reference to the supply of Vaccine Lymph; and, in cases where they subscribe for the Dispensary to the Cow-Pock Institution in Dublin, the Medical Officer of the Dispensary District should be apprized of the fact, if not already so informed, in order that he may be enabled to apply direct to the institution for the Lymph required from time to time.

11. The Commissioners trust that the Committees of Management and Medical Officers of Dispensaries, will use every means in their power to promote and extend the practice of Vaccination throughout their respective Districts, and to discourage and suppress that of Inoculation, wherever the latter is found to prevail. It is unnecessary to dwell on the value and importance of Vaccination, as a protection against the suffering and mortality arising from Small Pox; but they desire to observe that the general practice of Vaccination will, no doubt, tend to diminish the labour which would otherwise fall upon the Medical Officer, in case Small Pox, from its highly contagious character, should become prevalent amongst the poor in his District; and, at the same time, by tending to prevent the prevalence of this disease, will, no doubt, tend also to the saving of the rates, by preventing an increase of sickness, and consequent destitution from this cause, whereby the demands for relief, at the cost of the rate-payers, would be increased.

12. The Commissioners request that this circular may be communicated to the Medical Officer, as well as laid before the Committee of Management.

By order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Management of each Dispensary District.

Form of Notification prescribed by General Regulations of 16th December, 1853, Article 16.

Form N.—Notice for posting up at each Dispensary and other places in Dispensary Districts.

NOTICE.

—— Union.

—— Dispensary District, consisting of the Electoral Divisions of—— in the above Union. [*It is desirable that such description, by Parishes or otherwise, should be given of the District as will enable the poor to understand what localities are included in it.*]

Dispensary situate at —— (*a sufficient description of the locality to be given*).

Times of attendance of the Medical Officer at the Dispensary, every —— day and ——day, from —— o'clock to —— o'clock. Tickets for Medical Relief on attendance of the party *at the Dispensary* must be presented at the Dispensary within the hours and on the days here named.

Medical Officer, Dr. ——, of ——, (*his place of residence to be stated*).

Visiting Tickets, for the attendance of the Medical Officer *at the patient's home*, may be presented to the Medical Officer either at the Dispensary or at his residence; but, if presented at his residence, they should be presented before —— o'clock in the Morning, in order to ensure his attendance on the same day where required.

The Committee of Management of the Dispensary District meet at the Dispensary, situate at ——, on every ——, at —— o'clock in the ——noon (*state ordinary day and hour of meeting*).

The following are the persons authorized to issue Tickets for Medical Relief in the above District:

Committee of Management:
(*state names and places of residence*).

Wardens:
(*state names and places of residence*).

Relieving Officers:
(*state names and places of residence*).

Without a Ticket being presented from one of the above persons, the Medical Officer is not bound to attend or afford Medical Relief to any poor person. But Vaccination is performed without a Ticket being required.

Children vaccinated gratuitously during the hours of attendance of the Medical Officer at the Dispensary, as above mentioned; and they should be afterwards brought again for examination of the arm, on such days as the Medical Officer may direct in each case.

All persons are hereby cautioned against the dangerous practice of Inoculation; and poor persons are advised to present their Children (if they have not been already successfully Vaccinated) at the Dispensary, for Vaccination, as

the best preservative against Small Pox. Vaccination is performed at the Dispensary, as above stated, on application, without any Ticket or payment being required. By an Act of Parliament, passed on the 23rd of July, 1840, (3 & 4 Vic., cap. 29,) entitled "An Act to extend the practice of Vaccination," the practice of Inoculation with Small Pox Virus is made punishable by imprisonment. The following are the words of the 8th Section of the Act:—

Extract from 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 29.

"§ 8. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall, from and after the passing of this Act, produce or attempt to produce in any person by Inoculation with Variolous Matter, or by wilful exposure to Variolous Matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with Variolous Matter, or wilfully by any other means whatsoever produce the Disease of Small Pox in any person in England, Wales, or Ireland, shall be liable to be proceeded against and convicted summarily before any two or more Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions assembled: and for every such offence shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the common Gaol or House of Correction, for any term not exceeding one month."

By order of the Committee of Management,

—— Honorary Secretary.

—— of ——, 185-.

Form O.—Form for a Board or Inscription to be conspicuously placed on the exterior of each Dispensary.

DISPENSARY.

Open on* ——days and ——days, from —— to —— o'clock.

Vaccination gratis. Medical Officer, Dr. *or* Surgeon (*his name*), of (*his residence*).

* *Name the several days of the Week determined upon by the Committee for the purpose.*

No. 7.—Notification of Dispensary Arrangements :— Vaccination and Inoculation.—Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
13th April, 1855.

Sir,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a Copy of a Circular, dated the 12th instant,† which has been addressed to the several Dispensary Committees, relating to vaccination and the Notification of the Dispensary Arrangements, together with a Copy of the Enclosure therein : and the Commissioners request that the Guardians will be good enough to cause the proper Notifications, (Forms N & O), to be supplied for the several Dispensary Districts and Dispensaries in the Union, not already duly supplied with them.

2. The Commissioners request the special attention of the Guardians to paragraphs 2 and 5 of the enclosed Circular of the 12th instant, relating to the injurious and illegal practice of Inoculation with Small Pox Virus, and suggesting steps that may be taken with a view to the detection and punishment of parties committing the

† No. 6, p. 25.

offence referred to, where evidence of the fact can be procured. It is of importance, for the protection of the community against the spread of a malignant and highly contagious disease that all possible steps should be taken to prevent the practice of Inoculation or the use of means calculated to produce Small Pox, and to promote the practice of Vaccination as a means of protection against that disease : and the Commissioners trust that the Guardians, as well as other local authorities, will use all the means within their power, to this end, in their respective localities.

3. With regard to the supply of Vaccine Lymph for the Dispensaries, the Commissioners desire to call the Guardians' attention to the Circular of 12th July, 1853, a copy of which is annexed,* and request that they will make provision for insuring effective Vaccine Lymph for use at the Dispensaries, from time to time, if not already done.

4. Where the Guardians subscribe to the Cow-Pock Institution in Dublin, for the supply of the respective Dispensary Districts in the Union with Vaccine Matter, you should apprize the Medical Officers of the several Districts for which such subscription is made, if they are not already informed of the fact, in order that they may be enabled to apply direct to the Institution for the Lymph required from time to time.

5. The Commissioners regret to find that in some Districts, the number of cases of Vaccination performed at the Dispensaries is very small, and that in others it is scarcely performed at all, owing for the most part to the indifference of the poorer classes, who neglect to bring their children to the Dispensaries for Vaccination, or to the prejudice still prevalent in some localities in favour of the injurious practice of Inoculation for Small Pox. In some Districts, where Vaccination has not been sufficiently attended to, and Small Pox has in consequence prevailed, a Notice has been issued by the Board of Guardians, specially inviting the co-operation of the better informed classes in their respective Districts in promoting the extension of Vaccination by pointing out its advantage and importance as a safeguard against Small Pox, and by impressing on the poorer classes the danger of the illegal practice of Inoculation, as tending to produce the disease, and as also exposing the parties practising or promoting Inoculation to the Penalty provided by Law. The Commissioners recommend the Guardians of any Union in which Vaccination appears to be neglected, or in which Small Pox or Inoculation may prevail, to consider the propriety of issuing such a Notice, either appended to the Notice, Form N, or as a separate placard, as has been done in some cases, in terms similar to that of the Cautionary Notice annexed hereto.†

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Board of
Guardians of each Union.

* Page 34. † Page 35.

Circular of 12th July, 1853, referred to in paragraph 3 of Circular of 13th April, 1855.

Poor Law Commission Office. Dublin,
12th July, 1853.

Sir,

1. I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Board of Guardians, a copy of a Circular which the Commissioners have addressed to the Committees of Management of Dispensary Districts, relating to the duties of Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act, in regard to Vaccination, and to the propriety of issuing Notices as thereto annexed, if such Notices are not already in use:* and the Commissioners request that the Guardians will be good enough to cause such Notices to be supplied on the Committee of any District in the Union furnishing the necessary particulars for the same.

2. With a view to the successful performance of Vaccination, it is of importance that proper Vaccine Lymph should be obtained and kept for use at the Dispensaries; and with reference to the means of insuring proper supplies of good Lymph, the Commissioners desire to call the attention of the Guardians to their Circular of the 8th July last, in which the Commissioners stated as follows:—

"Inquiries as to the mode of procuring Vaccine Lymph, for the use of the Medical Officers of Dispensaries in the Vaccination of persons coming to them for the purpose, in pursuance of sec. 13 of the Act, having been received by the Commissioners, they recommend that the Board of Guardians should procure the supplies that may be required for this purpose, from time to time, from the Cow-Pock Institution in Dublin, as already suggested by the Commissioners in their Circulars of 7th March and 19th April, 1848, in reference to the supply of Vaccine Lymph for the Vaccination of inmates of the Workhouse. The Commissioners understand that in some cases, the orders of the Board of Guardians upon the requisition of the Medical Officers and Committees of the Dispensaries for the supply of Lymph, having been forwarded to Druggists or Contractors for the supply of medicines, they have procured the Lymph from the Cow-Pock Institution, whose charge for Lymph so procured is 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet. It would probably be found more economical and convenient for the Guardians to procure the Lymph direct from the Cow Pock-Institution, the Directors of which have made arrangements for supplying it to the Dispensaries in Ireland on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* annually for each Dispensary. As this subscription will insure a regular and sufficient supply of effective Lymph, for each Dispensary District for which the subscription is paid, the Commissioners recommend the Guardians to consider the propriety of procuring the requisite supplies in this manner, if they do not already subscribe to the Institution for this purpose, as has been already done by the Boards of Guardians of various Unions."

3. The Commissioners trust that the Guardians, as well as the Dispensary Committees and Medical Officers, will use every means in their power to promote and extend the practice of Vaccination, and to repress that of Inoculation with Small Pox Virus in any Districts wherein the latter is found to prevail.

By Order of the Commissioners,
W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Board of
Guardians of each Union.

* Circular of 11th July, 1853, with Notifications attached as since prescribed by General Order of 16th December, 1853.

FORM of NOTICE referred to in paragraph 5 of Circular of 13th April, 1855.

SMALL POX.—CAUTION.

The attention of parents and other persons having children under their care, is requested to the importance of having them Vaccinated as a safeguard against Small Pox; and they are warned of the dangerous consequences of Inoculation as tending to produce and spread the disease by infection, and as also exposing the parties practising Inoculation to the penalty provided by Law. In order that the latter practice may be discouraged, and Vaccination be extended as much as possible amongst all classes, the co-operation of the Guardians and Members of the Dispensary Committees in their respective Districts is invited; as also of the Clergy of the several denominations, in regard to their respective Congregations; and of employers, in regard to the families of those employed under them; with the view of ascertaining whether their children have been Vaccinated, and urging the importance of Vaccination wherever it has been neglected, so as to induce them to take their children for the purpose to the nearest Dispensary Station, where the Medical Officer will Vaccinate gratis, and without an Order or Ticket, any Children of the District who may be presented on a Dispensary day, during the regular hours.

No. 8.—NOTIFICATION of DISPENSARY ARRANGEMENTS.—VACCINATION and INOCULATION:—Circular to Dispensary Committees.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19th September, 1855.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland find by returns from Dispensary Medical Officers, and by other communications which they have lately received, that there are many Districts in which the practice of Vaccination still appears to be much neglected; and the Commissioners deem it their duty therefore to bring the subject again specially under the notice of the Committees of Management, and earnestly to request their attention to the performance of Vaccination by the Dispensary Medical Officers in their respective Districts.

The Commissioners think it very desirable that the Vaccination Register should be regularly and systematically examined; and that the numbers vaccinated should be from time to time compared with the estimated number of Births in the District.

The Commissioners take this opportunity of again calling the attention of the Dispensary Committees to the various measures which have been recommended by them for removing misapprehensions and obviating any difficulties which may exist, and which might prevent persons obtaining the benefit of Vaccination. The Commissioners would particularly refer to the importance of having the Form "N"* posted throughout the District, and renewed from time to time where necessary; and also to the expediency of communicating with the Police authorities, with the view of having all practicable steps taken for the detection and punishment of persons guilty of the practice of Inoculation.

* Page 31.

The Commissioners think that it should be made known as generally as possible, that there is no restriction as to the classes or description of persons who may avail themselves of the benefit of gratuitous Vaccination at the Dispensaries, and they think it very important, also, that the practice, which formerly prevailed in some Districts of requiring a deposit of money at the time of the performance of Vaccination, as a security that the child vaccinated should be brought back on a subsequent day for inspection, should be strictly forbidden, if in any case the practice has been continued since the Commissioners' Circular of the 11th July, 1853,* on this subject was issued. The requiring of such a deposit is, in fact, contrary to the spirit of the 13th sec. of the Medical Charities Act, by which the Dispensary Medical Officers are *required* to Vaccinate *all* persons who may come to them for that purpose.

The Commissioners will forward a copy of this communication to the Medical Officers for their information, referring them at the same time to the several circulars on this subject, which are printed in the Commissioners' Third Medical Charities Report; and the Commissioners desire to urge upon the Committee the duty of constant attention to the enforcement of the measures referred to.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Honorary Secretary of each
Dispensary Committee.

No. 9.—Notification of Dispensary Arrangements.—Vaccination and Inoculation:—Circular to Dispensary Medical Officers.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19th September, 1855.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, transmit herewith for your information and guidance, a copy of a Circular Letter† which they have this day addressed to the several Dispensary Committees, on the subject of the performance of Vaccination; and the Commissioners desire at the same time to draw your attention to the several documents relating to this subject, which are printed in the Commissioners' Third Medical Charities Report, pages 9 to 16, especially to the Circular Letters of the 2nd June, 1854, and the 11th July, 1853,‡

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Medical Officer of each
Dispensary District.

* Page 27. † No. 8, p. 35. ‡ See Third Annual Report, pp. 9 & 11.

No. 10.—Periodical Returns from Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts:—Circular to Medical Officers.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.
31st May, 1855.

Sir,

1. Referring to that part of the Dispensary Regulations of 16th December, 1853, Article 21, which directs, as part of the Medical Officer's duty, that

> "viii. He shall submit to the Committee at each Ordinary Meeting, a "Return, in the annexed Form L, of the number of Patients "attended by him since the Ordinary Meeting immediately "preceding; and shall forward a Return of the same to the office "of the Commissioners, for each Calendar Month, or for and at "such other periods as may be from time to time directed by "the Commissioners,"—

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to state that they will not require this Return to be made to them at monthly intervals as heretofore; but that instead thereof, a Quarterly Return will be sufficient, so far as regards the return to be made to them.

2. The Commissioners accordingly request that you will in future make your Return to them, from time to time, for the three months ending respectively 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. The Monthly Returns should be continued as heretofore to the close of the present half-year ending 30th June: and after transmission of your Return for the *month* ended 30th June, 1855, your next Return should be made for the *quarter* ending 30th September next, and be continued quarterly at the periods above-named. The Quarterly Return to the Commissioners should be made in the Form transmitted to you herewith, of which further copies can be obtained when required on application to this office. If there is any supply on hand of the form of Monthly Return heretofore in use, it can be used for the Return to be made to the Committee.

3. As already stated in the Commissioners' Circular of 28th January, 1854,* "the transmission of your Return to the Commissioners is not to interfere with your Return to the Committee, in "pursuance of the regulation which requires that you should submit "to the Committee, at *each Ordinary Meeting*, a Return, in similar "form, of the number of cases attended by you *since the Ordinary "Meeting immediately preceding*. As the meetings of the Dispensary Committees are held on different days in different Districts, "it is not necessary that your Return to them should be identical "with that made to the Commissioners; and the former can therefore be made up to the day of meeting of the Committee, or you "can lay before them a copy of your Return to the Commissioners," for the period immediately preceding, as the Committee may desire. It is, however, desirable, wherever practicable, that your Quarterly Return to the Commissioners should be laid before the Committee, for their inspection and for any observations they may wish to make thereon, before transmission to the Commissioners; and you will accordingly lay the Return before the Committee at their first

* See Second Annual Report, page 71.

Ordinary Meeting after the close of the quarter: but in case the Committee fail to hold a meeting within a month after the termination of the quarter, you should transmit your Return to the Commissioners without further delay, although it may not have been laid before the Committee; and you will therefore forward the Return to this office immediately after the first fixed day of meeting of the Committee after each quarter, whether they shall have had a meeting on such day or not.

By Order of the Commissioners,
W. Stanley, Secretary.

To each Medical Officer of a
Dispensary District.

Enclosure in foregoing Circular :—Medical Officer's Return.
(Form L).

—— Union. —— Dispensary District.

Medical Officer's Return for the Quarter ended ——, 185–.

Number of New Cases Attended and Registered during the above period.			No. of Tickets cancelled by the Committee during the above period, under § 9 of 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68.	No. of Children Vaccinated during the above period.	No. of Cases of Dangerous Lunatics certified under § 15 of 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68.	No. of New Cases during the above period, attended in Bridewell or House of Correction under 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, § 15, (if any in District).	Observations :—(In case of any Disease being unusually prevalent, state hereunder the name of the Disease and the Number of Cases of it in the above period).
On Dispensary Tickets, (Form E 1).	On Visiting Tickets, (Form E 2).	Total.					
Col. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	

Number of Medical Officers for the District? .
Number of Dispensary Stations for the District?
Dispensary Days and Hours of attendance at each Dispensary Station in the District? . .
Days fixed for Ordinary Meetings of the Committee, ...

(Date :) —— day of —— 185.

(Signature :) ————————————
Medical Officer of ————————————
Dispensary District, in ——— Union.

Laid before the Committee of Management, this ———— day of ——— 185–.

(Signature :)

————————, Presiding Chairman.

Questions to be answered by the Medical Officer.	Answers.
1. Whether the Medicines procured are of good quality? and whether any defect in the quality of the Medicines or otherwise has been reported in the Medical Officer's Report Book, (Form I)?	
2. Whether a sufficient supply of Vaccine Lymph is kept up at the Dispensary? And whether it is procured from the Dublin Cow Pock Institution by subscription of the Guardians to that Institution, or how otherwise?	
3. Whether there has been any Increase or Diminution of Vaccination? If the amount of Vaccination performed be not in proportion to the population, probable cause thereof, or of any diminution?	
4. Whether the Dispensary arrangements and provisions as to Vaccination are duly notified by public Notices (Form N), posted in the District, in accordance with Article 16 of the Dispensary Rules, or in what manner?	
5. Whether a Notice Board or Inscription (Form O) is affixed on the exterior of each Dispensary, in accordance with Article 16 of the Dispensary Rules, and whether such Notice contains the particulars directed to be so affixed, and is kept in a legible state?	

(Date:) —— of ——, 185–.

(Signature:)

—————— Medical Officer.

Any further observations which the Committee or the Medical Officer may desire to make, can be added here.

No. 11.—Periodical Returns from Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts:—Circular to Dispensary Committees, enclosing Copy of foregoing Circular and Form.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
31st May, 1855.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to transmit herewith, for the information of the Dispensary Committee, a copy of a Circular* which the Commissioners have addressed to the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts relative to the periodical Return required from them under Article 21, No. viii., of the Regulations for Dispensary Districts, contained in the Commissioners' General Order of 16th December, 1853. A copy of the Form of Return now required by the Commissioners quarterly, instead of monthly as heretofore, as referred to in the Circular, is likewise enclosed herewith.† It will

* No. 10, p. 37. † Page 38.

be perceived that this Return is not intended to supersede or interfere with the Return to be made to the Committee as heretofore, under the same Regulations.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Management of each Dispensary District.

No. 12.—Form of Instructional Letter issued to Dispensary Medical Officers on their Appointment.

—— Union. —— Dispensary District.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

Sir, 185 .

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, having approved your appointment as Medical Officer of the above Dispensary District, at a Salary of £ per annum, forward to you herewith, a Copy of the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, and a Copy of a General Order under their Seal, dated the 16th December, 1853, containing General Rules and Regulations issued by the Commissioners in pursuance of Section 12 of that Act, for the government of Dispensary Districts, and for the guidance of Boards of Guardians, and the Committees of Management and Officers of Dispensary Districts, respectively: together with a Copy of a Circular of Instructions to Medical Officers issued by the Commissioners, dated the 22nd December, 1853,* and of the Circular of 11th July, 1853,† therein referred to.

2. Your duties as Medical Officer of the Dispensary District, consisting of the Electoral Divisions of in the Union, are set forth in these documents; and your attention is further requested to paragraphs 2 and 5 of the Circular to Dispensary Committees, dated 12th April, 1855,‡ of which a copy is likewise enclosed.

3. The 8th Section of the Act, and the Regulations above referred to, contain the necessary provision in reference to the supply of the requisite Medicines and Medical Appliances for the use of the Dispensary, and the Books and Forms to be kept or filled up by the Medical Officer; and it will be your duty to lay before the Committee of Management, from time to time, an Estimate of the Medicines, &c., required for the service of the Dispensary, as provided in Article 21, No. ix., of the General Rules.

4. In order that the Medical Officer may be kept informed at all times of the Names and Residences of the Persons authorized by Section 9 of the Act to issue Tickets for Medical Relief in the Dispensary District, the Regulations provide as follows :—

"Article 3.—Immediately upon the annual completion of any new Committees as aforesaid, the Clerk of the Union shall furnish each Medical Officer of the respective Districts with a List, according to the annexed Form No. 5, of the Names and Addresses of the Members of the Committee

* See Second Annual Report, p. 56. † See Second Annual Report, p. 28.
‡ No. 6, p. 25.

of the District of which he is a Medical Officer, and also of the Names and Residences of every Relieving Officer and Warden acting as such for any Electoral Division included in such District: and the Medical Officer shall lay such List before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof. And the Clerk shall in like manner notify, from time to time, any changes, from death or otherwise, of Members of the Committee of Management, Relieving Officers, or Wardens in any Districts, to the respective Medical Officers thereof, who shall lay such notification before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof."

The Form referred to in the foregoing Article is annexed to the present Letter. In case you have not received the List from the last Medical Officer, or from the Clerk of the Union, you should apply to the Clerk of the Union for it.

5. In reference to the Registers and other Books, directed to be kept by the Medical Officer, it is apparent that their value will mainly depend on their being carefully and regularly entered up; and at the same time the duty of the Medical Officer in this respect will be facilitated by the punctual and regular entry of the requisite particulars, as to the several cases attended by him, day by day. A Report Book is also directed to be provided, in which you should report to the Committee of Management any matters to which it may be requisite for you to call their attention, in connexion with the due execution of the provisions of the Act and the Regulations, in the District for which you are appointed, or with the performance of your duties therein.

6. Referring to that part of the Dispensary Regulations of 16th December, 1853, Article 21, which directs as part of the Medical Officer's duty, that

> "viii. He shall submit to the Committee at each Ordinary Meeting a "Return, in the annexed Form L, of the number of Patients attended "by him since the Ordinary Meeting immediately preceding; and "shall forward a Return of the same to the Office of the Commis- "sioners, for each Calendar Month, or for and at such other periods "as may be from time to time directed by the Commissioners,"—

the Commissioners desire to state that they will not require this Return to be made to them at monthly intervals; a Quarterly Return will be sufficient, so far as regards the Return to be made to them. The Commissioners accordingly request that you will make your Return to them, from time to time, for the three months ending respectively 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. The Quarterly Return to the Commissioners should be made in the Form transmitted to you herewith,* of which further copies can be obtained when required on application to this Office: and these Instructions relating to your periodical Return to the Commissioners are to be understood as superseding those contained in paragraph 16 of the Circular to Medical Officers dated 22nd December, 1853, above referred to.

7. The transmission of your Return to the Commissioners is not to interfere with your Return to the Committee, in pursuance of the Regulation which requires that you should submit to the Committee, at *each Ordinary Meeting*, a Return, in similar form, of the number of cases attended by you *since the Ordinary Meeting immediately preceding*. As the Meetings of the Dispensary Committees are held

* See Form, page 38.

on different days in different Districts, it is not necessary that your Return to them should be identical with that made to the Commissioners; and the former can therefore be made up to the day of Meeting of the Committee, or you can lay before them a copy of your Return to the Commissioners, for the period immediately preceding, as the Committee may desire. It is, however, desirable, wherever practicable, that your Quarterly Return to the Commissioners should be laid before the Committee, for their inspection and for any observations they may wish to make thereon, before transmission to the Commissioners; and you will accordingly lay the Return before the Committee at their first Ordinary Meeting after the close of the Quarter; but in case the Committee fail to hold a meeting within a month after the termination of the quarter, you should transmit your Return to the Commissioners without further delay, although it may not have been laid before the Committee; and you will therefore forward the Return to this Office immediately after the first fixed day of meeting of the Committee after each quarter, whether they shall have had a meeting on such day or not.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, Secretary.

To ——, Medical Officer of —— Dispensary District, in —— Union.

Form No. 5, referred to in foregoing Letter.

—— Union. —— Dispensary District.

List of Members of the Committee of Management of the —— Dispensary District, in —— Union, and of the Relieving Officers and Wardens acting for each Electoral Division included in such District.

Members of Committee of Management of the Dispensary.		Relieving Officers acting for any Electoral Division in the District.		Wardens acting for any Electoral Division in the District.	
Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.

Signature, ——, Clerk of —— Union.

Date, — of ——, 185 .

To Dr. *or* Surgeon ——, Medical Officer of —— Dispensary District.

II.—Reports and Communications from Inspectors and Medical Officers on the Subject of Cholera.

Trim Union.

No. 1.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

Parsonstown, December 13, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to inform you that, in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 41,409—'54, of the 5th instant, I made inquiry, on the 9th instant, into the particulars of certain cases of Cholera reported by Dr. Trotter, the Medical Officer of Summerhill Dispensary District, in the Trim Union, as having recently occurred in that District.

I was informed by Dr. Trotter that the first case of the disease which he had seen or heard of in the District occurred about the middle of November, in the person of a gentleman named Hanbury, aged seventy years, residing several miles from the village of Summerhill, who, having gone to bed in apparently good health, was attacked during the night with profuse Diarrhœa. Medical advice was not sought for until the next morning, when Dr. Trotter was sent for, and found the patient in an advanced stage of Cholera. Mr. Hanbury died on the same day, after a few hours' illness; and it was stated that he had not left home for a considerable period, nor, as far as could be ascertained, had he been in communication with any person from an infected locality.

Though Diarrhœa was rather prevalent in the District, no other case of Cholera occurred for about a fortnight, when the disease appeared in the family of a man named O'Hara, residing in the village of Summerhill, of whom the following members were successively attacked:—

Michael O'Hara, aged thirteen years, a strong, healthy boy, residing with his parents in Summerhill, but employed in the day time in a farm, minding pigs, was seized with vomiting on the 28th ultimo, followed during the night by profuse Diarrhœa. No application for medical relief was made until the morning of the 29th, when he was immediately visited by the Medical Officer, who found him in a state of collapse, and labouring under the usual symptoms of malignant Cholera. The treatment consisted in the external application of stimulants and counter-irritants, and the internal administration of calomel and opium in small doses, frequently repeated, together with a mixture composed of equal parts of Port wine and camphor mixture. I may here remark that this line of treatment, modified according to the age of each patient, was adopted in all the subsequent cases. These remedial measures had the effect of producing reaction in Michael O'Hara; but consecutive fever having set in, he died on the 6th instant. I was informed by this boy's father, and by his employer, the Rev. Mr. Craig, that he had not been out

of the village for a long time before his attack ; nor could his illness be traced to communication with any person from a locality where the disease was prevalent.

Christopher O'Hara, aged three years, a delicate child, subject to chronic irritability of the bowels, and brother of the last-mentioned patient, was attacked with vomiting and purging on the night of the 29th ultimo. On the morning of the 30th, when seen by the Medical Officer, the symptoms of Cholera were well marked, and he died on the same day, about ten o'clock, P.M.

John O'Hara, aged eleven years, was seized, early in the morning of the 1st instant, with vomiting and purging, followed by collapse. He was visited by the Medical Officer at ten o'clock, A.M., on the same day ; and the treatment above described having been adopted, slight reaction took place, followed by fever of very low type, of which he died on the 5th instant.

Thomas O'Hara, aged five years, was also seized with the disease on the 1st instant. As in the cases of his brothers, Michael and John, the symptoms at first yielded to treatment, but he died of consecutive fever on the 6th instant.

James O'Hara, aged seven years, was attacked on the 3rd instant, and died on the following day, after twenty-two hours' illness.

Anne O'Hara, aged thirty-seven years, mother of the last-mentioned, five patients, and who had anxiously tended them during their illness, was attacked with Cholera during the night of the 3rd instant. When visited by the Medical Officer at five o'clock, A.M., on the 4th, she was in a state of extreme collapse, and the worst symptoms of the disease were present. In her case, after an unsuccessful trial of the treatment above described, pills of acetate of lead with opium were administered, but without any beneficial result ; and she died on the 5th instant, about eleven o'clock, P.M. This patient was, at the time of her seizure, and up to the very hour of her death, suckling an infant about four months old.

Mary O'Hara, aged eight years, was attacked during the night of the 5th instant, about the time of her mother's death. She had been suffering from Diarrhœa for ten or twelve hours previously, without application having been made for medical relief. When visited by the Medical Officer on the morning of the 6th, she was in a hopeless state of collapse, and died at an early hour on the following morning.

Up to the date of my visit no other case had occurred in the District.

From the foregoing particulars it appears that eight cases have occurred in the District, all of which have terminated fatally ; and that of these eight, seven were members of one family who fell victims to the disease during a period of ten days, ended on the 7th instant. The only members of this family who have as yet escaped are the father, who is a person of intemperate habits, having been in a state of intoxication nearly the entire time that his wife and children were ill, and an infant, four months old, who was lifted from its mother's breast after she was dead.

The O'Haras as soon as the disease appeared among them were forsaken by their friends and neighbours, and the Medical Officer

and the Rev. Mr. Craig were almost the only persons who would enter the house. The latter informed me that he had been obliged with his own hands to coffin and nail down two of the children.

With reference to the extent to which sanitary measures have been adopted in the District, I ascertained that the Committee have from time to time taken steps for enforcing the removal of nuisances from the vicinity of the dwellings of the poor, but that nothing has been done by them towards cleaning the interior of the cabins, many of which are stated to be in a most unwholesome state of dirtiness.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, Medical Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

WESTPORT UNION.

No. 2.—LETTER from GERALD MOLLOY, Esq., Medical Officer of Louisburgh Dispensary District.

Louisburgh, January 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your communication of the 21st October, I beg to report to you that two cases of Cholera have occurred in this District within the last two or three days, and another case that I did not see until the man was better; but, from the symptoms described to me, I believe it to have been a mild case of Cholera. Those three persons were in Westport, at a fair held there, on Monday last; slept there that night, and returned home on Tuesday.

I enclose a short account of their cases.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GERALD MOLLOY.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

ENCLOSURE in No. 2.

Case 1; Thursday, January 4.—Patt Malley, aged about forty-five years, was at the fair of Westport on Monday last; came to his brother-in-law's house at Askilane on Tuesday evening, was taken suddenly unwell there with purging and vomiting about one o'clock, A.M., on Thursday; these continued, accompanied with great prostration up to eleven o'clock, when I first saw him. There was scarcely any pulse to be felt at the wrist; the extremities and skin generally were quite cold, features contracted, eyes sunken, tongue cold and clammy, and could only speak in whispers; had got a little brandy in the morning. I immediately ordered more covering on the bed, bottles of hot water to his feet and inside of his thighs, a large mustard poultice to his stomach, some brandy and hot water to be given every half hour, also a table-spoonful of a stimulating and aromatic mixture every hour.

Friday, January 5.—Got an account this morning to say that the purging had ceased, but that the vomiting still continued; sent him

a creosote draught, which they neglected to give him; has passed no urine for the last thirty-six hours; gave the same mixture as yesterday, with the addition of carbonate of ammonia. When I saw him to-day, about three o'clock, he appeared to be sinking fast.

Case 2; Friday, January 5.—Nancy Stanton, aged twenty-two years, residing at Accony, was at the fair of Westport on Monday; returned home on Tuesday; was taken unwell on yesterday morning with vomiting and purging. I got no account from her until to-day. I immediately went to see her; the vomiting and purging being severe, skin and extremities cold, pulse very small and feeble, I ordered a mustard poultice to the epigastrium, bottles of hot water to surface, a little brandy and water every half hour, a creosote draught immediately, and a stimulant mixture to be taken every hour.

Case 3.—Anthony Berry was at the fair of Westport on Monday; got unwell with vomiting, purging, and pain in his stomach, on Wednesday, about four o'clock, P.M. I did not hear of his being unwell until yesterday, and when I went to see him, I found him sitting up, and appearing to be almost as well as ever.

No. 3.—Letter from Gerald Molloy, Esq., Medical Officer of Louisburgh Dispensary District.

Louisburgh, January 10, 1855.

Gentlemen,

I have to report that Patt Malley, whose case I mentioned in my last report, died on Friday night. There have been five new cases of Cholera since then; two of those have been fatal; the remainder are still under treatment.

Three of those five cases were living in the house, and in attendance on Nancy Stanton, whose case was also mentioned in my last report.

There have been no new cases since Sunday.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Gerald Molloy.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

No. 4.—Report from Dr. Dillon, Medical Inspector.

Westport, January 20, 1855.

Gentlemen,

The accompanying return of the Medical Officer gives all the cases of Cholera that have occurred in the Louisburgh Dispensary District, Of the seven reported, but two have had any communication with the town of Westport. Patrick Malley, No. 1, is said to have passed a great part of the day of the first of January in an infected house in Westport. Nancy Stanton, No. 4, had attended the fair of Westport on the same day, returned home on the second instant, and was attacked with purging and vomiting on the fourth

instant; her mother, sister, and brother, living in the same house, were taken ill between the fifth and seventh instant,—the mother sinking in collapse in forty-eight hours. The three children recovered slowly, after having passed through consecutive fever.

Nos. 2 and 7 had no communication with Westport, or persons labouring under the Disease, resided at a considerable distance from each other, and from the other five cases.

District at present healthy. Cholera still lingers in the town and at the quay of Westport. Four cases reported in the course of this day, of whom two were found dead at the visit of the Medical Officer.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. Dillon, M.D., Medical Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Louisburgh Dispensary District,
January 19, 1855.

Name.	Symptoms.	No. of Hours Ill.	Result.
1. Patt Malley, .	Purging, vomiting, discolouration of skin, rice-water evacuations, choleraic voice, collapse, .	36	Death.
2. Bridget Fagan, .	Reported to have laboured under all the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera. Not visited by me; being in attendance on Catherine Toole, at the further end of the District, ...	48	Death.
3. Catherine Stanton,	Purging, vomiting, rice-water evacuations, collapse, . .	48	Death.
4. Nancy Stanton, .	Purging, vomiting, rice-water evacuations, slight consecutive fever, ...	36	Recovery.
5. Margaret Stanton,	Purging, vomiting, rice-water evacuations, slight consecutive fever.	24	Recovery.
6. Patt Stanton, .	Purging, vomiting, rice-water evacuations, slight consecutive fever, ...	24	Recovery.
7. Catherine Toole, .	Purging, vomiting, rice-water evacuations, slight consecutive fever, ...	36	Recovery.

Sanitary condition of the District at present good. No new case of Cholera since the seventh instant,

Gerald Molloy, Medical Officer,
Louisburgh Dispensary District.

Limerick Union.

No. 5.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, January 11, 1855.

Gentlemen,

Adverting to my Report of the 14th April, 1854, in reference to the condition of Cholera "on board ships, especially those to sail "with emigrants from the port of Limerick," I beg leave to forward herewith, a return of the casualties which befel the emigrants embarked on board the ship "Primrose"—one of the vessels, the condition and arrangement of which were embodied in my communication.

Previous to the departure of this vessel from the quays of Limerick, a tendency to the development of Cholera existed; and the cases numbered 1 and 2 died of the disease on shore; and No. 3 was transmitted to St. John's Hospital, being in the extreme stage of the affection. This occurred on the 10th of April, and on the 12th the vessel had already removed to Scattery Roads, in the River Shannon, where she was detained by the Emigration Office till a medical man could be procured to take charge of the passengers and crew during the voyage to Quebec.

Of the passengers, Nos. 5, 29, and 30, were admitted into the Medical Department of the Kilrush Union Workhouse—where No. 5 died, and the other two recovered; the remaining three, No. 4, 6, and 7, would appear to be those referred to in my Report as having died on board the ship—their remains having been left on the shore in a wooden box. Although I am unable to learn the number of bodies which were contained in the box or coffin—of the fact there is no doubt, "that the bodies of persons who died on board the "'Primrose' of Cholera, were left on the beach as stated, and that the "local authorities had them interred in the churchyard at Shana-"kiel, on the 14th April, 1854."

The vessel having sailed on the last named date, it would appear that during the voyage *twenty* emigrants died of Cholera, and *one* while she lay at quarantine at Quebec. Her burden was 533 tons; and the following constituted the number of emigrants and crew, viz.:—

Adult, Males, ...	93
„ Females, ...	95
Children, Males, ...	41
„ Females, . . .	30
Infants, ...	10
	269
Crew, ...	20
Total, . . .	289

The return was derived from the *Quebec Mercury*, dated 25th May—(at which date the "Primrose" arrived). And from reference to the Passengers' Roll, obligingly permitted by Captain Ellis, R.N., Emigration Office at Limerick, corrected by the medical gentleman

who had charge of the vessel on her voyage out, who informed me that a good deal of Diarrhœa had also prevailed; and that 143 persons in all were attacked subsequent to his going on board on the 14th April, of whom one child and one old man died in addition to those enumerated in Return B.

The fatality which attended this vessel from the date when Cholera became localized among the passengers at the Port of Limerick, where the disease prevailed as an epidemic at the time, affords a forcible example of the defective state of the Maritime Laws, which do not hitherto appear to have contemplated such stringent sanitary regulations as would insure the protection of emigrants, by authorizing the detention of this vessel—the removal of the passengers, cargo, and stores; and the adoption of cleansing, purification by limewashing, and other correctives, previous to the voyage being undertaken.

It is worthy of notice, as showing the tendency which disease often presents—of spreading among members of the same family—that among the deaths are to be found eight members of the "Egan" family, and four members of the "Kirbys."

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., Medical Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Ship "Primrose."

Cholera:—List of casualties on board the "Primrose"—"Ferguson," Master—from "Limerick" to "Quebec."

Name.	Age.	Event. Cured.	Event. Died.	Date of Event.	Observations.
1. William Griffin,	25	–	1	–	Both died at Limerick previous to vessel having sailed, and passage money returned.
2. Anthony Keary,	20	–	1	–	
3. John Slattery,	22	–	1	April, 10,	At St. John's Hospital, Limerick.
4. John Doogan,	12	–	1	,, 12,	At Scattery Roads.
5. Terence M'Mahon,	30	–	1	,, 13,	At Workhouse Hospital, Kilrush.
6. Maryanne Flanagan,	36	–	1	,, 13,	At Scattery Roads.
7. Mary Shea,	50	–	1	,, 13,	Do.
8. Michael Magavan,	18	–	1	,, 16,	
9. Michael Egan,	11	–	1	,, 16,	
10. Patrick Kissane,	50	–	1	,, 18,	
11. Michael Egan,	4	–	1	,, 18,	
12. Thomas Kirby,	50	–	1	,, 18,	
13. Margaret M'Donnell,	8	–	1	,, 19,	
14. James Kirby,	30	–	1	,, 20,	
15. Timothy Shea,	50	–	1	,, 20,	
16. Catherine Hogan,	30	–	1	,, 21,	Died at sea. The vessel sailed from Scattery Roads, 14th April, 1854.
17. Catherine Kirby,	50	–	1	,, 22,	
18. Thomas Kirby,	25	–	1	,, 22,	
19. Alexander Egan,	5	–	1	,, 23,	
20. John Egan,	3	–	1	,, 23,	
21. Catherine Egan,	50	–	1	,, 23,	
22. Bridget Egan,	30	–	1	,, 27,	
23. John Egan,	6	–	1	,, 27,	
24. Allan Meachy,	26	–	1	,, 29,	
25. Mary Behane,	33	–	1	May, 2,	
26. Mary Egan,	3 mo.	–	1	,, 2,	
27. Catherine Hardon,	5	–	1	,, 3,	
28. Matthew Lynch,	20	–	1	–	At quarantine, Quebec.
29. Anne Hickie,	25	1	–	,, 15,	Admitted to Workhouse Hospital, Kilrush Union, from on board the "Primrose," 13th April, 1854, as appears by register.
30. Catherine Shea,	20	1	–	,, 3,	
		2	28		

Mullingar Union.

No. 6.—Letter from Dr. Stokes, Medical Officer of Mullingar Dispensary District.

Mullingar, January 12.

Gentlemen,

I regret to have to report that Asiatic Cholera has made its appearance in this town. Within the last three days five fatal cases have occurred, and I have seen but two recoveries. The Dispensary Committee, who act here as a Board of Health, are to meet to-morrow, when I expect precautionary measures will be adopted.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Gabriel Stokes, M.D.

Medical Officer to the Mullingar Dispensary.

To the Poor-Law Commissioners.

No. 7.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

73, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin,
January 30, 1855.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acquaint you that, in pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter, No. 1,474—'55, of the 13th instant, I made inquiry on the 23rd instant, respecting several cases of Cholera reported by Dr. Stokes, the Medical Officer of the Mullingar Dispensary District in the above Union, as having recently occurred in that District; and also as to the sanitary condition of the district generally. I was informed by the Medical Officer, that the first five cases that are said to have occurred in the town of Mullingar, and which are referred to in his communication of the 12th instant, were not at any time under his care, but were patients of other medical practitioners residing in the town.

I accordingly applied to Dr. Kelly, of Mullingar, who, as I was told, had attended the first cases that had appeared in the neighbourhood, for any particulars of interest with which he could furnish me, relating to these cases. Dr. Kelly stated, that the first case he had seen was that of a little girl, about three or four years of age, the child of a soldier in the 62nd regiment, who was attacked with well-marked symptoms of Cholera, on the 11th instant, to the best of his recollection. She had been ill for two days previously with Diarrhœa and irritable stomach, without medical advice having been procured for her, and died on the 12th instant. This patient had accompanied her father from Dublin, where he had been quartered, and arrived in Mullingar on the 13th December. Dr. Kelly also mentioned that when attending this child, he had been informed that a young woman had died, a few days before, of purging and vomiting, in that immediate locality; but that he had been unable to obtain any particulars of her case, or to trace any communication between her and the first case he had seen. The remaining four cases alluded to in Dr. Stokes' letter of the 12th instant, and which had also been

visited by Dr. Kelly, occurred in various parts of the town ; of these one had recovered, and three had terminated fatally. Dr. Kelly, has subsequently seen another fatal case, in his private practice.

The first case attended by Dr. Stokes was that of Patrick Gaffney aged fifty years, a person of intemperate habits, living in Cabbage-street, Mullingar, who was seized at an early hour on the morning of the 13th instant, with purging, vomiting, and cramps. When seen by the Medical Officer, at eight o'clock, a.m., he was in a state of collapse, and the evacuations presented the characteristic appearance. In addition to external and internal stimulants, a mixture containing acetate of lead and tincture of opium was administered, but with scarcely any effect on the symptoms; and he died on the 15th instant. Since the above, the Medical Officer had, up to the period of my visit, attended ten cases of the disease in the town of Mullingar and its immediate vicinity, making in all eleven cases ; of which, one had recovered, seven had died, and three had been removed to the Workhouse Hospital. The treatment employed had been the same as that described in the case of Patrick Gaffney.

It appears, therefore, that including the cases attended by Dr. Kelly, there have occurred in this District, between the 11th and 23rd instant, seventeen cases ; of which twelve terminated in death, two in recovery, and three were under treatment at the time of inspection.

With reference to the present sanitary state of the District, it appears that Diarrhœa is rather prevalent among the poor ; but that a considerable number of these cases do not make timely application to the Medical Officer for relief. The Committee of the District, at their meeting on the 13th instant, appointed an Inspector of Nuisances, at £1 per week, who has undertaken to employ three men as assistants, for removing nuisances, serving notices, white-washing and cleansing houses, &c. Lime, buckets, and brushes have also been supplied.

At the date of my visit, the Guardians had not taken any steps for providing hospital accommodation for Cholera patients in the town of Mullingar ; but several cases had been sent by the Medical Officer, and by the Relieving Officer of the District, to the Workhouse Fever Hospital ; which, it appears, is a detached building, and contains sufficient separate accommodation.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, Medical Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 8.—Letter from J. G. Cahill, Esq., Medical Officer of Castletowngeoghegan Dispensary District.

Ballynacargy, January 23, 1855.

Gentlemen,

Agreeably to instruction in your circular, 3rd January, 1854, I have to report a case of Asiatic Cholera that occurred in the above District, the particulars of which are as follow :—

On Saturday, the 20th instant, I received a visiting ticket, and immediately attended on Eliza Handibode, age seven years, living

at Monaduff, in the Electoral Division of Streamstown. The symptoms were vomiting, purging, excessive thirst, complete prostration, loss of voice, general coldness of the body, and blueness of the skin. I administered stimulants of ammonia, with small doses of acetate of lead and opium, and, as soon as could be procured, gave small and repeated quantities of whiskey punch; but I regret to say, that notwithstanding this treatment the child died within three hours afterwards. I should have before observed that the state of collapse in which I saw her existed for three hours before my arrival, and that she laboured under Diarrhœa for two days previously.

If I had a doubt as to this having been a case of malignant Cholera, it was dispelled by the fact, that two other children, older than the above (her brother and sister), had both died in the same house on the night previously, having been similarly affected. They complained at nightfall, and died about four o'clock next morning. In the house adjoining I treated two cases of Choleraic Diarrhœa on same day, and both recovered.

No new cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa have since arisen in the District, and I have reason to hope, from the exertion of the Dispensary Committee in enforcing the application of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts that no fresh cases may occur.

After minute inquiry, I am unable to trace any connexion that those parties may have had, either by themselves or through strangers with localities where the disease now exists. They lived in a completely isolated position in the fields, a considerable distance from the public highway; and I can only attribute the disease attacking them to the facts, that those children having no mother, and seen only every night by their father, after his return from work, have long been in a state of chronic starvation; that Diarrhœa had existed in all of them many days, but not observed in the two first that died, as they spent every day away from their home, returning only at night; that the youngest, not being able to stray away with them, the looseness of her bowels was early noticed in her, but, unfortunately, no means were sought to have the disease arrested; and thus, that the Diarrhœa, under the prevailing epidemic influence, quickly merged into Cholera under circumstances so favourable to its development.

I beg further to report that I immediately convened an extraordinary meeting of the Committee of Management, and that they have made the necessary application to Board of Guardians for the notices, as directed in Circular referred to, for medicines specially recommended in cases of Cholera, and for lime for purposes of sanitary precautions.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Jas. G. Cahill,

Medical Officer, Castletowngeoghegan,
Dispensary District.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 9.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

73, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin,
January 31, 1855.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to inform you, that in compliance with your instructions of the 25th instant, No. 2,923—'55, I made inquiry on the 27th instant respecting the particulars of some cases of Cholera, reported by Dr. Cahill, the Medical Officer, as having occurred in the Castletowngeoghegan Dispensary District of Mullingar Union, and as to the general sanitary condition of the District.

The Medical Officer reports that the first case of the disease that came under his notice in the District was that of Eliza Handibode, aged seven years, living at Monaduff, in the Electoral Division of Streamstown. About noon, on Saturday, the 20th instant, she was attacked with symptoms of Cholera, having been suffering from Diarrhœa for two or three days previously. When visited by Dr. Cahill, at four o'clock, p.m., she was in a state of complete collapse, and labouring under the ordinary symptoms of malignant Cholera. Internal stimulants, with small and frequently repeated doses of acetate of lead and opium, were administered, but without any beneficial effect; and she died at seven o'clock in the evening, after an illness of about seven hours. It appears that at four o'clock, a.m., on the same day, a brother and sister of Eliza Handibode—the former aged nine, and the latter eleven years—had died in the same house, having been affected with similar symptoms. They had been taken ill on the evening before, but no application had been made to the Medical Officer on their behalf.

On the same day, the 20th instant, Dr. Cahill also visited and prescribed for two cases of Choleraic Diarrhœa in the cottage adjoining that of the Handibodes; and the remedies employed had the effect of arresting the symptoms, though one of the patients, a man named John Emmett, eventually died of debility on the 23rd instant.

The history given of Emmett's case is, that for some time past he had been affected with Diarrhœa, from which he was gradually recovering, when, about a week before his death, he went to a fair or market in the town of Mullingar, and remained there the greater part of the day. Cholera had at that time made its appearance in Mullingar, and several deaths had occurred in consequence. For a day or two after his return home Emmett was not worse than before, but on the 19th instant he was violently attacked with Choleraic Diarrhœa; and though the symptoms yielded to treatment, he died, as above stated, on the 23rd instant.

A few days afterwards the Medical Officer happened to be in the neighbourhood of the houses where these cases had occurred, and called to make inquiry as to the health of the remaining inmates, when he was informed that on the Sunday evening previously, the 21st instant, another sister of Eliza Handibode, about four years of age, had been taken ill with purging, vomiting, and cramps, and died at an early hour on the following morning, without any application having been made for the attendance of the Medical Officer.

Dr. Cahill also informed me that the father of the above-mentioned children was himself an applicant at the Dispensary, on the day of my visit, suffering from Diarrhœa, with which he had been on that morning attacked. Thus it appears that six cases of Choleraic disease have occurred in the District between the 19th and 23rd instant, and that of these five terminated fatally. The houses in which the disease appeared stand at a considerable distance from the public road, and are surrounded by fields; and John Emmett was the only one of the inhabitants who had been in a locality where Cholera prevails; but as the cottage in which he lived adjoins that in which the children died, there is every probability that there was free communication between the two families.

As regards the general sanitary state of the District, the Medical Officer states that Influenza and Bronchitis are very prevalent, but that affections of the bowels are of rare occurrence. He also informed me that the Committee of Management are actively exerting themselves in putting in force the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, and have applied to the Board of Guardians for a supply of lime to be used in whitewashing and cleansing the habitations of the poor.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

JOHN HILL, Medical Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON UNION.

No. 10.—LETTER from Dr. HUTCHINSON, Medical Officer of Jamestown Dispensary District.

Carrick-on-Shannon, January 26, 1855.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, as directed by the Commissioners, received this day, I have to state that I received a visiting ticket for John M'Dermott, of this town, aged sixty, on Sunday, the 14th instant, whose friends informed me he had been ailing for ten or twelve days, and the day before he sent for a dose of castor oil to a grocer's: that soon after taking it he began to purge most violently, and occasionally vomited. When I saw him he was evidently moribund. I got him a carminative draught without delay, which he could not swallow, and he died in about fifteen minutes afterwards. I looked on his case as one of sinking from Hypercatharsis, he being an old man and debilitated from former excesses. His friends being respectable they had a largely attended wake and funeral. The woman who washed him and laid him out, named Anne Butler, aged forty years, sent a visiting ticket on the 18th, at twelve o'clock, noon. I visited her immediately; she appeared to have every symptom of the collapsed stage of the Asiatic Cholera, except the rice appearance in the discharges. The house she lived in was crowded with lodgers of her own rank in life; I gave them every directions, to have hot bricks put into the bed with her (which was on a damp floor near the fire), and keep up the heat as much as possible; and brought her

husband with me to the Dispensary to carry the medicine to her. I desired him to make her take a wine-glassful of it immediately. I visited her in an hour and a-half afterwards, and found they had not given her the draught, but left her just as I had seen her. I gave it myself, and roused them to some exertion. Looking on her case as one of Cholera, I waited on Colonel Cox, Chief Magistrate of the town and D.V.C., and agent of the Proprietor, Mr. St. George, on the following morning (Anne Butler having died that night), to consult with him about taking all necessary precautions and the propriety of reporting the case to the Commissioners. We agreed in the danger there might be in alarming the people of the town and causing a panic, and so bring on the wretched state of the town which existed in 1833, when all the inhabitants fled, and none remained but the military in barracks, the curate's family, and my own. Another gentleman, an ex-officio Guardian, joined us ; and we all agreed that I was not to report unless another well-marked case occurred, and that has not happened up to the present time. There has not been a new case of any kind registered at this Dispensary since the 19th, and of eleven registered at Drumsna on the 20th (Saturday), there was not one of even an approach to premonitory symptoms. Colonel Cox gave an order for a coffin for Anne Butler, and directed the sergeant of police to have her interred as soon as possible, and sent another of the constabulary for the Relieving Officer, who, with the assistance of that force, have been engaged ever since in taking all precautions for preserving the health of the town, according to the printed directions contained in the last Report of the Commissioners on the Medical Charities. A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Dispensary has also been summoned for to-morrow, Saturday, the 27th instant, to consult on further sanitary measures.

I think it right to state further, for the information of the Commissioners, that I received a visiting ticket for Mary Powel, aged fourteen, on the 17th instant. She lived in a wretched hovel, called the standing barracks, which is crowded with poor lodgers. She had the common fever of the country ; and, at the request of the lodgers, I desired her brother to get an order to have her removed to the Hospital of the Workhouse, which was not done till the following day, and she died there on the day after admission ; and I heard, accidentally, that her case was pronounced Cholera by the Medical Officer of the Workhouse. If so, she had not a single symptom of the disease when I saw her ; and from long experience I am not likely to be mistaken. Up to this date (the 26th instant) there is no Cholera or any appearance of it in this District ; and on inquiry I find there are only seven cases of fever in the Workhouse, four men and three females.

From my experience of the habits and feelings of the country people (nearly thirty years), if the cases of Cholera become numerous, it will be scarcely possible to save one of them if a proper place is not at once provided to have them removed to, where they can have concentrated attendance, and so prevent the spread of disease, by contagion at least ; and in talking over that subject with Colonel Cox and Mr. William Peyton, Ex-officio Guardian, they were of

opinion no house could be had for that purpose. It, therefore, remains for the Commissioners and Board of Guardians to consider the propriety of appropriating a part of the Workhouse Hospital, or the whole of it, if necessary, for the reception of Cholera patients.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,

Medical Officer of Jamestown Dispensary District.

To the Secretary of the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

ATHLONE UNION.

No. 11.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

Tullamore, February 3, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to inform you that, in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 23rd ultimo, No. 2,614—'55, I visited Athlone on the 27th ult., and made inquiry into the circumstances of three cases of malignant Cholera reported by Dr. Hetherington, the Medical Officer, as having occurred in the Athlone Dispensary District of the above Union. I also made inquiry as to the sanitary state of the Athlone Dispensary District, and as to the extent to which the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts have been put into operation in the District.

Dr. Hetherington informed me that the first case, in which his attendance had been required, was that of Margaret Doolan, aged twenty-two years, living in Burchill's-row, Connaught side of Athlone, who was taken ill at seven o'clock, a.m., on Sunday, the 21st ult., with purging and vomiting. Dr. Hetherington was not sent for until two o'clock, p.m., when he immediately visited her, and found her in a hopeless state of collapse—livid and pulseless—and labouring under the usual symptoms of malignant Cholera. External and internal stimulants were freely employed; and a pill, containing two grains of calomel, one grain of powder of capsicum, and half a grain of opium, given every half hour. These remedies produced no effect, and she died at ten o'clock, p.m., on the same day.

It appears that on the day before, viz., Saturday, the 20th ultimo, a railway labourer had died in a house only a few yards distant from that in which Margaret Doolan lived, without having been visited by any Medical Practitioner; but Dr. Hetherington states that from the description of his symptoms, given by the woman in whose house he lodged, there can be no doubt that the disease of which he died was Cholera. This man had been residing for several weeks in the town of Mullingar, and came from that place to Athlone on Tuesday, the 16th ult. (at which time Cholera existed in Mullingar), suffering from Diarrhœa, which continued, unchecked by treatment, until Friday, the 19th ult., when he was seized with vomiting and cramps, and died at an early hour on the next morning. It has been ascertained that during his illness Margaret Doolan, the first-mentioned patient, had frequently visited the house in which he lodged.

Since the above the following five cases have occurred in Athlone, and all in the same immediate neighbourhood :—

Martin Fallon, a boy living in Pipe-lane, was attacked with symptoms of Cholera at a late hour on the night of Sunday, the 21st ult., and died at five o'clock the next morning, without any notice of his illness having been given to the Medical Officer.

John Murtagh, aged forty years, living in Connaught-street, near Pipe Lane, was attacked with the disease at eleven o'clock, p.m., on the 22nd ult. He was immediately placed under treatment similar to that adopted in the case of Margaret Doolan, but died at seven o'clock on the next morning.

Winifred Doonegan, aged twenty-five years, living in Pipe-lane, was taken ill early on the morning of the 23rd ult. She was seen soon afterwards by the Medical Officer, and the same treatment was adopted as in the former cases. Reaction took place in a few hours, followed by fever of low type, for which she was under treatment at the date of my visit.

Mrs. C——,aged 30 years, wife of a tradesman living in Connaught-street, and in the third month of pregnancy, was suddenly attacked with profuse Diarrhœa on the morning of the 23rd ultimo, having been much alarmed on hearing, the evening before, that Cholera had broken out in Athlone. She was visited by Dr. Hetherington, as a private patient, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at which time the Diarrhœa had ceased, but the vomiting and cramps were violent, and the state of debility extreme. These symptoms resisted all treatment, and she died at seven o'clock on the following morning.

Michael Rooney, aged fifty years, a labourer, living in Cemetery-lane—a continuation of Pipe-lane—was attacked with Diarrhœa at nine o'clock, a.m., on the 23rd ultimo. Disregarding this symptom he went to his work, but returned at three o'clock in the afternoon, suffering from vomiting and cramps. At seven o'clock, p.m., the Medical Officer was sent for; and, on his visiting the patient, found him labouring under well-marked symptoms of Cholera. The same line of treatment having been pursued as in the other cases, reaction set in during the night, followed by consecutive fever, for which he was under treatment on the 27th ultimo.

From the foregoing statement it appears that in the interval between the 19th and 23d ultimo, seven persons, including the railway labourer, were attacked with Cholera in the town of Athlone; and that of these, five had died, and two were under treatment at the date of inquiry.

The Medical Officer states that in other respects the District is remarkably healthy, ordinary Catarrh being the only affection prevalent, and cases of Diarrhœa of rare occurrence.

The Board of Guardians, and the Sanitary Committee appointed by them on the 22nd ultimo, have taken measures for putting in force the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts in the District. A Sanitary Inspector has been appointed, and instructed to serve notices of the existence of nuisances, and, when necessary, to summon parties before the Magistrates. Lime and peat charcoal have been provided, and three men are constantly engaged in cleansing and whitewashing the houses of the poor in

that part of the town in which the disease has appeared. The Board of Guardians have also empowered the Sanitary Committee, in the event of the continuance of the epidemic, to take a suitable house in the town for the purposes of a Cholera Hospital, and the Master of the Workhouse has been authorized to supply such Hospital with beds and fuel. Since the above was written I have been informed by the Medical Officer that subsequently to the 27th ult., no fresh case of Cholera, and but one of Diarrhœa, has occurred in his District, up to the date of this Report. He mentioned, however, that two cases of Choleraic Diarrhœa had occurred in the Barracks, both of which he believed had recovered.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, Medical Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

LARNE UNION.

No 12.—REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, February 10, 1855.

SIR,

I have to report that I, yesterday, visited the Larne Dispensary District, with reference to the annexed letters of the Medical Officer, reporting the appearance of several cases of Cholera therein, and which I return herewith.

The disease appears to be lingering in the District, but with no active disposition to spread, eight cases in all having occurred from the fourth ultimo up to the period of my visit on the ninth instant, when one case was under treatment, and the patient, whom I visited in company with the Medical Officer, appeared to be going on favourably. No communication, either between the parties affected, or with any ascertained source of infection is traceable; and, although several inmates occupy each house in which the disease has appeared, it has not spread beyond the person first attacked. The first patient of the eight mentioned, although dying in Larne, was a resident in Ballymena; but whether exposed there to any direct source of infection, I could not ascertain.

In some of the cases, the houses were airy and healthily situated, and in others they were small, filthy, and ill-ventilated; but not more so than the average of other tenements of the same class.

Of the seven houses in which the disease has recently appeared, it only showed itself in one during the past year, when the epidemic was prevalent; and in that house, which is situated in Main-street, three cases of Cholera then occurred. On visiting this tenement, the residence of John Chambers, who recently fell a victim to the disease, in company with the Medical and Relieving Officers, I found the sewerage to be in a very defective state, and requiring immediate attention for its improvement.

The funerals of the patients lately dead were all effected within twenty-four hours after their decease, and measures adopted for cleansing and whitewashing not only the houses in which they had died, but also the adjoining tenements.

Since my former inspection of the District, the drainage has, in some respects, been materially improved, especially by cleaning out and deepening the river, which gives an improved fall, for carrying off sewage matters from part of the town. A leading culverted drain is, however, still much required in the Main-street; the only sewer at present existing in the greater part of its course being merely the water-table, or surface channel, which in many places affords no sufficient fall to carry off the sewage from the houses, even if that mode of carrying them off were not objectionable. The consequence is, that in various places the liquid matters are foul and stagnant. A correspondence has previously taken place on this subject between the Committee, Board of Guardians, and the Commissioners, and the question, as I am given to understand, is now under the consideration of the Town Commissioners. An impetus might possibly be given to the affair, if the Board of Guardians were again addressed on the subject, to ascertain what prospect exists of having the necessary improvements effected.

In some other parts of the town also the drainage requires attention, as in the yard in Old Town, where Mary Jane Bell died of Cholera, and in Cooper's-lane, where another case of the disease recently occurred. These and some other places should be carefully examined, and the sewers, where foul, cleaned out, and deepened where it may be necessary. A drain is also required to run from the vicinity of the gas-works to the sea.

Apart from the sewerage, the cleansing of the town is reported to be in a pretty satisfactory state, with a few exceptions, to which I drew attention. Places demanding improvement in this respect are Cooper's-lane, the rears of some houses in Main-street, and of the Methodist Chapel, and the vicinity of five new houses on the new Ballymena road. The difficulty of keeping various parts of the town in a proper state of cleanliness is augmented by the want of suitable privies.

In all the cases of Cholera which have occurred recently, the Medical Officer states Diarrhœa to have been a preliminary symptom; but great delay appears to have occurred in making application for Medical Relief, although the Medical Officer has attended at once to all cases immediately on their being reported to him, in the same manner as if the Cholera Order were in operation; and although the people have been made aware of the proper quarter in which to apply for instant advice and medicine, by suitable placards, duly circulated throughout the town, and even left at their residences. This peculiar apathy, or disinclination to apply for early Medical Relief, has been observable in many places where the epidemic has prevailed.

With reference to the sanitary state of the rural parts of the Larne District, the Medical and Relieving Officers concur in stating that it is not in a satisfactory state in various places: that it again demands attention, to procure the abatement of nuisances, the constant tendency of which is to reaccumulate, unless an active and continued surveillance be maintained.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, Medical Inspector.

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 13.—Letter from Dr. Ferris, Medical Officer of Larne Dispensary District.

Larne, March 6, 1855.

Gentlemen,

Another case of Asiatic Cholera occurred in Larne (Point-street) yesterday morning. The patient, James Edwards, aged twenty-one, a blacksmith, had neglected Diarrhœa for twenty-four hours, and cramps with vomiting, six hours, before I was called upon, when I found him in extreme collapse. He died eight or nine hours afterwards.

I should, perhaps, apprize the Commissioners of another case, as I was the only medical man in attendance, which occurred the same (Sunday) night as the above case, in the village of Gleno, four miles from Larne, in the Ballynure Dispensary District, but close to the boundary of my District. The patient, William M'Dowell, aged forty-five, a farmer, had been drinking to excess in Larne two days before, had Diarrhœa (neglected), afterwards followed by cramps and vomiting. He was also in extreme collapse when I first saw him, and died this morning.

I am happy to say that the last four cases of Cholera I reported, three of whom were under treatment when I wrote last, have all recovered.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. Ferris,

Medical Officer of Larne Dispensary District.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 14.—Letter from Dr. Ferris, Medical Officer of Larne Dispensary District.

Larne, March 10, 1855.

Gentlemen,

I visited a new case of Asiatic Cholera to-day, in the townland of Ballyhone, and Larne Dispensary District.

The patient, a farmer, named John M'Dowell, aged forty-five, had been ill more than twenty-four hours with Diarrhœa, vomiting, and cramps, before I was called upon. I found him in collapse and pulseless. I have no hope of his recovery. This man is cousin to the patient, William M'Dowell, of Gleno, whose case I reported on the sixth instant.

His residence, a tolerably clean farm-house, is half a-mile distant from Gleno.

Contrary to advice, his cousin was "waked," and this man spent some time at the "wake," which, perhaps, may account for his attack.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. Ferris,

Medical Officer of Larne Dispensary District.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 15.—Letter from Dr. Smiley, Medical Officer of Ballycarry Dispensary District.

April 2, 1855.

Report of two cases of Asiatic Cholera which have occurred in the Ballycarry Dispensary District.

1. Samuel Hunter, labourer, aged fifty-six years, has no fixed residence, came to his son-in-law's house on the 28th ultimo, and whilst labouring in his son-in-law's garden on the forenoon of the 29th ultimo, he was seized with pains in the abdomen, looseness of bowels, and vomiting, and soon after with cramps. I received a ticket to visit him on the evening of the 30th ultimo, and found him still labouring under the above symptoms, with evacuations from bowels watery—feet cold—shivering—pulse weak. I gave brandy and opium, and applied bottles with hot water to the feet and abdomen; he is a little relieved, and still under treatment.

2. Hugh M'Neil, son-in-law to the above patient, aged twenty-six years, was seized yesterday with vomiting and purging; I have received a ticket to-day to visit him and have him under treatment.

Alex. Smiley,
Medical Officer of Ballycarry Dispensary,
in Larne Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 16.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Strangford, April 7, 1855.

Sir,

I have to report that, on the 5th instant, I visited the Ballycarry Dispensary District, in the Larne Union, with reference to the appearance of Cholera therein, as stated in the letter of the Medical Attendant, Dr. Smiley, returned herewith. From the inquiries which I instituted, there appears to be no reason to doubt, that the two patients referred to by Dr. Smiley suffered from Cholera, but not, especially the second case, of a malignant type. The first patient, Samuel Hunter, came from the village of Eden, which is on the direct road from Carrickfergus to Ballycarry; but I could not ascertain that any Choleraic disease prevailed there, or in any other place with which Hunter had communication, or that his attack was traceable either to peculiarity of food, or the condition of his residence, which is situated in an airy situation, about two or three miles from Ballycarry, the house being ordinarily clean, and no stagnant water or offensive nuisance being adjacent to it. A third inmate in the house with Hunter and M'Neil has escaped with impunity.

The case of M'Neil, was less marked in its symptoms than that of Hunter, and he is now convalescent. Hunter being destitute, and his friends anxious for his removal to hospital, he was conveyed thither by the relieving officer of the district in a covered carriage, Dr. Smiley, expressing the opinion that he could be removed with safety. He was taken to hospital on the 4th instant, Dr. Smiley having attended him up to the period of his removal, from the 29th ultimo, and visited him nine times during that time; and in reply

to inquiries which I addressed to Dr. Ferris, the Medical Attendant of the Union Workhouse Hospital, I learn that the man, on his admission, appeared to have the usual symptoms of the congestive fever of Cholera; but at the date of Dr. Ferris' communication on the 6th instant, with a favourable prognosis.

On his admission to hospital, he was placed apart, in one of the wards appropriated to Cholera patients during the recent prevalence of the epidemic in Larne. The village of Ballycarry which I inspected, is pretty well drained and in a fair state of cleanliness at present, and Dr. Smiley reports, that the rural parts of the district are generally in a satisfactory sanitary state.

At present the district is free from Cholera and Diarrhœa, no other cases, except the two referred to, having occurred within the observation of the Medical Officer.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

BALLINASLOE UNION.

No. 17.—LETTER from DR. PRATT, Medical Officer of Killaan Dispensary District.

Woodlawn, 14th February, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, No. 4,921, and beg to report the cases of Cholera as required.

The first case was that of a boy of the name of Martin Cloe, aged twenty. He went to the fair of Athlone, which was held on the 22nd January, 1855; he was in charge of cattle, and out two nights exposed to the cold. He returned home on the 23rd, was attacked with Diarrhœa and vomiting: the Diarrhœa continued the entire day and part of next day. I saw him on the evening of the 24th: he was then in a collapsed state, cold and speechless: treatment had no effect, he died that night. I understood Cholera had been in Athlone, and am of opinion he brought the disease from that town.

The second case was the boy's mother, a widow, aged sixty; she lived in the same house with her son, was attacked on the 25th with Diarrhœa and vomiting. I saw her about five hours after the Diarrhœa commenced, she complained of cramps in her feet and legs. Treatment had the effect of stopping the Diarrhœa. Saw her next day: she got into a collapsed state, and died that night, the 26th. I am of opinion she took the disease from her son.

The third case was a poor half-starved girl named Cahill, aged thirty, who was got to take care of the widow Cloe. She laboured under Chronic Inflammation of her stomach for the past two years, and was very weak and delicate when she went into the house; I was sent for to see her on the 29th. She had neither Diarrhœa nor vomiting, was cold, pale, and very weak. Treatment had no good effect; she lingered for three days, and died on 1st February, 1855. This case, in my opinion, cannot be strictly called a Cholera case.

There were no other cases since. The district is in rather a healthy state.

I hope the above brief report will be satisfactory. Please direct to me for the future to Markethill, where I expect to be in a day or two, the Committee here having accepted my resignation.

Your obedient servant,

Joseph Pratt.

North Dublin Union.

No. 18.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

73, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin,
2nd March, 1855.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 6,365—'55, of the 28th ultimo, enclosing two Returns, dated respectively the 25th and 27th February, of cases of Cholera which have recently occurred in the Blanchardstown and Castleknock Dispensary District of the North Dublin Union; and to inform you that I yesterday made inquiry, as directed, into the circumstances of these cases, and into the general sanitary condition of the District.

I was informed by Dr. Ross Maguire, the Medical Officer, that on Thursday, the 22nd ultimo, he transmitted to the office a Return of two cases of malignant Cholera which had occurred on the previous day in the village of Chapelizod. These cases, together with those included in the Returns of the 25th and 27th ultimo, make a total of seventeen new cases of the disease which have occurred in the District since the 20th ultimo, viz.: one on the 20th; one on the 21st; two at a late hour on the 23rd; seven on the 24th; two on the 25th; three on the 26th; and one on the 27th ultimo. The results of these cases up to yesterday afternoon were, eight deaths and six recoveries—three patients being at that time under treatment. The first case that occurred since the termination of the former outbreak in October last, was that of James Dillon, aged twelve years, living at Chapelizod, on the northern bank of the Liffey, who was attacked with vomiting, purging, and cramps, about eleven o'clock, P.M. on the 20th ultimo. The medical officer was not sent for until eleven o'clock the next forenoon; and on his visiting the patient he found him labouring under well-marked symptoms of malignant Cholera, and in a hopeless state of collapse; external and internal stimulants were promptly administered, but he died on the 21st ultimo, at ten o'clock, P.M. This boy had not been out of the village for a considerable time; nor is there reason to believe that he had been in communication with any person from a locality where Cholera is prevalent. It is stated that he had not been affected with premonitory Diarrhœa; but he appears to have been very destitute, and to have lived in a very miserable habitation.

The second case was that of James Hughes, aged fifty years, a mason, also living in the village of Chapelizod. This man occupied a good house, at some distance from the dwelling of the last mentioned patient, and was in comfortable circumstances. He was seized

with symptoms of Cholera between seven and eight o'clock on the morning of the 21st ultimo, and was visited by the medical officer in about an hour afterwards; external applications of mustard and turpentine were immediately employed, and a scruple dose of calomel administered, followed by various internal stimulants, and small doses of calomel and opium repeated every hour. He died on the 22nd ultimo, after an illness of about thirty hours' duration. This patient had been suffering from Diarrhœa for many hours before he was taken seriously ill, and his constitution had been debilitated by repeated attacks of intermittent fever in America. He was a man of temperate habits, and had not been in any locality where Cholera was prevalent. Subsequently to the above, the following cases have occurred in the District:—

Mrs. Myles, aged 42 years, a washerwoman, living in Chapelizod, was taken ill on the 23rd ultimo, about midnight. At an early hour on the following morning she was placed under the same treatment as that adopted in the last described case, and died at eight o'clock, P.M. on the 24th. She had not been affected with premonitory Diarrhœa, or in communication with either of the previous cases.

Patrick Gannon, aged thirty-one years, was attacked with vomiting and purging at twelve o'clock, P.M. on the 23rd ultimo. He was visited at an early hour on the 24th; and external stimulants having been applied, a draught containing spirit of camphor and tincture of opium was administered every half hour. He recovered without consecutive symptoms.

Rose Gannon, aged 32 years, a very destitute woman, living in Chapelizod, was attacked between two and three o'clock, A.M. on the 24th ultimo. She was visited by the medical officer about ten o'clock on the same morning, and died the next day, after twenty-four hours' illness.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, aged four years, a delicate child, under treatment for Influenza, was seized on the morning of the 24th ultimo with symptoms of Cholera. Though visited in less than four hours after the commencement of the attack, he was at that time in a state of complete collapse, from which he never rallied; he died on the same day, about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Rose Donnelly, aged 14 years, was taken ill at five o'clock, A.M. on the 24th ultimo, and visited at eight o'clock on the same morning. Her treatment consisted in the administration of camphor, dissolved in chloroform, brandy, and other stimulants; she died at three o'clock on the next morning. This girl had been confined to her bed for nearly a fortnight, labouring under mild fever, and had been visited by Dr. Maguire on the day before the attack of Cholera; she presented no premonitory symptoms. The whole family, consisting of the father, mother, and four children, occupied a closet, about ten feet by seven, in a wretchedly dirty house.

Richard M'Cormick, aged 45 years, was attacked between seven and eight o'clock on the morning of the 24th ultimo. In about an hour after the commencement of his illness he was placed under treatment, consisting of draughts composed of spirit of camphor and tincture of opium, together with external stimulants. He was convalescent on the next day.

Anne Smith, aged 20, a servant in comfortable circumstances, was attacked on the morning of the 24th ultimo, with the ordinary symptoms of Cholera. Small doses of calomel and opium, with draughts containing spirit of camphor and tincture of opium, were frequently administered, and external stimulants freely applied. On the following day she was convalescent.

Julia Downes, aged 18 years, employed in the factory at Chapelizod, was taken ill at eleven o'clock, P.M. on the 24th ultimo, having gone to bed about an hour before in apparently perfect health. No application for medical relief was made until nine o'clock the next morning, when her condition was almost hopeless; external stimulants, brandy, chloroform, acetate of lead, and opium, and powders, containing small doses of calomel and opium, were at different times administered—she is still under treatment, with a reasonable prospect of recovery. This girl, with seven others of about the same age, and a man, the father of two of the girls, lived and slept in a room not quite twelve feet square.

Edward Growney, aged fifty-two years, was seized with Cholera on the night of the 24th ultimo, but no notice was given to the medical officer until twelve hours had elapsed. He was then placed under appropriate treatment, but died about eleven o'clock, P.M. on the 25th ultimo. This man had been confined to bed for a week previously, owing to a severe attack of Influenza.

Sarah Lancashire, aged eight years, was taken ill on the 25th ultimo, at eight o'clock in the evening. The Medical Officer was not sent for until the next morning, when external and internal stimulants, followed by small doses of calomel and opium, were administered. On the 27th she was convalescent.

John Campbell, aged four years, living in the same house with Rose Donnelly, above mentioned (No. 7), was taken ill on the 25th ultimo, about midnight, and was visited by the Medical Officer at eight o'clock the next morning; he is still under treatment. This child had been *affected with premonitory Diarrhœa for nearly twenty-four hours, without application having been made for medical relief.*

Anne Kane, aged six years, living in the same house with Anne Smith (No. 9), was taken ill at eight o'clock, A.M. on the 26th ultimo, and was seen soon afterwards by the Medical Officer; brandy, draughts containing spirit of camphor and tincture of opium, and small doses of calomel and opium were administered. She was convalescent on the 28th ultimo.

John Carry, aged fifty years, occupying part of the house in which Rose Donnelly (No. 7), and John Campbell (No. 13) lived, was attacked at Eleven o'clock, A.M. on the 26th ultimo, and having been visited immediately afterwards by the Medical Officer, his symptoms yielded to the application of external stimulants, and the internal administration of spirit of camphor and tincture of opium. He was convalescent on the following day.

Margaret Donnelly, aged forty years, mother of Rose Donnelly (No. 7), and living with her in the same room, was taken ill at eleven o'clock, P.M. on the 26th ultimo. She was visited and placed under treatment at two o'clock on the following morning; but died on the 27th, after twenty-four hours' illness.

Margaret Traynor, aged twenty-four years, was attacked on the 27th ultimo, between two and three o'clock, A.M. with vomiting and purging; these symptoms continued for thirteen hours, without application having been made for medical relief; at the expiration of that period, the Medical Officer having been sent for, small doses of calomel and opium were administered at short intervals, under the use of which the symptoms abated, though the irritability of the stomach remains. She is still under treatment, and appears likely to recover.

No new cases were reported on either the 28th ultimo, or the 1st instant.

The patients numbered 7, 13, 15, and 16, lived in the same house.

All of the foregoing cases occurred in that part of the village of Chapelizod which lies on the northern bank of the Liffey, and not a single case has as yet appeared on the other portion, situate on the southern side of the river, though both divisions of the village are inhabited by persons of the same class; and there are no local peculiarities in either, that I am aware of, sufficient to account for the difference in their respective sanitary conditions.

During the former outbreak of the disease in this District, which commenced on the 11th, and terminated on the 30th October last, it took a similar course. On that occasion it was almost altogether confined to the village of Island Bridge, but its attacks in that locality were limited to the northern bank of the Liffey.

The medical officer has informed me that Influenza, in a severe form, has been very prevalent in the District of late, and that within the last few days the number of cases of Diarrhœa relieved at the Dispensaries is considerably above the average.

The Committee of Management have not held a meeting since the 7th November last; but the police have been recently engaged in inspecting the localities visited by Cholera, and the Medical Officer was yesterday informed by the sergeant, that immediate steps will be taken for cleansing and whitewashing the houses in which the disease has appeared, and for carrying into effect, generally, the provisions of the Sanitary Acts.

I have the honour to be, Gentleman, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, Medical Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

DUNSHAUGHLIN UNION.

No. 19.—Letter from Dr. TROTTER. Medical Officer of Dunboyne Dispensary District.

March 2, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to state that Cholera of a very malignant form has broken out in the village of Clonee. Three cases have occurred up to the above date, *all fatal.*

The illness was introduced into the village, by a servant girl having been unwisely sent whilst labouring under the disease, from Chapelizod, to her mother, who resides in the above village.

Clonee is a village chiefly occupied by lodging-house keepers, and generally frequented by strolling paupers.

In haste.

I am your obedient servant,

W. Trotter, Medical Officer.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 20.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

73, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin,
March 6, 1855.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 6,882—'55, of the 3rd instant, and to inform you that, in compliance with your instructions, I, yesterday, made inquiry respecting the particulars of three cases of Cholera, which have been reported by Dr. William Trotter, Medical Officer, as having occurred in the Dunboyne Dispensary District of the Dunshaughlin Union.

The Disease has hitherto been confined to the village of Clonee; and the first case that appeared in that locality was that of Anne Smith, a young woman of about nineteen or twenty years of age, who had been living in service at Chapelizod. On the night of Sunday the 25th ultimo, she was brought in a car from Chapelizod to her mother's house in Clonee, by a person named Kane, in whose employment she had been; and it is stated that she was at that time in a state of extreme debility, and it was rumoured in the village that she had been attacked with Cholera in Chapelizod. No application for Medical Relief was made in her behalf, and she died on Wednesday the 28th ultimo, about the middle of the day. This patient not having been seen by the Medical Officer, I obtained the foregoing particulars from Constable George Tedford, who is stationed at Clonee; and it might, perhaps, be a matter for doubt whether this girl had ever been the subject of Cholera; but, on referring to the notes of my recent inquiry in the Blanchardstown and Castleknock Dispensary District, I find that a girl named Anne Smith, aged twenty years, living in Chapelizod, and in the service of a person named Kane, was attacked with symptoms of Cholera on the morning of the 24th ultimo; and that, having been placed under appropriate treatment, she was reported convalescent on the following day. See Report, dated 2nd instant, of inquiry in the Blanchardstown and Castleknock Dispensary District.*

The next case that occurred was that of Margaret Smith, mother of Anne Smith, who was attacked with vomiting and purging during the night of Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, while her daughter was lying dead in her house. Her illness having become known to the police, a visiting ticket was procured from the Relieving Officer about eleven o'clock, A.M., on the next day, and the Medical Officer immediately visited her. He found her in the advanced stage of Cholera, livid and pulseless; the dejections presenting a highly

* No. 18, p. 64.

characteristic appearance. The remedies employed, consisting chiefly of stimulants, produced no effect whatever, and she died on the night of Thursday the 1st instant, after about twenty-four hours' illness.

The third case, reported by Dr. Trotter, occurred in a house exactly opposite to that of Margaret Smith, in the person of a woman named Rose Rorke, aged forty-five years, the wife of a man in comfortable circumstances, but a person of not very temperate habits. She was taken ill during the night of Thursday, the 1st instant, with vomiting, purging, and cramps. When seen by the Medical Officer at eight o'clock the next morning, she was moribund, and died at nine o'clock, A.M., after an illness of about nine hours' duration. It is stated that she had been much alarmed at the appearance of the disease in the village, but had not been in communication with either of the above-mentioned patients.

In addition to the above, I ascertained from Constable Tedford that John Smith, brother of Anne Smith, whose case is first described, went from Clonee to Dublin, with his surviving sister, on the night of Thursday the 1st instant. Before he reached Dublin he was seized with Cholera, and was conveyed to one of the hospitals of the House of Industry, where he was admitted, and where, it is stated, he has since died.

Until the commencement of this outbreak of Cholera, the District has been remarkably healthy, no tendency to any epidemic having been observed during the winter. Within the last few days, however, several cases of Diarrhœa, attended with vomiting and great nervous prostration, have fallen under the notice of the Medical Officer; but they have all yielded readily to treatment.

As regards sanitary measures, I observed that the houses in which the cases of Cholera had occurred, have been emptied, cleansed, and whitewashed; but I could not ascertain that any steps of a precautionary nature had been previously taken in the District, though the villages of Dunboyne, Moynalvey, and Clonee, are reported to be in a condition requiring immediate attention.

The inhabitants of Clonee appear to be greatly alarmed at the occurrence of Cholera in the village, and this feeling is increased by the circumstance of their being fully eight miles distant from the residence of the Medical Officer. As the Committee of Management were to have held a meeting to-day, I recommended Dr. Trotter to bring this subject prominently under their notice, with a view to their making some temporary arrangement for the more prompt administration of Medical Relief.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, Medical Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Armagh Union.

No. 21.—Report from Dr. Leslie, Medical Officer of Armagh Dispensary District.

Armagh Dispensary, Friday night.
June 15, 1855.

Gentlemen,

I enclose, agreeable to your instructions, a report of two cases of Asiatic Cholera, seen before the invasion of collapse. I would have reported the first case sooner, but thought it better to wait a few days, to see if any other case would occur in the same locality.

A meeting of the Dispensary Committee was called this day at my request, at which Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector, attended.

Having considered the cases reported, they were of opinion that nothing more than a general survey of the town was necessary, as regards its sanitary condition.

I have the honour to be your obedient, faithful servant,

James Leslie, Medical Officer.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Armagh Dispensary, Friday morning,
June 8, 1855, ten o'clock, a.m.

I was called upon, this morning, to visit Jane M'Jennett, aged fifty-five, the wife of a shoemaker residing in Barrack-street. She went to bed in her usual health the previous night about ten o'clock, and was taken ill this morning at one o'clock of Diarrhœa; in twenty minutes after cramps set in with vomiting. Cramp chiefly confined to the thighs, legs, and feet, which has been very troublesome and severe; has had several dejections from the bowels; her attendants state they were passed with considerable force, and amount, on the whole, to between ten and twelve quarts of a frothy rice-water appearance; has vomited three or four times largely, appearance quite the same as that passed from the bowels; has not taken any medicine, or used any remedy, except the application of heat to the abdomen; has not been from home for a length of time, and is rather comfortable for her station in life; her diet, for some days previous, was chiefly bread and tea; had one small motion from the bowels yesterday, which was slightly constipated; the dejections from stomach were at first acid, but soon became sweetish to her taste. At the time of my visit I found her much excited, eyes sunken, countenance contracted and slightly livid, trunk and upper extremities warm, lower extremities cold, cramps severe, tongue furred and contracted, considerable thirst; passed about four ounces urine this morning at five o'clock, none since; pulse 110, small and wiry; complains of oppression, and a prickling sensation in the stomach.

This appears to be a sporadic case of Asiatic Cholera, occurring in a District free from Choleraic symptoms of any kind; it has terminated favourably. I may state that there was complete retention of urine for thirty-four hours; no appearance of bile in the dejections

from stomach or bowels until the case became convalescent, when a large quantity of yellow bile was passed, after a mercurial purgative. The patient resides on the ground-floor of a three-story house; other families reside in the same house. There is nothing particular as regards them.

No. 2.

Friday June 15, 1855,
Half-past ten o'clock, A.M.

I was called upon, this morning, to visit James Drennon, aged forty, residing at Drumadd, about a quarter of a mile from the city; he is husband of the woman Drennon, who died of Asiatic Cholera last year. Her case was reported to the Commissioners on the 2nd September, 1854. J. Drennon is a labourer, and is residing in the next house to that in which his family was attacked with Cholera last year; it is a small, but rather clean cabin. He was taken ill of Cholera this morning about four o'clock; eyes sunken, with dark areola, sharpening of the features, countenance slightly livid, surface cold, intolerable thirst, constant desire for cold water, tongue slightly furred, severe cramps in body and extremities. The attack was ushered in with Diarrhœa; in about an hour after was seized with cramp; vomiting, which is frequent, set in about two hours after the purging: passed a small quantity of urine at five o'clock this morning, none since; voice slightly altered; pulse ninety; dejections are of the rice-water appearance.

I visited him twice since morning, and am glad to say he is progressing favourably. This man has not been from home; his chief diet for some time was oatmeal stirabout and buttermilk; thinks his dinner was only half boiled yesterday, and felt sickish all the day after eating it.

No. 22.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Armagh, June 15, 1855.

Sir,

I have the honour to report for the information of the Commissioners, that the Medical Officer of the Dispensary here has communicated to me the occurrence of two cases of disease which he describes as Asiatic Cholera, and which I presume he will make known to the Commissioners by to-night's post.

The first occurred in the person of Mrs. M'Jennet, the wife of a shoemaker, residing in Barrack-street, in this city, on the 8th instant, and she has recovered. She was not in indigent circumstances, nor was her residence in an unhealthy situation. The symptoms of her disease were Diarrhœa, followed by vomiting and cramps, with suppression of urine, the dejections being profuse in quantity, and of the peculiar rice water character. There was not, however, any decided collapse. No other case of Cholera or Diarrhœa has occurred amongst the other inmates of the house. The woman had not been absent from Armagh, in which no other instance of the disease had then occurred, nor does the attack appear to have been attributable to any peculiarity in her diet.

The second case occurred in the person of James Drennon, a labourer, aged about forty years, this morning early, the first symptom being purging, followed by cramps and vomiting, the fluids being of the same peculiar character as in the former patient; the eyes were sunk and the surface cold, but there was no decided collapse. There was a total absence of bile in the egesta in both cases. The disease also in both instances occurred suddenly, the patients having been in their usual health previously to the attack. Drennon attributes his illness to eating imperfectly boiled stirabout, after which he said he felt sickish. He resides at Drumadd, adjoining the town, and there is nothing peculiar in his residence in point of situation and cleanliness. The Medical Officer anticipates that he may probably recover, and two other inmates of his house are free from disease. There was no communication between his residence and that of Mrs. M'Jennet; but, it is deserving of observation, that it was in the family of this man that Cholera appeared in the month of August last, his wife, Mary Jane Drennon, having died of the disease, early in September.

The house now occupied by him, however, is not the one he lived in at that time, but it is the next adjoining tenement, and under the same roof. The house he then occupied is now untenanted.

The Medical Officer states, that he had fully ascertained, that Drennon's daughter, and another female, had, about a fortnight ago, opened up the place where some old clothes had been buried last year, when the epidemic was in their house, but it does not appear that any of the clothes referred to were brought into Drennon's residence; and it is material to observe that he, who was not in contact with them, has had an attack of Cholera, whilst the two females who were have not suffered.

The Medical Attendant adds, that he has no doubt whatever, that the above two cases were certainly Cholera, but they would appear to be, probably, merely sporadic cases, as no others are known to have occurred here, and the district is quite free from Diarrhœa. I purpose visiting the house of Drennon to-morrow, and shall report further, if necessary, before leaving Armagh for Castleblayney

Having been informed that a special meeting of the Committee had been summoned for to-day, I attended thereat; and after hearing the Medical Officer's account of the cases above described, they seemed to be of opinion that nothing further appears necessary to be done at present, beyond drawing the attention of the Relieving Officer and the Constabulary to the sanitary state of the district, so that any nuisances detected, may be at once abated.

They are further prepared to meet again at once, to take any measures that may be desirable, and to consider the subject of hospital accommodation, if the further appearance of the disease should render it necessary.

The sanitary state of the city, with some exceptions, is stated to be satisfactory.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, Medical Inspector.

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 23.—Letter from Dr. Leslie, Medical Officer of Armagh Dispensary District.

Armagh, June 18, 1855.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th ultimo. In reply, I have the gratification of informing you that, James Drennon, of Drumadd, is now convalescent; he however, complains of debility and muscular soreness, the effects of cramp.

I have also the pleasure of stating that this district, so far as I am aware, remains in a satisfactory state, as regards Choleraic symptoms.

I have the honour to be your obedient and faithful servant,

James Leslie, Medical Officer.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Carrick-on-Suir Union.

No. 24.—Letter from Dr. Edmundson, Medical Officer of Carrick-on-Suir Dispensary District.

January 7, 1856.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with your circular, I beg leave to call your attention to the two following cases of Asiatic Cholera which occurred in my Dispensary District.

Case 1st.—A militiaman belonging to the Waterford Artillery, named John White, took ill on the 25th December last, at about nine o'clock, P.M., with vomiting, purging, and cramps. I visited him at ten o'clock, and continued my attendance every half hour until between two and three o'clock, A.M., when I left him much better. I visited him at eight o'clock, A.M., and found him progressing most favourably. After a day or so, he was convalescent, and made a good recovery. His was a case of well-marked Asiatic Cholera. The chief symptoms may be thus briefly summed up: rice-water discharges from stomach and bowels copious; and frequent cramps of the thighs, calves of legs, and abdominal muscles—pulse almost imperceptible—surface of the body cold—lips and tongue blue and cold—eyes sunk, surrounded by a purple circle—features greatly altered—nose pinched—suppression of urine. The treatment adopted was: 2 gr. of calomel, ¼ gr. of opium, in a pill, washed down with a tablespoonful of an emulsion, containing 5 grs. of camphor, 5 drops of chloroform, 20 drops of compound spirit of ammonia, and 30 drops of spirit of lavender, with 1 drop of oil of spearmint, given at intervals varying from half an hour to an hour; whiskey and water given sparingly at intervals, fomentations and frictions of turpentine, jar of hot water, &c.

Case 2nd.—Yesterday morning, January 6th, I was called to visit

Mary Walsh, residing in Walsh's-lane, as a Dispensary patient (without a ticket). I immediately went to her residence, (half-past seven o'clock, A.M.) I found her in a hopeless state of collapse. On inquiry, found that she had been attacked at two o'clock, A.M., five and a-half hours before I was called, with purging, vomiting, and cramps; she presented much the same symptoms as the above case; but was perfectly pulseless when seen. The treatment adopted was much the same as in White's case; but that I discontinued the calomel and opium after two doses, the purging and vomiting having ceased. The vital powers were completely sunk; reaction never set in; the surface of the body remained perfectly cold from the time I visited her; she sunk rapidly, and died at six o'clock, P.M.—sixteen hours from the commencement of the attack.

In neither case can any connexion be traced with an infected district.

White has been quartered here with his detachment since the 23rd of November; he came here from Waterford; he was residing in a lodging-house. On the day preceding his illness, he had for breakfast, bread, coffee, and a chop; for dinner, roast beef, and a tumbler of ale. The sanitary condition of his locality is good.

In Mary Walsh's case, much valuable time was lost before medical assistance was sought for; she lived by shoe-binding in an obscure lane, the sanitary condition of which was tolerably good. I attribute the predisposing cause of her attack to the over-action of a dose of Epsom salts, as also, perhaps, to the relaxing effects of an unusually humid atmosphere (having had continued rain for the past three or four weeks together), with a bad straw bed on an earthen floor, bad clothing, &c.

The general health of the town is very good; neither Diarrhœa nor Dysentery prevails; in fact, there is an almost entire absence of bowel attacks.

I have the honour to remain, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH EDMUNDSON, M.D.

III.—Correspondence on the subject of the prevalence of Scarlatina in Portlaw Dispensary District of Carrick-on-Suir Union.

No. 1.—Letter from Dr. Martin, Medical Officer of the Portlaw Dispensary District of Carrick-on-Suir Union.

Woodview, Portlaw, September 28, 1855.

Gentlemen,

It is my intention to apply to-morrow to the Guardians of the Carrick-on-Suir Union, to open a temporary hospital in this town, under the following circumstances :—

About six weeks ago Scarlatina became epidemic here, and since then I have had under my care some hundreds of cases. It set in with peculiar malignancy, over fourteen deaths occurring during the first ten days. During the fine weather we have had since it was somewhat milder ; but during the last two days many cases have again assumed the malignant type. I have made considerable exertion to obtain as much cleanliness as circumstances allow, but clearly observe that the spread of the disease is now kept up by personal contact in the overcrowded habitations of this town. The number of cases on the list of the public dispensary since the 1st of September, are forty-nine ; but it should be known to you, that the majority of the population here are factory operatives, for whom medical relief is provided otherwise than by the rates, and that on them the disease is heavy. They are fully entitled to hospital relief, as being "poor persons"—and unless accommodation of the kind is provided, I see no end to the spreading of the disease. Much of my labour and anxiety is thrown away, through the improper treatment in their own houses.

Carrick-on-Suir being six miles distant, it is too far to send patients stricken down so rapidly as many of those which occur. I may say that, to facilitate matters I am ready to give my services in the hospital gratuitously. My object in writing to you to-day is to request an immediate order to Dr. Purcell to report on the matter, so as to save time.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

James Martin.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, October 2, 1855.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, No. 26002—'55, (with a communication from Dr. James Martin, Medical Officer of the Portlaw Dispensary District, reporting the prevalence of Scarlatina in that district), directing me to make inquiry, and to report to you thereon.

In conformity therewith, I visited Portlaw yesterday, the 1st of October, instant, and the following is the result of my inquiries:—

The first case of Scarlatina which occurred in this Dispensary District, as I was informed, and as appears to be recorded on the Medical Relief Register, Form F, was on the 23rd of July last, and up to the 31st of same month, four cases only occurred. From the 31st of July to the 31st of August, thirty-three cases occurred; from the the 31st of August to the 30th September, inclusive, fifty-two cases; making a total of eighty-nine cases, which appears to have been relieved at the Dispensary; of these nine have died.

Independently of the cases already described, there have been a great number (over 300 since the 23rd of July last) otherwise attended in the Portlaw Dispensary District by Dr. Martin; a few, in private practice, and the remainder operatives and their children, employed in the extensive factory of Malcomson Brothers—out of which eighteen have died, making a total of twenty-seven deaths up to the 30th ultimo.

Yesterday morning I found four new cases of the most malignant type, and altogether forty-nine cases under treatment. About three per cent. of the cases which have already occurred, were adults, but the majority were children under nine years of age.

The town of Portlaw is almost entirely inhabited by artizans, employed in the factory already alluded to. The houses in which they reside are in immediate connexion with each other, principally thatched cabins, very small, ill-ventilated, and overcrowded.

The greatest possible care has been paid to all the cases by Dr. Martin, the Medical Officer of the Dispensary District.

An application has been made to the Board of Guardians of the Carrick-on-Suir Union, to establish a temporary hospital at Portlaw for the reception of the cases now under treatment, and any that may hereafter occur, which application has been complied with, subject to the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners.

I visited several of the cases yesterday, and consider it an extremely bad type of the disease. I also made an inspection of the house intended for the temporary hospital, and consider it suitable for the purpose when fitted up, which I was informed they are actively employed in doing.

The Dispensary arrangements under the Medical Charities Act are most fully and carefully carried out in this District; Dr. Martin's letter herewith returned.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John F. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

IV.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector, on the subject of the prevalence of Small-pox in Cork Dispensary District of Cork Union.

Cork, 14th February, 1856.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 3963—'56, accompanied by supplemental minutes of the Board of Guardians of the Cork Union (which came to me by post at Midleton), respecting the alleged prevalence of Small-pox in the Cork Dispensary District.

I immediately proceeded to Cork, in accordance with your instructions, and have made every possible effort to learn the particulars and progress of the disease, which, I regret to say, prevails in the city of Cork, and its suburbs, to a very great extent, very far beyond what has been ascertained, as it is generally supposed and believed that there are many cases of it among the poorer classes, who do not call for, or in any way seek, medical assistance.

I have taken the following extracts from the Dispensary Medical Officer's books, showing the numbers vaccinated, and the numbers treated for Small-pox, in each division of the Cork Dispensary District, since the 9th of January last :—

	Vaccinated.	Small-pox.
In No. 1,	4	1
,, 2,	5	4
,, 3,	26	24
,, 4,	42	5
,, 5,	57	35
,, 6,	13	3
,, 7,	4	–
,, 8,	5	11
Total,	156	83

The total number admitted to the Fever Hospital since the commencement of the disease, in December last, is eighty-one ; and the number now under treatment there is thirty-six ; half of whom are convalescents.

Thirty of the eighty-one admissions were not vaccinated ; and seven out of that number died ; and only one death in the numbers who had been vaccinated.

There was only one case admitted yesterday ; and I am informed that the disease is on the decline.

The Mayor of the Borough, and a few other influential individuals, have deputed a Mr. Sandam to act as Vaccinator, from house to house, paying him 1s. each for the first 100 cases, and half that sum for any additional numbers. Mr. Sandam commenced operations on Friday, the 8th instant, and up to last night he had vaccinated 374 ; and the people continue to crowd to him for the purpose—why, under the present circumstances they do so, in preference to going to the Dispensary Stations of the District, I cannot say, except the delay they generally meet with, and the fear of meeting persons afflicted with other diseases there.

The Dispensary Medical Officers are all capable, willing, and anxious to vaccinate all persons presenting themselves at the Dispensary Stations of the District; and I am clearly of opinion that the appearance of the epidemic in Cork is in no way attributable to the want of attention and anxiety on their part to discharge their duty as Vaccinators, as prescribed by the Medical Charities Act.

The people of Cork are represented to have a strong objection to go to the Dispensary Stations for the purposes of Vaccination, and have a much stronger objection to return to the Dispensary on the eighth day, to see if the case is successful; hence the limited numbers returned in proportion to the population.

The Guardians, Committee of the Dispensary, Mayor, and others in authority, should use every means to urge the people to go to the Dispensary Stations to have their children vaccinated. I consider they are specially called upon, as such means are provided, to induce the people to avail themselves of them; thereby doing away with the prejudices against gratuitous vaccination, and using the surest means of averting a similar visitation.

The number of applicants for vaccination at each Dispensary Station are not such as, in my opinion, to call for assistance to the present Medical Officers.

I herewith return papers, and have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. PURCELL, Medical Inspector.

V.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector, on the prevalence of Small-pox in Coolattin and Clonegall Dispensary District of Shillelagh Union.

Morehampton Terrace, Donnybrook,
28th February, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 58 M., of the 15th inst., enclosing the Return (Form L) of the Medical Officer of the Coolattin and Clonegall Dispensary District, in the Shillelagh Union, for the quarter ended the 31st December last; and beg leave to report that, in compliance with your instructions, I have visited that District, with a view to ascertain the number of cases of Small-pox which have occurred in the District since the date of the above-mentioned Return.

On examination of the Medical Relief Register, I observed that since the 1st January last the total number of cases entered amounted, on the 20th instant, to 138, including two cases of Small-pox which had occurred in the village of Carnew, one on the 25th, and the other on the 26th ultimo. These cases were of mild character, and the patients—both of whom were adults, and had been vaccinated in their childhood—recovered.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Bookey, informed me, however, that about two months ago Small-pox was introduced into Carnew by a travelling tradesman, who brought a child, affected with the disease, into the village. The child died a few days afterwards, without application having been made to the Medical Officer for advice; and a considerable number of persons in that locality were subsequently attacked with Small-pox. Dr. Bookey also stated that although only two persons had sought medical relief from the dispensary, he was of opinion, from the reports that had reached him, that upwards of fifty cases of Small-pox had occurred in the village of Carnew and its immediate vicinity; of these he had visited about twenty cases, the majority of which were of mild form, one only having terminated in death. Nearly all the patients whom he visited had been vaccinated.

I afterwards proceeded to Carnew, and was informed by Mr. Newbold, a medical practitioner residing in the village, that he had reason to believe that between fifty and sixty persons had been attacked with Small-pox in that neighbourhood since the last week in December, of whom he had seen about thirty, including the first case; and that the total number of deaths, so far as he had been able to ascertain, amounted to seven. He added, however, that though there was no evidence to prove that the disease had been propagated by inoculation in Carnew, the deaths were kept so private by the friends of the sufferers, that it was impossible to form an accurate estimate of their number. Mr. Newbold also stated that he had not heard of any case of Small-pox in the District during the last fortnight; but that he had been informed that in a part of the Newtownbarry Dispensary District, in Enniscorthy Union, about two or three miles from Carnew, inoculation, with the virus of Small-pox, had been recently resorted to by the peasantry, and that he had apprized the Constabulary of the circumstance.

The greater number of the cases seen by Mr. Newbold were of a mild character; and he is of opinion that only a few of the individuals attacked with the disease had been vaccinated.

Carnew is a populous village, and though situated near the border of the District, would appear to be a suitable locality for a branch dispensary, the want of which was much felt by the poor during the recent epidemic. Coolattin Dispensary, though not more than two miles distant, is separated from Carnew by such steep hills, that the sick are, in many instances, unable to avail themselves of the medical relief afforded at that institution.

In reference to the reported prevalence of Small-pox in other parts of Shillelagh Union, I beg to state that I visited the Coolkenno and Hacketstown Dispensary District on the 21st instant, and ascertained that no case of Small-pox had occurred in the District since the first January last.

During the year ended 31st December, 1855, only one case of Small-pox occurred out of a total of 1,014 patients registered. The individual had not been vaccinated; he was sent to the union hospital, and left it convalescent. In the year ended 31st December, 1854, the total number of cases registered was 1,200, of which eight were cases of Small-pox, all of whom recovered. Those patients who

had been vaccinated had the disease in a very mitigated form. The Vaccination Register gives a total of 111 children vaccinated during the year ended 31st December, 1855, of whom seventy-four were brought back for observation, including one in whose case the operation had failed. During the year ended 31st December, 1854, when Small-pox was prevalent in the District, 424 persons were vaccinated, one of whom was thirty-five years of age, and a considerable number between the ages of twenty and thirty years.

In Tinahely Dispensary District no case of Small-pox has been registered since the 1st January last; and the Medical Officer has informed me that he is not aware of the existence of a single case of Small-pox in the District. In the year 1855, from 1st January to 31st December, 922 cases were entered in the Medical Relief Register, including thirteen cases of Small-pox, one of which terminated fatally. The date of the last case of Small-pox in the Medical Relief Register was the 3rd March, 1855. The number of persons vaccinated in this District during the year 1855 was 100, of whom very few were brought back for observation.

Thus it would appear that the recent epidemic of Small-pox in this Union commenced about the last week in December, and ceased about a fortnight ago; that during its continuance—a period of about six weeks—from fifty to sixty persons were attacked; and that seven persons are known to have died of the disease.

It also appears that the epidemic has been, on this occasion, confined to the village of Carnew and its immediate neighbourhood, in the Coolattin and Clonegall Dispensary District; and that the other districts of the Shillelagh Union have suffered, though apparently in a minor degree, from former epidemics, which occurred in the year 1854, and the early part of the year 1855.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, Medical Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

VI.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector, on the subject of gratuitous Vaccination, under the Medical Charities Act.

2, Morehampton Terrace, Donnybook,
22nd January, 1856.

Gentlemen,

Adverting to your letter, No. 342, M.—'55, of the 20th September last, on the subject of gratuitous vaccination under the provisions of the Medical Charities Act; and in compliance with your request contained therein, I beg leave to submit to you the following general remarks in reference to the efficiency of the existing arrangements for vaccination in the Dispensary Districts under my inspection:—

From an examination of the registers of the Medical Officers, it appears that in the year 1855, as compared with the year 1854,

there has been, in the majority of Dispensary Districts, a diminution of vaccination,—in some districts the number of persons vaccinated in the years referred to, appears to be nearly equal; whilst in others there has been a decided increase. This diversity of result, in the working of what would seem to be a uniform system, is to be observed not only in one county, but in one and the same union, and may be attributed to a variety of causes.

An increase in the amount of vaccination, whenever it occurs, is, I believe, in most instances due to the personal influence and exertions of the Medical Officers; many of whom, by long-continued friendly intercourse, kindness, and attention, have acquired the confidence and good will of the peasantry, and are able to induce them to bring their children to the Dispensaries for vaccination; others, while visiting their patients, vaccinate in the cabins of the poor, or hold periodical stations, as they are termed, in different parts of the district, for the convenience of the inhabitants of remote localities, of which due notice is given by either a dispensary patient or the Relieving Officer. An outbreak of small-pox, in a district will, if followed by one or two fatal cases, almost invariably bring considerable numbers to the dispensary for vaccination; and the regulations affecting persons intending to emigrate, and seeking assistance from the Government, are equally efficacious. Under these circumstances, the previous apathy and improvidence of the people, are shown by the ages of the applicants, which often range from two or three, to twenty or twenty-one years.

But under the most favourable circumstances, I believe it seldom occurs that the amount of vaccination performed, is in proportion to the population, or to the number of births in a district. This, however, is a question which it is not very easy to determine with exactness. In the absence of a complete system of registration, the number of births cannot be precisely ascertained; nor could a fair approximation to the truth be arrived at, from a knowledge of the number of marriages, owing to the increasing number of illegitimate births in many districts.

The proportion of the amount of vaccination to the population must be taken in the aggregate, and not in reference to separate Dispensary Districts; for, as under the existing law, Medical Officers are required to vaccinate all persons who may come to them for that purpose, it frequently happens that parents take their children for vaccination out of the district in which they reside, either to the nearest Dispensary, or to some favourite Medical Officer in even a distant village. It is also a well known fact that a considerable number of children are vaccinated in provincial towns by medical practitioners unconnected with Dispensaries or Workhouses, many of whom were known to the people as vaccinators under the late system.

In reference to the causes which have led to a diminution of vaccination, or have rendered the number of persons vaccinated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, less than the normal proportion to the population, it appears to be an almost universal complaint that there exists a great unwillingness on the part of the poor to bring their children to the Dispensaries for vaccination;

and that even when they are induced to do so, they are still less disposed to bring them back on the appointed day for examination by the Medical Officer.

According to the statements received from Medical Officers and Committees of Management, the prevailing causes of the neglect of vaccination, and its consequent diminution, are carelessness, indifference, and apathy on the part of parents, and want of confidence in vaccination, as a protection against small-pox. Some parents also object to taking their healthy infants to a dispensary, and exposing them to the contact of sick persons; and in many districts a prejudice exists against the performance of vaccination at particular periods of the year; the heat of summer, and the cold of winter, being considered unfavourable to its success; but as spring and autumn are seasons in which agricultural operations create an active demand for labourers, and every available hand is then employed, the vaccination of the children is not thought of, or indefinitely postponed. The unwillingness of the poor to bring back their children on an appointed day, after vaccination, is founded on another deeply rooted prejudice,—the apprehension that the removal of any portion of lymph from the vesicle will destroy or impair its protective power; and so strong is this feeling that, in many districts, scarcely one-third of the number vaccinated, are brought back for inspection; and of these, the majority are cases in which the operation had failed. The consequences of this omission are that Medical Officers are unable to certify as to the success of the operation; are deprived of the means of maintaining a stock of recent lymph at the Dispensaries, and are, therefore, obliged to make such frequent applications for fresh supplies, as to tax severely the resources of the Cow-pock Institution in Dublin. To these disadvantages may be added that failures are often unrecognised, and vaccination brought into disrepute by the subsequent occurrence of small-pox in persons who have been the subject of an unsuccessful operation.

But one of the most serious obstacles to the progress and extension of vaccination is the prejudice in favour of variolous inoculation, which, in spite of the warnings of the Medical Officers, the appeals of the clergy, and the penalties of the law, still exists among the peasantry. Itinerant inoculators continue to traverse the country, disseminating disease as they go; and owing to the ingenuity of their precautions, and the connivance of the parents of the sufferers, it is extremely difficult to procure sufficient evidence on which to ground a prosecution, much less to obtain a conviction. The sympathy of the peasantry is so strongly enlisted in favour of these offenders, that threats of personal injury have been held out by them against Medical Officers who have exerted themselves to put down this illegal practice.

Within the last twelve months, Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts in the Unions of Abbeyleix, Ballymahon, Callan, Castletowndelvin, Longford, Mullingar, Thomastown, and Urlingford, have reported that inoculation, with the virus of small-pox, is practised in their respective districts; and there are grounds for suspicion that it is resorted to in other Unions. The parents

who solicit or acquiesce in the inoculation of their children for small-pox, with a full knowledge of the consequences of the act, and of the penalties attached to it, if discovered, appear to be equal in culpability with the actual perpetrator of the crime; but, unfortunately, they are beyond the reach of the law, as it exists in this country.

A variety of suggestions have been offered, and numerous plans proposed, for rendering the system of gratuitous vaccination more general and efficient, by means of certain modifications of the present arrangements. But as it would seem that the success of any system of vaccination must chiefly depend upon the agency of the poor and of the Medical Officers; and as, under the Medical Charities Act, the necessary co-operation of these two parties has not been, and probably cannot be, secured, it appears to follow that some measure is desirable, which would either compel parents to take their children to Medical Officers for vaccination, or induce Medical Officers to visit the poor for the purpose of vaccinating their children—that is, that either vaccination should be made compulsory by law, or that Medical Officers should be remunerated, as under the late system, for the performance of vaccination. The former plan would, perhaps, if feasible, be the more effectual of the two, but it could not be brought into operation without the concurrent establishment of a system of registration of births; the latter proposition, however, would, if carried into effect, cause a large increase of the number of persons vaccinated, and at the same time, enable Medical Officers to certify with precision as to the result of the operation in all cases; thus rendering their registers and returns more reliable sources of information than at present, as to the progress of vaccination in this country.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, Medical Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

VII.—ORDER issued by the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians of Limerick Union, regulating the remuneration to be allowed to the Dispensary Medical Officers of the City of Limerick Dispensary District, for their services under the Cholera Order.

To the GUARDIANS of the POOR of the LIMERICK UNION; and to all persons whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to provide for the better distribution, support, and management of Medical Charities in Ireland, and to amend an Act of the eleventh year of her Majesty, to provide for the execution of the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland," We, the Commissioners for

administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, acting as the Commissioners for executing in Ireland the powers and purposes of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, 1848, and an Act of the following session amending the same, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Acts, did, by an Order under our Seal, bearing date the Tenth day of February, 1854, issue directions and regulations for affording medical aid to persons afflicted by, or threatened with, Cholera in Limerick Union:

And Whereas, by the said Order We have declared the Medical Officers of the Dispensary Districts into which the said Union is divided, in pursuance of our Order of the Twenty-sixth day of January, 1852, to be the Medical Officers for the treatment of such persons as aforesaid, within their respective Dispensary Districts.

And Whereas, it seems fit to Us to provide for the remuneration of William Hill Evans, Thomas Carey, William R. Gore, and Bernard Kavanagh, Esquires, the Medical Officers of the City of Limerick Dispensary District, for the services performed by them in pursuance of the regulations contained in the said Order of the Tenth day of February, 1854, as the Medical Officers for the treatment of persons afflicted by, or threatened with, Cholera in the said District.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers given unto Us, under and by virtue of the said recited Acts, We do hereby authorize and require the Guardians of the Poor of the Limerick Union to pay to the said Officers the sums hereinafter set forth, as remuneration for their services under the said Order of the Tenth day of February, 1854, that is to say:—

To William Hill Evans the sum of		£70
To Thomas Carey	„	£50
To William R. Gore	„	£40
To Bernard Kavanagh	„	£40

Sealed with our Seal this Nineteenth day of December, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-four.

(*Seal.*)

A. Power.
J. M'Donnell, M.D.

VIII.—Report of the Case of the Queen at the prosecution of the Poor Law Commissioners *v.* the Guardians of the Poor of the Limerick Union.*

(*Queen's Bench.*)

D. Lynch (with him, E. Pennefather and the Solicitor-General, J. D. Fitzgerald,) moved to make absolute a Conditional Order, directing that a mandamus should issue to the Guardians of the Limerick Union, commanding them to obey an Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, bearing date the 19th of December, 1854, whereby they authorized and required the Guardians to pay to the Medical Officers of certain Dispensary Districts certain sums therein mentioned.

This Order was obtained on the affidavit of the Secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners, which stated the formation of the Limerick Union; that the Guardians divided the Union into Dispensary Districts, one being the Limerick District, for which the Commissioners made an Order for the appointment of four Medical Officers; that the Guardians determined that the amount of salary to be paid to each of the four Medical Officers should be £25 per annum, and the Commissioners considering such salary an inadequate remuneration for the duties to be performed by such Medical Officers, in exercise of the powers vested in them, made an Order, dated 8th April, 1852, fixing the salary of the four Medical Officers at the rate of £50 per annum. That four Medical Officers were selected by the Guardians as the Medical Officers of the Limerick District, and this selection was approved of by the Commissioners. That an Order was made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, bearing date 17th of September, 1853, directing that the provisions contained in the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, 1848 and 1849, should be put in force in Ireland. That by letter, dated 30th of September, 1853, the Commissioners informed the Guardians of the Limerick Union that, in the event of Cholera breaking out as an epidemic, they would issue an Order, authorizing the Guardians to provide for dispensing medicines and affording relief to persons afflicted with the Cholera. That on the 26th of October, 1853, the Guardians increased the salaries of the Medical Officers from £50 to £75 per annum. That Cholera having broken out in the Limerick Union, the Commissioners, in accordance with their letter of September, 1853, and acting as Commissioners for executing in Ireland the powers and purposes of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, issued an Order, addressed to the Guardians of the Union, authorizing them to provide for dispensing medicines, and affording relief to persons afflicted with Cholera in the Union, and that the Medical Officers of the Union should be the officers for the treatment of such patients, and that they should give immediate attendance to the patients in their district, which they accordingly did, until the cessation of the epidemic, in the expectation that their services would be fully remunerated, independently of their ordinary salaries, they being distinct and separate from their ordinary duties

* From "Irish Chancery and Common Law Reports," Vol. IV., part X., published by Hodges & Smith, Dublin.

under the Medical Charities Act; but the Guardians refused so to remunerate them on the ground that their salaries had been increased upon the understanding that they were to attend to Cholera cases occurring in their district. That the Commissioners directed the Guardians to take the matter again into their consideration, because the Medical Officers were entitled to additional remuneration, the duty of attending Cholera cases being an extra duty; and apprized the Guardians that if they declined to do so, the Commissioners would take on themselves the responsibility of determining the amount of remuneration to be paid to the Medical Officers for such services. That the Guardians declined to increase the salaries, alleging that the previous advance was made on the understanding that Cholera patients should be attended without further charge, which understanding was denied by the Medical Officers. That the Commissioners considered that the Guardians were not justified in refusing this remuneration for the reasons assigned by them, inasmuch as, under the Medical Charities Act, relief to Cholera patients could only be given by ticket, which would have rendered it unavailable in most cases; and that there was imposed on the Commissioners the necessity of providing for the treatment of epidemics under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts; and that the remuneration for the services performed by the Medical Officers under these Acts could not have been legally provided for under the Medical Charities Act; and that if the Commissioners had known the principle the Guardians acted on, they would not have sanctioned one, whereby the performance of a merely contingent and temporary duty was to be remunerated by a permanent annual payment. That, they accordingly issued an Order, bearing date 19th of December, 1854, to the Guardians, directing them to pay the Medical Officers the several sums mentioned in the Order, in addition to their salaries. That the Guardians declined to obey the Order.

As cause against this Conditional Order, an affidavit was made by the Clerk of the Guardians, the substance of which was, that the advance of salary given to the Medical Officers was allowed and given on the express understanding of its being remuneration for their attendance, if required, on Cholera patients; and it was submitted that the Commissioners were not justified in making the Order of the 19th December, 1854, and that in so doing, they had exceeded their powers.

Lane and C. Barry were heard for the Guardians.

The Poor Law Commissioners have exceeded their jurisdiction. They have no power to order the Guardians to pay any money. The 1 and 2 Vic., cap. 56, sec. 3, gives them power to make Orders for the government of workhouses, &c., and for the guidance and control, appointment and removal of officers, and for the guidance and control, according to the intention of the Act, of all Guardians, &c., acting in the management and relief of the destitute poor; but there is no power given them to make an Order on the Guardians to pay money. The Guardians are, on the other hand, empowered by the 27th section, to enter into and execute all contracts connected with the relief of the destitute poor; and they are to have power to govern and manage the workhouses of their

respective Unions, and to direct the Officers in the execution of their duties; and by the 31st section, they are empowered to appoint paid officers, and the 32nd section enables them to raise by rate, such sum as shall be sufficient to pay the salaries. The Guardians are empowered to levy poor-rate, and sums required for particular purposes, secs. 27 and 61; but there is nothing in the statute authorizing them to raise money for such purposes as the present claim. In the Temporary Relief Act, 10 Vic., cap. 7, sec. 9, an express power is given to the Guardians to raise money for the purposes therein specified. But the Commissioners rely on an Order made by the Privy Council, under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 123, and 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 111; but under these Acts, the Commissioners are confined to the appointment of the Medical Officers, the Guardians alone are to decide on the remuneration to be given to them. The 10th section of the Nuisances Removal Act enables the Commissioners to require the Guardians to provide for the dispensing of medicines, and for affording to persons afflicted by, or threatened with such epidemic, such medical aid as may be required, and the Guardians are to see to the execution of their directions; and by the 12th section they are to have the same powers for enforcing and directing the execution of such directions and regulations by the said Guardians as they now, or may hereafter have in relation to any matter concerning the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor; and by the 14th section the Guardians are empowered to employ officers for the above purposes, the expenses to be paid or defrayed out of the public rates. The Guardians say they did not authorize the expense of this medical attendance; that they have paid expenses already incurred, and, at all events, that if they be liable, an action may be brought against them. As to the form of the Mandamus Order, The Queen *v.* The Mayor of Newbury,* was cited.

Pennefather replied.

Cur. ad. vult.

Lefroy, C. J.—In this case an application has been made for a mandamus, directing the Guardians of the Limerick Poor Law Union to pay over to four Medical Officers several sums therein specified for their services, in pursuance of an Order made by the Poor Law Commissioners. A conditional Order was granted, and against this Order the Guardians have shown cause; and we are of opinion that the Order for the mandamus ought not to be made absolute.

We have looked very attentively into the Acts bearing upon this matter, because the question is one relating to the jurisdiction of the Poor Law Commissioners, and we would not be justified in hastily coming to the conclusion that they have exceeded that jurisdiction. But it is only necessary to read the sections of the Acts of Parliament referred to by Mr. Lane, to see that they had no jurisdiction to make this peremptory Order on the Guardians. It amounts to calling on the Guardians to levy a tax for any amount the Commissioners may think fit, and not leaving the question of

* 1, Q. B. 759.

amount to be decided by the Guardians, who are the persons bound to make compensation to these gentlemen for their services; the Guardians have the right to appoint the officers, and to regulate their salaries, subject to the approval of the Commissioners; but there is nothing in the Poor Law Act, giving the Commissioners that power they have here exercised; whatever power it gives them to exercise it is to be carried out by the Poor Law Guardians. The General Regulations of the Commissioners of the 5th of June, 1844, show what construction they, themselves, have put upon the Act, as to the things that are to be done through the Guardians and their officers.

The Nuisances and Diseases Act does not give the Commissioners greater power; they are to act through the medium of the Guardians, and are to carry out the provisions of the statute by sealed orders directed to the Guardians. They have nominated four persons as officers to act under this statute, and they have given four salaries, indicating the apportionment to be observed according to the services of each. How could the Commissioners judge of these services? Are they to dictate how much is to be paid for the value of services —they for whom the services are not to be performed? If the Guardians had refused to award remuneration it would be a different question; but they have done no such thing; and yet they are called upon to pay sums upon which they have exercised no discretion. There should be the clearest language in the statute to vest the Commissioners with the power to tax a Union without the intervention of those who are the trustees for that Union, before this Court could interfere by mandamus. One of the sections provides that when additional medical assistance is required, it is to be referred to the Guardians what salaries are to be given to the Medical Officers, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, but that does not give them an original jurisdiction. The Commissioners, therefore, having exceeded their jurisdiction, we cannot give effect to their Order by allowing the mandamus to issue.

Crampton, J.—If the sums payable to these Medical Officers had been duly ascertained, and the Guardians had refused to pay them, I would by no means say that the Commissioners might not have jurisdiction to direct the Guardians to make a proper remuneration; but the objection is, that the Commissioners have taken upon themselves to value those services. This is an excess of their jurisdiction.

Moore, J.—The power claimed by the Commissioners is one of an alarming extent. They claim the power of directing services, and the remuneration to be paid for these services, and of compelling the Guardians to pay the sums thus assessed by them. This would be a monstrous power to confer on them; and unless the statute was express and clear, I would be slow to clothe them with such power. I am of opinion that the Guardians ought not to be compelled to pay the sums.

Cause allowed, without costs.

APPENDIX (B).—TABULAR RETURNS.

[Note.—In this series of Tables, the Unions are classed in the Counties and Provinces in which the chief or central place of the respective Unions is situate: but many of the Unions comprise parts of more than one County or Province. The total of Population and Area of the Unions in the respective Counties and Provinces, as arranged in these Tables, will not, therefore, agree with the summaries of those Counties and Provinces in the Census Returns, from which, as amended, the Population and Area, for 1851, have been taken for this and previous Reports. The Valuation given in these Tables is that which was in force on the 29th September, 1855. An Alphabetical Index List of Unions is annexed (No. 10), showing the Counties of which portions are contained in each Union, and referring to the table and page in which the particulars of each Union are to be found. An Alphabetical Index List of the Dispensary Districts is likewise annexed (No. 11), with similar references and the name of the Union in which each District is situate.]

No. 1.—Statement of Alterations in Dispensary Districts in Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties), according to the Orders issued by the Commissioners, in pursuance of § 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., c. 68:—(*in continuation of Table No.* 1, *in App.* (*B*) *to Third Annual Report*).

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in each.	Population: 1851.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	No. of Members of Committee of Management.	No. of Medical Officers authorized by Order.	Number of Apothecaries.	Date of Order.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER. County of Wexford.			A. R. P.	£ s. d.				
Gorey, . . .	Killenagh and Wells.[a] . . .	8	8,419	35,072 3 9	23,905 19 0	25	1	.	6th September, 1855, taking effect on 20th September.

[a] The Districts of Killenagh and Oulart (afterwards called Wells), shown in First Annual Report, page 98, were united by this Order.

No. 1.—Statement of Alterations in Dispensary Districts—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in each.	Population: 1851.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	No. of Members of Committee of Management.	No. of Medical Officers authorized by Order.	Number of Apothecaries.	Date of Order.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*								
	County of Wexford—*continued.*								
New Ross,[a]	1. New Ross,	2	12,341	9,814 1 31	£ 15,121 13 0	21	1	.	16th August, 1855, taking effect on 30th September.
	2. Old Ross,	8	7,129	31,545 3 3	19,417 14 0	33	1	.	
	3. Dysartmoon,	7	7,437	28,478 2 30	17,472 2 0	23	1	.	
	4. St. Mullins,	5	6,370	25,134 3 13	9,886 18 0	21	1	.	
	5. Templeudigan,	3	2,353	11,804 0 18	4,458 4 0	15	1	.	
	6. Carrickbyrne,	8	8,515	36,091 3 25	17,270 8 0	25[b]	1	.	
	7. Fethard,	6	12,311	34,360 3 19	21,686 14 0	23	1[c]	.	
	Total of Union,	39	56,456	177,230 2 19	105,613 13 0	–	7	.	
	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
	County of Antrim.								
Antrim,[d]	Doagh,	3	7,022	15,291 0 13	14,366 10 0	13	1	.	12th September, 1855, taking effect on 30th September.
	Templepatrick,	3	6,008	21,175 0 19	19,563 0 0	13	1	.	
	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								
	County of Galway.								
Oughterard,[e]	Oughterard,	4	6,718	69,638 3 23	4,577 5 0	15	1	.	28th January, 1856, taking effect on 1st March.
	Lettermore,	5	6,045	44,299 3 37	2,826 5 0	13	1	.	
	County of Mayo.								
Westport,[f]	Westport,	5	19,438	42,070 1 0	11,816 15 0	30	1	.	30th May, 1855.
	Islandeady,	5	7,693	32,578 2 8	5,781 4 0	19	1	.	

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
COUNTY OF CLARE.									
BALLYVAGHAN,[g] . .	Ballyvaghan, ...	11	8,148	71,062 2 36	12,149 15 0	80	1	.	7th November, 1855, taking effect on 15th November.

SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, ACCORDING TO TABLE, APPENDIX (B), No. 1 OF PREVIOUS REPORTS, AS ALTERED BY THE FOREGOING TABLE.

PROVINCES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Population: 1851.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	Number of Medical Officers.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.
					A. R. P.	£ s. d.			
LEINSTER.	40	203	944[b]	1,710,798	4,940,319 1 27	4,122,871 15 8	228	10	7
ULSTER, ...	44	216	875	2,002,670	5,308,197 3 10	3,238,229 3 2	223	2	6
CONNAUGHT.	29	94	596	962,919	4,060,229 3 21	1,064,547 5 5	103	7	.
MUNSTER.	50	203	1,023	1,875,668	6,005,403 0 1	3,119,279 3 11	221	20[i]	.
TOTAL, ...	163	716	3,438[h]	6,552,055	20,314,150 0 19	11,564,927 8 2	775	39	13

[a] The Union was originally divided into ten Districts, as shown in First Annual Report, page 99.

[b] Increased to twenty-nine members, by Order of 4th December, 1855.

[c] A second Medical Officer allowed, by Order of 19th October, 1855.

[d] The Electoral Division of Donegore was transferred, under this Order, from Doagh District to Templepatrick District; and the Electoral Division of Ballylinny was transferred from Templepatrick District to Doagh District.

[e] Five Electoral Divisions were separated on the 1st March from Oughterard District, shown in First Annual Report, page 115, and were formed the new District of Lettermore—the Union now comprises three Dispensary Districts.

[f] The Electoral Divisions of Aghagower, North, and Aghagower, South, were transferred under this Order, from Westport District to Islandeady District; and the Electoral Division of Kilmeena was transferred from Islandeady District to Westport District.

[g] The two Districts shown in First Annual Report, page 121, were united under this Order.

[h] These numbers are less by one than the numbers shown in the Summary in the Third Annual Report, page 300: the Electoral Divisions of Carrickduff and Clohamon, in Enniscorthy Union, having been formed on the 30th September last, into one Division, called the Newtownbarry Electoral Division.

[i] This number is less by one than the number shown in the Summary of the Third Annual Report, page 300, the Order directing the appointment of an Apothecary for Macroom Dispensary District, referred to at page 298, of that Report, having been rescinded.

No. 2: Financial and Relief Returns.—List, in pursuance of § 20 of the Medical Charities Act (14 & 15 Vic. c. 68), of all Dispensary Districts in the several Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties):—showing the Number of Dispensaries in each, and the Expenses of each Dispensary District for the Year ended 29th September, 1855; with a Return,—for the Year ended 30th September, 1855,—of the Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded to Patients at the Dispensary and at their own Homes, respectively; the Number of Tickets for Medical Relief Cancelled by the Committee of Management, under § 9 of the Act; Number of Cases of Vaccination; Number of Dangerous Lunatics certified; of Patients attended in Bridewells, &c.

Note on Table No. 2.

Columns 1 to 3, 5 and 6 inclusive, are abstracted from the sealed Orders of the Commissioners.
Columns 4 and 7 to 13, inclusive, are abstracted from Returns received from the Clerks of Unions.
Columns 14 to 21, inclusive, are abstracted from Returns received from the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.
Column 8:—In various instances in which Rent does not appear in this Table as part of the Annual Expenses, the Dispensary of the District is held in a house which was used for a Dispensary under the late system, or in a court-house, or other public building, the use of which is obtained by the Guardians for the purpose, or in a house granted by the proprietor, rent free or at a nominal rent.
Columns 5 and 10:—In some instances two Dispensary Districts, in different but adjoining Unions, are attended by the same Medical Officer.

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.										Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Visiting Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER																				
County of Carlow.																				
Carlow, .	1. Carlow, . .	7	1	*1	–	35 17 2	15 0 0	1 8 1	115 8 0	–	34 3 10	201 17 1	1,604	319	1,923	2	313	–	–	–
	2. Tullow, . .	8	1	1	–	13 17 9	18 0 0	1 14 3	80 0 0	–	8 15 4	122 7 4	1,082	276	1,358	18	399	1	–	–
	3. Borris, . .	6	1	1	–	8 12 3	9 0 0	1 1 0	70 0 0	–	6 7 4	95 0 7	531	188	719	7	81	–	–	–

	4. Fennagh and Myshall,	7	2	1	-	16	12	8	17	0	0	1	1	7	109	19	4	-	22	13	0	167	6	7	521	122	643	1	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Leighlinbridge	4	1	1	-	8	15	10	10	0	0	1	8	11	80	0	0	-	8	17	5	109	2	2	599	168	767	1	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6. Bagenalstown,	4	1	1	-	18	19	8	18	0	0	1	9	8	70	0	0	-	21	5	10	129	15	2	890	196	1,086	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Ballickmoyler,	3	1	1	-	3	12	11	6	0	0	1	0	7	60	0	0	-	8	16	0	79	9	6	167	31	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8. Newtown,	6	1	1	-	14	8	4	-			0	10	2	80	0	0	-	11	9	9	106	8	3	331	110	471	2	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		45	9	8	-	120	16	7	93	0	0	9	14	3	665	7	4	-	122	8	6	1,011	6	8	5,725	1,440	7,165	31	1,036	1								
County of Dublin.																																					
Balrothery	1. Balbriggan,	3	2	b1	-	35	12	10	9	0	0	8	6	9	115	12	11	-	16	13	8	185	6	2	1,004	370	1,374	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. Holmpatrick,	1	1	1	-	22	15	9				2	0	10	90	0	0	-	3	11	10	118	8	5	531	344	875	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Lusk,	1	2	1	-	23	4	0	15	0	0	6	6	11	105	6	4	-	5	8	0	135	4	6	754	221	975	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Swords,	2	2	1	-	38	13	2	13	10	0	2	7	5	100	0	0	-	7	0	11	161	11	7	1,030	272	1,302	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Kilsallaghan,	3	2	1	-	10	3	8	11	0	0	1	1	0	90	0	0	-	2	2	6	114	7	2	245	46	291	1	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6. Malahide,	2	2	1	-	14	5	8	15	0	0	2	11	5	80	0	0	-	10	2	7	121	19	8	472	216	688	17	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12	11	6	-	144	15	2	63	10	0	22	13	9	580	19	3	-	44	19	6	836	17	8	4,036	1,469	5,505	18	651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, North.	1. North City,	1	3	6	-	191	4	8	94	0	0	67	11	11	595	16	0	225	0	0	105	4	8	1,979	17	3	16,515	4,716	21,231	1	572	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. Blanchardstn. & Castleknock	2	2	1	-	19	17	2	22	0	0	1	11	11	100	0	0	-		-		143	9	1	926	337	1,263	1	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Finglas and Glasnevin,	2	2	1	-	21	18	7	29	10	0	1	1	0	6	100	0	0	-		-	152	9	1	739	257	996	2	94	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Clontarf and Howth,	2	3	2	-	52	15	5	32	10	0	1	5	4	134	2	0	-		-		220	12	9	1,888	394	2,282	4	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Cooloch and Drumcondra,	2	3	2	-	33	9	9	27	10	0	1	1	6	100	0	0	-	2	3	10	164	5	1	559	351	910	-	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9	13	12	3	319	5	7	205	10	0	72	11	2	1,029	18	0	225	0	0	108	8	6	1,960	13	3	20,627	6,055	26,682	8	885	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin South,	1. South City,	1	4	8	4	203	19	7	220	3	5	65	11	5	1,076	10	0	364	15	8	192	9	2	2,123	9	3	35,277	9,736	45,013	56	1,077	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. Donnybrook,	1	1	1	-	26	14	9	20	0	0	4	17	6	126	5	0	-		16	7	2	194	4	5	1,094	8	0	1,884	5	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Rathmines,	1	1	1	-	13	18	4	13	0	0	2	10	1	100	0	0	-		17	14	7	147	3	0	359	296	655	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Rathfarnham,	2	3	2	-	49	10	1	24	0	0	7	6	9	225	0	0	-		19	3	4	325	0	2	1,742	505	2,247	-	78	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. Tallaght,	1	1	1	-	10	11	4	9	0	0	0	5	0	100	0	0	-		5	2	5	124	18	9	928	163	1,091	-	34	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6. Clondalkin,	1	1	1	-	10	14	0	4	0	0	0	1	18	5	137	10	0	-		1	16	6	155	18	11	572	180	752	3	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Palmerstown,	1	2	1	-	14	18	4	28	0	0	4	7	0	100	0	0	-		14	14	9	162	0	1	956	260	1,216	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8	13	15	4	330	6	5	318	3	5	86	16	2	1,865	5	0	364	15	8	267	7	11	3,232	14	7	40,888	11,970	52,858	66	1,463	8	-	-	-	-	-	-

[*continued.*

a Carlow Union: Bagenalstown District.—A Midwife also authorized for this District, by Order of 20th September, 1854.
b Balrothery Union: Balbriggan District.—A Midwife also authorized for this District, by Order of 8th November, 1854.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.									Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Visiting Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16	17	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Dublin—*con.*																				
Rathdown,	1 Dundrum and Glenculleu, .	2	2	[a]2	–	48 9 0	14 0 0	1 9 10	150 0 0	–	21 9 5	235 8 3	1,044	675	1,719	10	88	1	–	–
	2. Blackrock and Stillorgan, .	2	2	2	–	18 17 2	15 0 0	0 3 7	156 6 0	–	15 8 0	205 14 9	648	412	1,060	–	48	–	–	–
	3 Killiney, .	1	2	1	–	23 1 2	20 12 0	0 18 10	100 0 0	–	10 0 0	154 12 0	858	198	1,056	–	108	–	–	–
	4. Kingstown, .	1	1	[a]2	–	31 13 2	17 0 0	1 5 6	150 0 0	–	10 12 1	210 10 9	1,570	737	2,307	15	104	–	–	–
	5. Bray and Rathmichael, .	2	2	[a]2	–	46 14 3	5 0 0	–	179 8 0	–	17 9 3	248 11 6	1,055	377	1,432	–	40	–	–	–
	6. Powerscourt,	1	1	[a]1	–	24 14 6	–	0 10 0	75 0 0	–	13 2 0	113 6 6	362	118	480	9	18	–	–	–
	7. Delgany, .	1	2	1	–	25 16 4	11 0 5	0 10 0	83 17 0	–	11 12 6	132 16 3	385	295	680	4	5	–	–	–
		10	12	11	–	219 5 7	82 12 5	4 17 9	894 11 0	–	99 13 3	1,301 0 0	5,922	2,812	8,734	38	411	1	–	–
County of Kildare.																				
Athy, .	1. Athy, . .	6	1	1	1	8 2 10	20 0 0	2 0 6	120 0 0	40 0 0	12 13 0	202 16 4	1,441	287	1,728	2	137	–	–	–
	2. Monasterevin,	7	2	1	–	15 0 0	16 0 0	0 14 6	100 0 0	–	–	131 14 6	1,982	171	2,153	–	56	–	–	–
	3. Fontstown, .	6	1	1	–	3 17 3	10 0 0	0 9 6	80 0 0	–	6 0 0	100 6 9	229	83	312	4	30	–	–	–
	4. Castledermot,	7	1	1	–	24 19 4	9 10 0	0 13 6	100 0 0	–	4 14 4	139 17 2	560	246	806	–	236	2	–	–
	5. Stradbally, .	6	2	1	–	18 18 8	10 0 0	0 12 6	100 0 0	–	2 4 9	131 15 11	803	217	1,020	–	70	–	–	–
	6. Ballylynan, .	6	1	1	–	10 9 3	8 0 0	1 6 0	100 0 0	–	7 16 6	127 11 9	585	246	831	–	8	–	–	–
		38	8	6	1	81 7 4	73 10 0	5 16 6	600 0 0	40 0 0	33 8 7	834 2 5	5,600	1,250	6,850	6	537	2	–	–

CELBRIDGE,	1. Lucan, . .	3	2	1	–	19	3	2	20	0	0	1	9	6	90	0	0	–	2	9	0	133	1	8	520	212	732	–	51	1	–	–
	2 Celbridge, .	3	3	1	–	26	15	9	12	0	0	1	11	9	80	0	0	–	0	3	4	120	10	10	1,521	353	1,874	–	67	–	–	–
	3. Maynooth, .	2	2	1	–	11	11	10	15	0	0	0	19	2	70	0	0	–	4	0	0	101	11	0	1,079	231	1,310	–	56	–	–	–
	4. Rathcoole, .	3	2	1	–	16	17	5	10	0	0	0	13	6	100	0	0	–	11	16	2	139	7	1	822	204	1,026	4	55	1	–	–
	5. Kilcock, .	4	3	1	–	12	8	0½	30	0	0	0	11	6	100	0	0	–	1	5	0	144	4	6½	548	208	756	3	52	–	–	–
		15	12	5	–	86	16	2½	87	0	0	5	5	5	440	0	0	–	19	13	6	638	15	1½	4,490	1,208	5,698	7	281	2	–	–
NAAS, . .	1. Blessington & Ballymore, .	6	2	1	–	33	5	5	15	0	0	0	18	1	100	0	0	–	6	2	6	155	6	0	976	117	1,093	–	101	1	–	–
	2. Robertstown and Kilmeage,	5	1	1	–	29	10	4	–			1	16	0	65	0	0	–	5	7	10	101	14	2	216	107	323	3	43	1	–	–
	3. Rathmore, .	4	2	1	–	9	16	4	14	0	0	0	18	0	60	0	0	–	–			84	14	4	354	78	432	6	78	3	–	–
	4. Kilcullen, .	5	1	1	–	23	3	7	10	0	0	1	8	6	87	10	0	–	0	6	6	122	8	7	451	157	608	–	105	–	–	–
	5. Naas and Carragh, . .	5	1	1	–	13	15	2	10	0	0	1	8	6	75	0	0	–	–			100	3	8	890	173	1,063	2	88	1	–	–
	6. Clane and Timahoe, North,	5	2	1	–	12	11	11	20	0	0	1	8	6	75	0	0	–	–			109	0	5	503	201	704	–	72	–	–	–
	7. Newbridge and Kildare, .	7	2	1	–	28	0	3	20	0	0	1	10	4	80	0	0	–	0	3	0	129	13	7	612	66	678	–	42	2	–	–
		37	11	7	–	150	3	0	89	0	0	9	7	11	542	10	0	–	11	19	10	803	0	9	4,002	899	4,901	11	529	8	–	–
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.																																
CALLAN, .	1. Ballingarry, .	4	1	1	–	17	5	2	3	0	0	0	15	5	80	0	0	–	5	9	5½	106	10	0½	520	249	769	4	6	1	–	–
	2. Mullinahone,	4	1	1	–	17	4	0	4	10	0	0	7	2	80	0	0	–	6	19	10½	109	1	0½	770	77	847	–	9	–	–	–
	3. Kilmaganny,	6	1	1	–	14	0	0½	7	10	0	0	2	10	80	0	0	–	6	19	7½	208	12	6	487	174	661	2	9	1	–	–
	4. Callan, . .	6	1	1	–	22	14	0	5	0	0	0	11	3	95	0	0	–	4	4	3½	127	9	6½	821	182	1,003	2	–	–	–	–
		20	4	4	–	71	3	2½	20	0	0	1	16	8	335	0	0	–	23	13	3	451	13	1½	2,598	682	3,280	8	24	2	–	–
CASTLE-COMER, .	1. Castlecomer,	4	3	2	–	46	8	0	17	0	0	3	0	0	140	0	0	–	33	13	1	240	1	1	1,920	374	2,294	4	239	1	–	–
	2. Ballyragget, .	3	1	1	–	15	0	2	4	10	0	1	0	0	70	0	0	–	4	11	2	95	1	4	1,038	198	1,236	3	131	3	–	–
		7	4	3	–	61	8	2	21	10	0	4	0	0	210	0	0	–	38	4	3	335	2	5	2,958	572	3,530	7	370	4	–	–

[*continued.*

a Rathdown Union:—In addition to the Medical Officers, two Midwives are authorized to be appointed for the Dundrum and Glencullen District; and one Midwife for each of the Districts of Kingstown, Bray and Rathmichael, and Powerscourt.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued*.

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 14 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Kilkenny—*con.*																				
Kilkenny,	1. Kilkenny,	5	1	2	1	68 10 10½	18 0 0	7 18 8	130 0 0	55 0 0	31 18 7	311 8 1½	4,673	1,250	5,923	–	367	20	–	–
	2. Gowran,	4	1	1	–	14 15 0	7 0 0	3 7 8	80 0 0	–	7 2 0	112 4 8	503	154	657	6	62	4	–	–
	3. Tiscoffin,	4	1	1	–	12 12 8½	7 15 6	0 14 2	80 0 0	–	17 7 9	118 9 7½	288	77	365	–	75	–	–	–
	4. Freshford,	4	1	1	–	6 18 10	8 0 0	0 14 2	80 0 0	–	6 2 6	101 15 6	745	240	985	–	76	–	–	–
	5. Tullaroan,	4	1	1	–	8 17 9½	6 0 0	0 14 2	75 0 0	–	3 8 0	93 19 11½	356	40	396	–	–	–	–	–
		21	5	6	1	111 15 2½	46 15 0	13 8 10	445 0 0	55 0 0	65 18 10	737 17 10½	6,565	1,761	8,326	6	580	24	–	–
Thomastown,	1. Graigue,	6	2	1	–	17 18 11	9 0 0	–	84 0 0	–	0 8 3	111 7 2	1,419	371	1,790	–	99	1	–	–
	2. Inistioge,	6	1	1	–	9 16 4	5 0 0	0 19 9	84 0 0	–	0 5 3	100 1 4	529	183	712	–	55	4	–	–
	3. Thomastown,	7	1	1	–	10 15 9	5 0 0	1 0 2	84 0 0	–	0 5 2	101 1 1	716	191	907	1	56	1	–	–
	4. Knocktopher,	8	2	1	–	6 19 3	7 0 0	–	84 0 0	–	2 5 0	100 4 3	348	156	504	–	10	3	–	–
		27	6	4	–	45 10 3	26 0 0	1 19 11	336 0 0	–	3 3 8	412 13 10	3,012	901	3,913	1	300	9	–	–
Urlingford	1. Balleen,	4	1	1	–	13 6 7	3 10 0	0 8 1¾	80 0 0	–	4 4 4	101 9 0¾	281	103	384	1	19	–	–	–
	2. Johnstown,	4	1	1	–	5 7 7	5 0 0	0 8 1¾	80 0 0	–	3 2 6	93 18 2¾	188	90	278	–	19	–	–	–
	3. Urlingford,	4	1	1	–	15 12 8	6 0 0	1 8 7¼	80 0 0	–	0 7 5	103 8 8¾	911	120	1,031	1	40	2	18	6
	4. Kilcooley,	4	1	1	–	16 7 10	5 0 0	0 13 1¼	80 0 0	–	3 17 6	105 18 5¼	237	108	345	1	1	–	–	–
		16	4	4	–	50 14 8	19 10 0	2 18 0	320 0 0	–	11 11 9	404 14 5	1,617	421	2,038	3	79	2	18	6

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.												Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.							
						Medicines and Medical Appliances.			Rent of Dispensary Buildings.			Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.			Salaries.			Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.			Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.			Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medicine Bottles cancelled by Dispensary Committee, during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15	No. of Days on which Attendance was given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.										Medical Officers.		Apothecaries.						Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.					
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.			8.			9.			10.		11.	12.			13.			14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.								
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*																														
County of Longford—*con.*																														
Longford,	1. Longford,	6	1	1	–	32	4	6	14	0	0	1	17	3	80	0	0	–			128	1	9	759	288	1,047	1	104	1	–	–
	2 Drumlish,	7	1	1	–	18	4	3	8	10	0	0	1	7	80	0	0	–	0	8	0	107	3	10	638	190	828	79	13	–	–	–
	3. Killashee,	6	1	1	–	14	17	4	10	0	0	0	14	11	80	0	0	–				105	12	3	497	133	630	4	21	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	65	6	1	32	10	0	2	13	9	240	0	0	–	0	8	0	340	17	10	1,894	611	2,505	84	138	1	–	–
County of Louth.																														
Ardee,	1. Ardee,	3	2	1	–	60	2	0	3	15	0	4	13	10	110	0	0	–	7	9	4	186	0	2	1,029	595	2,224	–	6	–	4	1
	2. Drumcondra,	2	2	1	–	20	1	4	9	10	0	1	3	0	110	0	0	–	3	4	0	143	18	4	742	222	964	2	48	–	–	–
	3. Collon,	2	2	1		16	2	3	13	0	0	3	9	11	93	10	6	–	1	11	0	127	13	8	776	154	930	–	116	–	–	–
	4 Dunleer,	3	2	1	–	11	3	10	12	15	0	0	5	0	80	0	0	–		–		104	3	10	187	126	313	5	40	–	–	–
	5. Castlebellingham,	3	2	1	–	12	19	8	12	10	0	1	3	0	80	0	0	–		–		106	12	8	551	213	764	–	73	1	–	–
		13	10	5	–	120	9	1	51	10	0	10	14	9	473	10	6	–	12	4	4	668	8	8	3,885	1,310	5,195	7	283	1	4	1
Drogheda,	1. Stamullen,	2	2	1	–	19	0	2	8	0	0	0	9	6	70	0	0	–	0	4	6	97	14	2	194	113	307	–	26	–	–	–
	2. Duleek,	2	2	1	–	26	19	9	10	0	0	5	4	3	100	0	0	–	0	10	0	142	14	0	902	191	1,093	–	90	–	–	–
	3. St. Mary's,	1	1	1	–	18	16	6	6	3	0	2	7	9	70	0	0	–	7	4	9	104	12	0	968	283	1,251	–	77	–	–	–
	4. Drogheda,	1	1	2	–	28	17	0½	12	0	0	8	2	9	120	0	0	–	10	15	0	179	14	9½	1,784	330	2,114	2	210	3	–	–

	5 Termonfeckin,	3	3	1	-	16	7	5	16	2	0	0	3	0	100	0	0	-	3	11	6	136	3	11	523	206	729	8	201	-	-	-
	6. Monasterboice,	3	2	1	-	17	6	7	10	0	0	3	13	9	107	18	4	-	0	2	0	139	0	8	324	146	470	2	10	-	-	-
		12	11	7	-	127	7	5½	62	5	0	0	1	0	567	18	4	-	22	7	9	709	19	6½	4,695	1,269	5,964	12	433	3	-	-
DUNDALK,	1. Dundalk,	3	1	1	-	70	19	3	13	6	8	2	0	8	120	0	0	-	18	12	7	224	19	2	1,566	498	2,064	-	204	1	-	-
	2. Louth,	4	1	1	-	11	14	10	6	3	6		-		90	0	0	-	4	7	6	112	5	4	260	294	554		24	-	-	-
	3 Barronstown,	4	1	1	-	31	19	3	5	0	0		-		100	0	0	-	7	4	0	144	3	3	1,446	137	1,583	11	147	1	-	-
	4. Dromiskin,	2	1	1	-	24	7	8	2	10	0		-		50	0	0	-	2	18	10	79	16	6	269	131	391	-	78	-	-	-
	5. Ravensdale,	3	1	1	-	18	10	11	10	0	0		-		100	0	0	-	9	13	3	138	4	2	522	165	687	1	-	-	-	-
	6. Carlingford,	3	2	1	-	25	9	2	14	10	0	1	9	5	100	0	0	-	2	8	6	143	17	1	598	204	802	-	71	-	-	-
		19	7	6	-	183	1	1	51	9	8	3	10	1	560	0	0	-	45	4	8	843	5	6	4,852	1,429	6,081	12	524	2	-	-
	COUNTY OF MEATH.																															
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	1. Dunboyne,	3	2	1	-	20	5	0	20	10	0	2	0	6	100	0	0	-	3	2	6	145	18	0	1,005	207	1,212	5	28	2	-	-
	2. Ratoath,	3	2	1	-	15	17	2	7	12	0	0	19	6	100	0	0	-	-			124	8	8	799	203	1,002	-	67	-	-	-
	3. Killeen,	3	2	1	-	16	17	10½	18	0	0	3	19	9	100	0	0	-	2	8	0	141	5	7½	658	126	784	-	113	1	-	-
	4. Garristown,	3	2	1	-	13	5	10	14	0	0	0	9	0	114	16	10	-	-			142	11	8	384	106	490	-	29	-	-	-
		12	8	4	-	66	5	10½	60	2	0	7	8	9	414	16	10	-	5	10	6	554	3	11½	2,846	642	3,488	5	237	3	-	-
KELLS,	1. Kells,	6	1	1	-	24	13	2	6	0	0	1	1	2	80	0	0	-	4	14	6	116	8	10	1,405	298	1,703	-	33	3	-	1
	2. Moynalty,	6	2	1	-	46	10	3	4	0	0	1	6	0	80	0	0	-	7	19	8	139	15	11	758	172	930	-	7	-	-	-
	3. Kilskeer,	7	1	1	-	24	15	6	9	0	0	1	6	2	80	0	0	-	6	4	4	121	6	0	809	177	986	1	16	-	-	-
	4. Nobber,	6	2	1	-	12	2	4	13	0	0	1	3	5	80	0	0	-	1	13	8	107	19	5	808	203	1,011	-	53	-	-	-
		25	6	4	-	108	1	3	32	0	0	4	16	9	320	0	0	-	20	12	2	485	10	2	3,780	850	4,630	1	109	3	-	1
NAVAN,	1. Navan,	4	1	1	-	29	3	0	-			3	13	10	100	0	0	-	1	10	4	134	7	2	1,152	410	1,562	-	108	4	-	-
	2. Painestown,	4	1	1	-	10	19	10	7	0	0	2	12	10	100	0	0	-	1	13	0	122	5	8	369	229	598	1	50	1	-	-
	3. Castletown,	4	1	1	-	20	14	2	8	0	0	2	12	10	100	0	0	-	1	6	6	132	13	6	804	232	1,036	-	22	-	-	-
		12	3	3	-	60	17	0	15	0	0	8	19	6	300	0	0	-	4	9	10	389	6	4	2,325	841	3,166	1	180	5	-	-
OLDCASTLE,	1. Crosakeel,	4	2	1	-	17	8	1	8	0	0	0	5	0	40	0	0	-	6	16	0	72	9	1	264	74	338	-	9	-	-	-
	2. Oldcastle,	4	1	1	-	33	10	1	5	0	0	1	8	0	92	19	10	-	6	4	6	139	2	5	716	150	866	5	1	-	-	-
	3. Virginia,	3	1	1	-	3	10	1	8	0	0	0	5	0	63	12	8	-	0	13	9	76	1	6	654	166	820	1	40	1	-	-
	4. Ballyjamesduff	3	2	1	-	21	2	5	12	10	0	0	5	0	60	0	0	-	11	4	9	105	2	2	390	126	525	-	6	-	-	-
		14	6	4	-	75	10	8	33	10	0	2	3	0	256	12	6	-	24	19	0	392	15	2	2,033	516	2,549	6	56	1	-	-

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.							Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*																				
County of Meath—*con.*																				
Trim,	1. Athboy,	6	2	1	–	34 17 3	6 11 3	–	110 0 0	–	0 12 1	152 0 7	1,287	200	1,487	1	118	1	–	–
	2. Trim,	5	1	1	–	46 17 11	10 0 0	–	102 0 0	–	2 8 3	161 6 2	1,628	200	1,828	–	101	1	–	–
	3. Summerhill,	5	2	1	–	35 2 10	15 8 4	–	110 0 0	–	–	160 11 2	1,489	183	1,672	–	54	–	–	–
	4. Innfield,	4	2	1	–	11 16 5	20 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	–	121 16 5	484	128	612	–	24	–	–	–
		20	7	4	–	128 14 5	51 19 7	–	412 0 0	–	3 0 4	595 14 4	4,888	711	5,599	1	297	2	–	–
Queen's County.																				
Abbeyleix,	1. Abbeyleix,	4	1	1	–	5 8 7	10 10 0	–	80 0 0	–	6 10 10	102 9 5	493	90	583	–	3	1	–	–
	2. Ballyroan,	4	2	1	–	35 9 1	7 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	10 6 0	132 15 1	713	152	865	–	5	–	–	–
	3. Durrow,	5	1	1	–	10 16 10½	5 0 0	0 6 0	80 0 0	–	10 6 9	106 9 7½	541	115	656	3	93	1	–	–
	4. Castletown,	4	1	1	–	14 18 11	4 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	7 14 6	106 13 5	548	134	682	13	14	1	–	–
	5. Ballinakill,	5	2	1	–	26 2 7	12 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	11 0 6	129 3 1	740	319	1,059	–	14	1	–	–
		22	7	5	–	92 16 0½	38 10 0	0 6 0	400 0 0	–	45 18 7	577 10 7½	3,035	810	3,845	16	129	4	–	–
Donaghmore,	1. Borris-in-Ossory,	7	1	1	–	8 0 5	9 0 0	0 11 8	80 0 0	–	1 4 0	98 16 1	241	92	333	1	8	–	–	–
	2. Rathdowney,	6	1	1	–	4 16 1	8 0 0	0 1 8	80 0 0	–	3 5 0	96 2 9	401	127	528	2	20	–	–	–
		13	2	2	–	12 16 6	17 0 0	0 13 4	160 0 0	–	4 9 0	194 18 10	642	219	861	3	28	–	–	–

Mountmellick,	1. Mountmellick,	7	1	1	–	5	7	0	8	0	0	0	14	2	75	0	0	–	0	12	0	89	13	2	1,231	213	1,444	–	169	1	–	–
	2. Clonaslee,	6	1	1	–	4	19	9	7	0	0	0	8	2	75	0	0	–	0	6	6	87	14	5	592	155	747	–	11	–	–	–
	3. Coolbaun,	6	1	1	–	8	13	4	6	0	0	1	6	6	60	0	0	–	7	18	6	83	18	4	276	117	393	1	12	1	–	–
	4. Mountrath,	5	1	1	–	21	2	2	6	0	0	2	1	9	75	0	0	–	1	6	0	105	9	11	1,000	185	1,185	10	4	–	–	–
	5. Maryborough,	6	2	1	–	0	10	6	12	0	0	1	16	5	70	0	0	–	4	7	10	88	14	9	1,126	141	1,267	–	12	2	–	–
	6. Emo,	6	2	1	–	13	10	3	10	0	0	0	14	3	75	0	0	–	0	16	0	100	0	6	811	205	1,016	3	67	–	–	–
	7. Clonygowan,	6	2	1	–	14	6	9	14	0	0	0	16	9	75	0	0	–	3	1	6	107	5	0	699	230	929	–	87	–	–	–
		42	10	7	–	68	9	9	63	0	0	7	18	0	505	0	0	–	18	8	4	602	16	1	5,735	1,246	6,981	14	362	4	–	–
County of Westmeath.																															
Athlone,	1. Athlone,	5	1	2	–	41	18	4	0	1	0	9	10	6	120	0	0	–	62	14	10	234	4	8	933	234	1,167	–	70	–	–	–
	2. Bridgewell,	7	1	1	–	28	12	3	5	0	0	3	5	0	70	0	0	–	15	15	6	122	12	9	350	22	372	–	68	–	–	–
	3. Kiltoom,	6	1	1	–	26	12	4½	7	10	0	1	15	3	70	0	0	–	4	6	6	110	4	13	671	73	744	40	19	–	–	–
	4. Glassan,	6	1	1	–	15	0	0	–			1	7	0	60	0	0	–	9	0	4	85	7	4	541	148	692	6	48	–	–	–
	5. Moate,	7	1	1	–	11	10	6½	6	0	0	1	0	5	60	0	0	–	6	0	7	84	11	6½	285	70	355	–	150	–	3	1
		31	5	6	–	123	13	6	18	11	0	16	18	2	380	0	0	–	97	17	9	637	0	5	2,783	547	3,330	46	355	–	3	1
Castletown-delvin,	1. Castlepollard,	6	2	1	–	22	4	2	7	10	0	0	9	6	70	0	0	–	2	4	0	102	7	8	504	171	675	–	3	–	–	–
	2. Castletown-delvin,	7	3	1	–	16	13	7	15	0	0	0	6	6	70	0	0	–	0	1	6	102	1	7	607	160	767	15	46	–	10	5
	3. Clonmellon,	6	3	1	–	14	19	0	10	8	0	0	19	4	60	0	0	–	4	0	0	90	6	4	289	96	385	–	16	–	–	–
		19	8	3	–	53	16	9	32	18	0	1	15	4	200	0	0	–	6	5	6	294	15	7	1,400	427	1,827	15	65	–	10	5
Mullingar,	1. Mullingar,	8	1	1	–	11	7	3	12	0	0	2	11	4	100	0	0	–	3	10	6	132	9	1	869	242	1,111	–	160	–	–	–
	2. Multyfarnham	6	1	1	–	11	19	5	4	10	0	1	7	10	60	0	0	–	7	16	0	88	13	3	558	126	684	2	25	–	–	–
	3. Ballynacarrigy,	7	1	1	–	19	6	7	8	0	0	2	12	3	75	0	0	–	–			104	18	10	360	86	386	–	49	–	–	–
	4. Castletown Geoghegan,	7	1	1	–	10	12	5	10	0	0	2	8	3	75	0	0	–	–			98	0	8	454	71	525	6	37	–	–	–
	5. Tyrrellspass,	7	1	1	–	14	17	5	–			1	7	2	75	0	0	–	5	13	9	96	18	4	1,019	113	1,132	18	75	–	–	–
	6. Milltown,	6	1	1	–	7	13	3	7	0	0	1	7	10	60	0	0	–	–			76	1	1	192	104	296	–	7	–	–	–
	7. Killucan,	7	2	1	–	17	19	7	9	10	0	2	0	7	60	0	0	–	4	5	0	93	15	2	1,203	173	1,376	22	196	1	–	–
		48	8	7	–	99	15	11	51	0	0	13	15	3	505	0	0	–	21	5	3	690	16	5	4,595	915	5,510	48	549	1	–	–

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.							Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Visiting Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by the Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Dispensary Medical Officers or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in their Houses by Medical Officers in during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.* COUNTY OF WEXFORD.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
ENNISCORTHY,	1. Newtownbarry,	6	1	1	-	13 14 7	6 0 0	0 18 8	70 0 0	-	-	90 13 3	495	222	717	21	292	-	-	-
	2. Killann,	5	1	1	-	10 6 3	5 0 0	1 2 8	65 0 0	-	2 0 2	83 9 1	744	164	908	-	56	-	-	-
	3. Ferns,	6	1	1	-	21 7 8	8 0 0	0 18 0	65 0 0	-	0 15 5	96 1 1	691	151	845	-	19	-	-	-
	4. Enniscorthy,	5	3	2	-	39 6 8	6 0 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	-	2 0 0	148 6 8	1,458	332	1,790	4	66	1	-	-
	5. Oulart,	6	1	1	-	16 2 2	7 0 0	1 1 8	75 0 0	-	18 1 0	117 4 10	478	166	644	-	114	-	-	-
	6. Clonroche,	5	2	1	-	30 10 11	14 5 0	0 19 8	75 0 0	-	2 2 6	122 18 1	552	103	655	-	30	-	-	-
		33	9	7	-	131 8 3	46 5 0	6 0 8	450 0 0	-	24 19 1	658 13 0	4,418	1,141	5,559	25	577	1	-	-
GOREY,	1. Gorey,	5	1	1	-	21 4 9	5 0 0	0 19 6	75 0 0	-	10 13 6	115 17 9	1,101	230	1,331	8	40	1	7	5
	2. Coolgreany,	5	2	1	-	3 17 8	15 0 0	0 19 6	75 0 0	-	2 16 1	97 13 3	300	107	407	2	52	-	-	-
	3. Camolin,	7	2	1	-	-	8 10 0	0 19 6	75 0 0	-	0 12 7	85 2 1	266	118	384	-	105	-	-	-
	4. Killenagh,	4	1	1	-	4 19 5	7 0 0	1 2 1	60 0 0	-	0 10 6	73 12 0	539	103	642	3	41	-	-	-
	5. Wells,[a]	4	1	1	-	-	-	1 2 1	30 0 0	-	0 10 6	31 12 7	200	80	280	-	10	-	-	-
		25	7	5	-	33 1 10	35 10 0	5 2 8	315 0 0	-	15 3 2	403 17 8	2,406	638	3,044	13	248	1	7	5
NEW ROSS,[b]	1. New Ross,	1	1	1	-	14 15 5	6 2 0	1 5 0	100 0 0	-	13 5 6	135 7 11	1,449	556	2,005	3	80	-	-	-
	2. Old Ross,	5	1	1	-	18 5 9	8 0 0	2 8 11	100 0 0	-	1 1 3	129 15 11	963	141	1,104	-	130	-	-	-
	3. Dysartmoon,	6	2	1	-	8 15 11	10 0 0	1 5 6	100 0 0	-	6 0 0	126 1 5	616	64	680	6	53	-	-	-
	4. The Rower,	1	1	1	-	6 5 8	3 0 0	0 9 0	40 0 0	-	1 10 8	51 5 4	191	48	239	-	60	-	-	-
	5. St. Mullins,	5	1	1	-	3 2 0	7 8 0	1 6 4	80 0 0	-	0 5 0	92 1 4	243	76	319	2	10	-	-	-

	6. Templeudigan	4	1	1	-	5	11	10	6	10	0	-	60	0	0	-	2	8	9	71	10	7	348	77	425	-	10	-	-	-
	7. Carrigbyrne,	6	1	1	-	17	18	4	6	0	0	0 3 6	90	0	0	-	8	4	9	122	6	7	387	171	558	5	45	-	-	-
	8. Arklowstown,	4	2	1	-	8	13	0	7	0	0	0 17 0	90	0	0	-	3	15	2	110	5	2	617	367	984	-	126	3	-	-
	9. Tintern,	4	1	1	-	14	13	6	5	0	0	0 2 10 0	98	0	8	-	0	7	6	121	0	8	925	139	1,064	2	116	-	-	-
	10. Fethard,	3	1	1	-	4	0	0	8	0	0	0 3 6	104	4	0	-		-		116	7	6	386	64	450	-	32	1	-	-
		39	12	10	-	102	1	5	67	0	0	10 17 9	862	4	8	-	36	18	7	1,079	2	5	6,125	1,703	7,828	18	662	4	-	-
	1. Wexford,	3	1	1	1	20	8	2	15	0	0	5 13 5	120	0	0	60	0	0	2	0	1	233	1	8	2,918	484	3,402	5	147	1	-	-
	2. Broadway,	6	2	1	-	16	3	5	12	17	6	0 12 2	100	0	0	-	1	6	4	130	19	5	606	182	788	4	70	1	-	-
	3. Bridgetown,	7	2	1	-	28	16	5	13	17	8	4 13 9	100	0	0	-	9	7	3	151	15	1	961	269	1,230	2	89	1	-	-
	4. Bannow,	6	1	1	-	21	12	5	8	0	0	1 10 8	100	0	0	-	1	8	3	132	11	4	853	160	1,013	1	68	1	-	-
	5. Taghmon and Glynn,	7	2	1	-	14	18	11	9	10	0	0 12 5	100	0	0	-	1	8	6	126	9	10	696	173	869	-	65	1	-	-
	6. Crossabeg,	4	1	1	-	8	15	1	10	0	0	0 9 8	80	0	0	-		-		99	4	9	372	152	504	-	84	1	-	-
		33	9	6	1	115	14	5	69	5	2	13 12 1	600	0	0	60	0	0	15	10	5	874	2	1	6,496	1,400	7,896	12	523	6	-	-
	1. Baltinglass,	7	3	1	-	87	0	5	6	0	0	0 12 0	100	0	0	-	4	0	0	197	12	5	1,175	128	1,303	-	176	1	22	30
	2. Kiltegan,	8	2	1	-	30	7	5	14	0	0	0 17 6	80	0	0	-	3	0	0	128	4	11	260	43	303	-	8	-	-	-
	3. Dunlavin,	8	3	1	-	28	14	8	20	0	0	0 18 0	80	0	0	-	9	15	6	139	8	2	780	90	870	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Rathvilly,	5	2	1	-	14	16	10	10	0	0	0 8 0	80	0	0	-	6	5	0	111	9	10	270	117	387	3	36	-	-	-
		28	10	4	-	160	19	4	50	0	0	2 15 6	340	0	0	-	23	0	6	576	15	4	2,485	378	2,863	3	220	1	22	30
	1. Newcastle,	4	1	1	-	20	16	3	6	0	0	-	75	0	0	-	3	12	6	115	8	9	368	301	669	1	70	-	-	-
	2. Ashford,	3	2	1	-	0	16	0	25	0	0	-	85	0	0	-	3	6	6	114	2	6	1,070	295	1,365	4	157	-	-	-
	3. Ananoe,	7	1	1	-	6	9	1	10	0	0	-	80	0	0	-	10	17	6	107	6	7	552	143	695	3	43	-	-	-
	4. Donaghmore,	4	2	1	-	13	17	2	7	0	0	-	80	0	0	-	6	0	0	106	17	2	438	95	533	11	10	-	-	-
	5. Arklow,	1	1	1	-	36	14	0	-			-	80	0	0	-	10	16	3	127	10	3	1,008	271	1,279	28	82	1	-	-
	6. Newbridge,	4	1	1	-	19	18	4	-			-	80	0	0	-	50	10	2	150	8	6	462	122	584	-	110	-	-	-
	7. Rathdrum,	4	1	1	-	15	0	9	-			-	75	0	0	-	14	15	6	104	16	3	700	148	908	-	40	-	-	-
	8. Aughrim,	3	2	1	-	11	11	4	-			-	72	10	0	-	17	5	9	101	7	1	462	65	527	-	55	-	-	-
		30	11	8	-	155	2	11	48	0	0	-	627	10	0	-	117	4	2	927	17	1	5,120	1,440	6,560	47	567	1	-	-

[*continued.*

a Gorey Union:—The Killenagh and Wells Districts have, since the 29th September, 1855, been formed into one District: see Table No. 1, p. 89.

b New Ross Union has, since the date of this Table, been formed into seven Dispensary Districts instead of ten: see Table No. 1, p. 90.

c Note by Dr. D. Keray, Kiltegan Dispensary District:—"No entry was made in the Relief Register from 30th April, to 11th July, 1855, which will account for the *apparent* decrease in the numbers relieved last year.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary-Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.							Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries.		Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under 8. 15 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics received under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
									Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.					
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Wicklow—*con.*																				
Shillelagh	1. Coolattin and Clonegal,	8	2	1	–	24 10 4	14 10 0	0 15 10	100 0 0	–	9 19 3	149 15 5	739	165	904	3	145	–	–	–
	2. Coolkenno and Hacketstown,	7	2	1	–	27 13 1	12 0 0	1 3 4	100 0 0	–	2 0 0	142 16 5	784	220	1,004	12	111	–	–	–
	3. Tinahely,	6	2	1	–	28 15 4½	10 5 10	2 4 10	100 0 0	–	–	141 6 0½	714	174	888	7	90	–	–	–
		21	6	3	–	80 18 9½	36 15 10	1 4 0	300 0 0	–	11 19 3	433 17 10½	2,237	559	2,796	22	346	–	–	–
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.																				
County of Antrim.																				
Antrim,[a]	1. Antrim,	2	1	1	–	7 2 1	10 10 6	5 12 9	83 10 11	–	3 14 7	110 10 4	397	172	569	1	31	–	–	–
	2. Crumlin,	4	1	1	–	14 17 3	4 0 0	1 10 4	75 0 0	–	4 9 7	100 6 2	650	163	813	7	76	1	–	–
	3. Templepatrick	3	1	1	–	17 5 2	5 0 0	1 16 11	64 15 3	–	6 10 6	95 7 10	326	91	417	–	91	–	–	–
	4. Dough,	3	1	1	–	9 0 1	6 0 0	2 11 5	71 0 10	–	5 4 4	93 16 8	352	188	540	3	28	–	–	–
	5. Connor,	3	1	1	–	4 11 11	5 0 0	1 3 8	75 0 0	–	4 15 10	90 11 5	198	92	290	1	38	1	–	–
	6. Randalstown,	4	1	1	–	10 0 8	–	0 18 3	93 15 0	–	6 16 3	111 10 2	289	175	464	–	49	–	–	–
		19	6	6	–	62 17 2	30 10 0	14 2 4	463 2 0	–	31 11 1	602 2 7	2,212	881	3,093	12	313	2	–	–
Ballycastle	1. Ballycastle,	7	1	1	–	32 18 2	5 0 0	1 19 2	80 0 0	–	6 0 0	125 17 4	377	176	553	4	86	–	–	–
	2. Croagh,	4	1	1	–	16 7 11	4 0 0	0 12 2	70 0 0	–	4 0 0	95 0 1	115	79	194	2	28	2	–	–

	3. Cushendall, .	4	1	1	–	12	19	9	7	0	0	1	3	2	70	0	0	–	1	19	6	93	1	11	231	107	336	–	12	–	–	–
		15	3	3	–	62	5	10	16	0	0	3	14	6	220	0	0	–	11	19	0	313	19	4	723	360	1,083	6	126	2	–	–
BALLYMENA,	1. Ballymena, .	2	1	1	–	18	8	11	15	11	2	0	14	8	75	0	0	–	29	4	3	139	2	0	686	144	830	1	71	3	18	23
	2. Cogborn, .	2	2	1	–		–		12	2	0	1	15	5	70	0	0	–	15	17	0	99	14	5	355	203	558	–	110	–	–	–
	3. Aberwheal, .	3	1	1	–	8	14	7	6	0	0	0	18	11	70	0	0	–	13	11	5	99	4	11	253	139	392	–	34	–	–	–
	4. Portglenone, .	3	1	1	–	15	16	4	12	0	0	2	18	6	70	0	0	–	5	9	2	105	18	0	707	177	884	3	7	–	–	–
	5. Clogh, . .	4	1	1	–	9	12	4	10	0	0	0	19	6	70	0	0	–	13	11	5	104	3	3	580	186	766	5	73	–	–	–
	6. Parkgoshane, .	3	2	1	–	5	19	3	13	0	0	0	15	8	70	0	0	–	1	3	3	93	18	2	418	229	647	–	61	–	–	–
	7. Glenshirry, .	3	2	1	–	7	5	11	16	0	0	0	7	6	70	0	0	–	3	19	6	97	12	11	245	98	343	–	28	–	–	–
	8. Toome, . .	3	1	1	–	13	11	6	–			1	3	11	70	0	0	–	13	7	0	98	5	5	399	145	505	2	66	–	–	–
		23	11	8	–	82	5	10	84	16	2	9	14	1	565	0	0	–	96	3	0	837	19	1	3,604	1,321	4,925	11	444	3	18	23
BALLYMONEY	1. Ballymoney, .	4	1	1	–	15	2	9	10	10	0	1	8	10	95	0	0	–	5	10	6	127	12	1	486	221	707	–	17	5	–	30
	2. Dervock, .	4	1	1	–	7	11	9	9	0	0	0	17	0	75	0	0	–	4	13	6	97	2	3	171	162	336	–	71	–	–	–
	3. Castlequarter,	5	1	1	–	31	1	5	6	0	0	1	12	0	75	0	0	–	7	18	10	121	12	3	508	134	642	5	24	–	–	–
	4. Dirnaw, . .	5	1	1	–		–		8	0	0	2	10	5	80	15	0	–	4	6	6	96	0	11	656	221	877	–	9	–	–	–
	5. Kilrea, . .	4	2	1	–	46	1	9	6	0	0	1	15	1	78	15	0	–	4	10	0	137	2	10	802	277	1,139	10	66	–	–	–
		22	6	5	–	99	17	8	39	10	0	8	13	4	404	10	0	–	26	19	4	579	10	4	2,486	1,015	3,501	15	187	5	–	30
BELFAST, .	1. Belfast, . .	1	2	6	2	153	4	7	70	0	0	47	4	10	463	7	4	200	0	0	140	13	10	1254	10	7	9,571	3,590	13,161	5	348	3	–	–
	2. Ballygomartin,	2	2	1	–	9	11	5	21	12	6	2	17	5	100	0	0	–	1	13	6	135	14	10	247	110	357	2	66	–	–	–
	3. White House, .	2	1	1	–	24	4	11	20	0	0	3	16	3	100	0	0	–	6	14	10	151	16	0	808	194	1,002	–	85	–	–	–
	4. Carnamoney, .	2	1	1	–	6	11	6	9	0	0	1	7	3	70	0	0	–	4	6	6	91	4	9	395	119	514	–	73	–	–	–
	5. Ballymacarrett,	2	1	1	–	63	12	0	30	0	0	8	19	6	100	0	0	–	32	7	7	251	19	1	1,636	521	2,157	3	184	–	–	–
	6. Hollywood, .	3	1	1	–	40	7	2	15	0	0	2	0	3	90	0	0	–		–		147	7	5	654	209	863	–	59	–	–	–
		12	8	11	2	497	11	1	145	12	6	66	5	6	943	7	4	200	0	0	185	16	3	2038	12	8	13,174	4,713	18,217	10	819	3	–	–
LARNE, .	1. Glenarm, .	3	2	1	–	15	7	8	12	12	0	0	6	0	80	0	0	–	3	7	0	111	12	8	319	170	489	1	6	–	–	–
	2. Larne, . .	4	1	1	–	25	8	1	10	0	0	0	6	0	70	0	0	–	7	4	6	111	18	7	603	232	835	–	57	3	–	–
	3. Ballynure, .	3	1	1	–	5	14	7	5	6	0	1	11	8	51	2	8	–	2	19	4	66	8	3	149	97	246	1	53	–	–	–
	4. Ballyearry, .	2	1	1	–	4	16	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	50	0	0	–	4	6	3	61	8	3	91	82	173	–	75	–	–	–
	5. Carrickfergus, .	1	1	1	–	45	9	9	6	10	0	0	18	0	65	0	0	–	9	10	10	127	8	7	865	323	1,188	–	39	–	–	–
		13	6	5	–	96	16	1	36	2	0	3	7	8	316	2	8	–	27	7	11	479	16	4	2,022	904	2,926	2	210	3	–	–

a Antrim Union:—Dough and Templepatrick Districts altered: see Table No. 1, p. 90.

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fees and Attendances, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District, for the Year.	Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medicine or Relief granted by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 15 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Antrim—*con.*																				
Lisburn, .	1. Lisburn, .	4	1	1	–	17 15 7	15 0 0	2 0 0	80 0 0	–	0 8 3	115 3 10	797	304	1,191	–	140	–	–	–
	2. Hillsborough,	4	1	1	–	37 14 5	10 0 0	4 10 0	80 0 0	–	0 5 5	132 9 10	495	120	a615	6	10	–	–	–
	3. Knockmadona,	4	1	1	–	14 0 8	7 0 0	0 8 0	60 0 0	–	1 2 0	82 10 8	280	184	464	–	90	–	–	–
	4. Glenavy, .	4	1	1	–	18 6 6	10 0 0	2 16 9	70 0 0	–	–	101 3 3	400	121	520	11	90	–	–	–
	5. Dunmurry, .	3	1	1	–	41 11 4	8 10 0	1 2 6	70 0 0	–	6 5 2	127 9 0	380	228	608	3	18	–	–	–
	6. Ballylesson, .	2	1	1	–	13 6 10	10 0 0	0 8 0	60 0 0	–	5 6 0	89 0 10	373	227	600	2	39	–	–	–
	7. Saintfield, .	3	1	1	–	29 13 10	6 0 0	0 8 0	60 0 0	–	3 1 3	99 3 1	503	140	643	1	151	–	–	–
	8. Annahilt, .	3	1	1	–	18 5 10	6 0 0	0 18 6	60 0 0	–	–	85 4 4	684	258	942	10	204	–	–	–
		27	8	8	–	190 15 0	72 10 0	12 11 9	540 0 0	–	16 8 1	832 4 10	3,921	1,672	5,593	33	761	–	–	–
County of Armagh.																				
Armagh, .	1. Armagh, .	3	1	b1	–	22 8 7	15 0 0	3 10 7	120 0 0	–	c13 7 6	174 6 8	1,336	770	2,106	2	57	1	–	–
	2. Blackwatertown	3	1	1	–	17 4 6	8 10 0	2 9 8	95 0 0	–	0 14 8	123 18 10	483	166	649	8	75	2	–	–
	3. Caledon, .	1	1	1	–	10 19 10	10 10 0	0 0 11	8	37 10 0	–	59 11 6	289	95	384	–	40	–	–	–
	4. Tynan, .	3	1	1	–	2 12 5	8 10 0	1 12 9	160 0 0	–	3 6 9	146 1 11	502	357	859	9	105	2	–	–
	5. Keady, .	5	1	1	–	21 5 10	7 0 0	1 6 2	100 0 0	–	3 17 2	136 7 2	469	218	687	10	167	2	–	–
	6. Markethill, .	4	1	1	–	21 16 6	9 0 0	2 8 4	100 0 0	–	2 6 7	135 11 5	1,278	313	1,591	–	90	1	–	–
	7. Richhill, .	3	1	1	–	11 14 5	7 0 0	1 8 1	85 0 0	–	1 12 3	106 14 9	1,031	200	1,261	1	73	1	–	–
	8. Loughgall, .	4	1	1	–	20 8 0	6 0 0	0 18 9	95 0 0	–	3 1 0	125 7 9	636	251	887	2	67	–	–	–
		26	8	8	–	161 8 1	71 10 0	14 6 0	732 10 0	–	28 5 11	1008 0 0	6,054	2,350	8,401	32	674	9	–	–
Lurgan, .	1. Lurgan, .	4	2	1	–	22 13 6	17 0 0	2 1 10	90 0 0	–	2 3 6	133 18 10	578	353	931	6	258	1	–	–

	2. Achadoe,	3	1	1	–	18	12	6	8	6	0	2	1	9	60	0	0	–	2	11	6	91	8	9	350	106	456	3	196	–	–	–
	3. Mocra,	3	1	1	–	15	0	9	8	0	0	2	1	9	60	0	0	–	2	14	11	77	17	5	339	179	518	–	45	–	–	–
	4. Warringstown,	3	1	1	–	11	2	2	8	0	0	2	9	3	60	0	0	–	0	10	2	82	1	7	226	161	387	–	73	1	–	–
	5. Port Adown,	3	1	1	–	28	16	11	11	0	0	2	1	9	80	0	0	–	6	4	10	128	3	6	1,291	401	1,692	–	152	–	–	–
	6. Tartaraghan,	3	1	1	–	1	15	4	10	0	0	2	10	9	70	0	0	–	9	10	8	93	16	9	232	81	313	–	30	–	–	–
		19	7	6	–	98	1	2	62	0	0	13	7	1	410	0	0	–	23	18	7	607	6	10	3,019	1,281	4,300	9	754	2	–	–
[County of Cavan.																															
Bailieboro	1. Bailieborough,	5	1	1	–	20	15	7	10	0	0	0	5	3	90	0	0	–	–			120	18	10	410	209	619	1	107	2	–	–
	2. Shercock,	2	1	1	–	21	10	5	10	0	0	0	3	3	60	0	0	–	5	15	2	97	8	10	427	11	538	–	3	–	–	–
	3. Kingscourt,	3	1	1	–	23	14	8	6	0	0	0	3	3	70	0	0	–	12	19	0	112	16	11	459	129	588	2	17	–	–	–
	4. Crossdoney,	1	1	1	–	5	4	5	6	0	0	0	3	3	30	0	0	–	–			31	7	8	205	41	247	1	1	–	–	–
	5. Ternon,	1	1	1	–	3	19	10	6	0	0	0	3	3	30	0	0	–	–			30	3	1	305	16	321	–	30	–	–	–
		12	5	5	–	75	4	11	38	0	0	0	16	3	260	0	0	–	18	14	2	392	15	4	1,807	506	2,313	1	158	2	–	–
Bawnboy	1. Ballyconnell,	7	1	1	–	5	2	8	5	10	0	0	17	5	65	0	0	–	4	0	0	80	10	1	372	116	488	18	23	2	1	1
	2. Bellanamore,	6	1	1	–	28	4	6	8	0	0	0	14	11	65	0	0	–	–			101	19	5	215	117	332	4	15	2	3	2
	3. Swanlinbar,	6	1	1	–	19	17	11	7	10	0	0	13	10	85	0	0	–	3	0	0	96	2	9	302	83	385	1	11	–	–	–
	4. Newtowngore,	6	1	1	–		–		5	0	0	0	12	4	60	0	0	–	3	0	0	68	12	4	198	89	287	3	11	–	–	–
		25	4	4	–	53	5	1	26	0	0	2	19	6	255	0	0	–	10	0	0	347	4	7	1,087	405	1,492	26	60	4	4	3
Cavan,	1. Arvagh,	4	1	1	–	12	7	11	4	10	0	7	1	6	48	15	0	–	1	10	0	74	4	5	208	47	255	7	–	–	–	–
	2. Belhanagh,	4	1	1	–	10	0	1	5	0	0	0	11	10	45	0	0	–	2	15	0	63	7	2	241	48	289	–	4	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhanse,	5	1	1	–	8	5	7	13	14	10	0	11	10	45	0	0	–	7	11	2	75	3	5	218	124	342	2	26	–	–	–
	4. Belturbet,	5	1	1	–	12	7	3		–		0	11	11	50	0	0	–	3	7	8	66	6	10	203	75	368	4	–	–	–	–
	5. Cavan,	4	1	1	–	6	12	10	8	0	0	0	11	11	65	0	0	–	4	3	2	84	7	11	249	63	312	–	24	–	–	–
	6. Killeshandra,	3	1	1	–	11	3	6	5	0	0	0	11	11	70	0	0	–	3	0	0	69	15	5	504	123	627	3	17	–	–	–
	7. Kilmeleck,	4	1	1	–	10	2	2	6	0	0	0	11	11	50	0	0	–	–			66	14	1	410	106	516	8	27	1	–	–
	8. Stradone,	4	1	1	–	9	4	5	6	10	0	0	11	10	50	0	0	–	3	0	9	69	7	4	422	63	485	47	137	–	–	–
		33	8	8	–	80	1	4	48	14	10	11	4	8	403	15	0	–	25	7	9	569	6	7	2,615	640	3,255	71	235	1	–	–
Cootehill,	1. Cootehill,	4	2	1	–	51	15	1	15	0	0	2	10	4	85	0	0	–	2	7	4	156	12	9	585	139	722	10	17	–	–	–
	2. Dawsongrove,	4	1	1	–	25	19	7	12	0	0		–		70	0	0	–	–			107	19	7	479	203	682	13	87	–	–	–
	3. Drum,	6	2	1	–	32	1	0	13	0	0	2	16	0	85	0	0	–	9	14	8	142	14	3	731	184	915	4	123	1	–	–
	4. Tullyvin,	5	1	1	–	20	18	1	5	10	0	2	10	1	68	13	2	–	5	16	0	103	7	4	736	130	866	7	44	–	–	–
		19	6	4	–	130	16	9	45	10	0	7	16	5	308	13	2	–	17	17	7	510	13	11	2,529	656	3,185	34	271	1	–	–

[*continued.*

[a] Lisburn Union: Hillsborough District.—No record of cases from 26th March to 16th May, in consequence of change of Medical Officer.
[b] Armagh Union: Armagh District.—A Midwife authorized for this District, by Order of 21st May, 1852, in addition to the Medical Officer.
[c] Armagh Union: Armagh District.—A credit of £13 9*s.* 6*d.* has been given under this head to rectify an overcharge in previous year.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.* COUNTY OF DONEGAL.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
Ballyshannon,	1. Ballyshannon,	5	1	1	–	15 19 0	–	1 14 5	70 0 0	–	5 8 0	93 1 5	865	124	989	–	32	1	–	–
	2. Ballintra,	1	1	1	–	5 15 10	–	2 14 4	15 0 0	–	6 5 4	29 15 6	188	17	205	–	50	–	–	–
	3. Belleek,	5	1	1	–	14 4 2	–	4 7 2	52 0 0	–	10 16 4	81 7 8	188	45	233	3	7	–	–	–
	4. Church Hill,	3	1	1	–	7 1 5	8 0 0	1 14 5	30 0 0	–	3 10 0	50 5 10	163	27	190	1	9	–	–	–
	5. Kinlough,	7	1	1	–	26 16 10	6 0 0	1 14 5	60 0 0	–	5 11 6	100 2 9	1,038	72	1,110	–	20	–	–	–
		21	5	5	–	69 17 3	14 0 0	12 4 9	227 0 0	–	31 11 2	354 13 2	2,442	285	2,727	4	118	1	–	–
Donegal,	1. Pettigoe,	3	1	1	–	–	2 0 0	–	40 0 0	–	2 5 0	44 5 0	249	32	281	1	5	–	–	–
	2. Lahy,	3	1	1	–	12 13 4	3 15 0	..	45 0 0	–	5 11 9	67 0 1	604	114	718	6	31	–	–	–
	3. Donegal,	5	1	1	–	23 18 6	9 10 0	–	65 5 5	–	4 10 7	103 4 6	670	97	767	–	30	–	–	–
	4. Mountcharles,	4	1	1	–	21 4 11	3 0 0	–	59 19 5	–	5 10 0	89 14 4	702	125	827	2	18	–	–	–
	5. Dunkineely,	3	1	1	–	11 2 11	5 0 0	–	60 0 0	–	2 10 0	78 12 11	696	115	811	3	15	–	–	–
		18	5	5	–	68 19 3	23 5 0	–	270 4 10	–	20 7 4	382 16 10	2,921	483	3,404	12	99	–	–	–
Dunfanaghy,	1. Dunfanaghy,	5	2	1	–	21 0 2	9 5 6	1 18 11	61 4 6	–	5 7 3	98 15 10	564	117	681	3	10	–	–	–
	2. Crossroads,	5	2	1	–	51 1 6	9 0 0	1 18 11	80 0 0	–	10 10 11	152 11 4	708	148	856	25	11	2	–	–
		10	4	2	–	72 1 8	18 5 0	3 17 10	141 4 6	–	15 18 2	251 7 2	1,272	265	1,537	28	21	2	–	–

GLENTIES,	1. Dungloe,	8	1	1	–	5	6	9	4	0	0	0	6	5	67	9	10	–	6	4	4	83	7	4	224	152	376	–	3	–	–	–
	2. Glenties,	7	2	1	–	18	8	0	10	0	0	–			60	0	0	–	–			88	8	0	387	197	584	1	52	1	–	–
	3. Carrick,	7	2	1	–	11	2	6	7	6	8	2	8	9	46	13	4	–	6	0	0	73	11	3	287	47	334	8	8	–	–	–
	4. Fintown,	3	1	1	–	10	10	0	3	10	0	–			15	0	0	–	0	13	7	29	13	7	302	88	390	–	95	–	–	–
	5. Killybegs,	2	1	1	–	6	17	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	30	0	0	–	4	18	4	47	18	4	543	101	644	20	28	–	–	–
		27	7	5	–	52	4	3	30	16	8	2	18	2	219	3	2	–	17	16	3	322	18	6	1,743	585	2,328	29	186	1	–	–
INISHOWEN,	1. Carndonagh,	4	1	1	–	14	18	6	8	0	0	1	9	9	60	0	0	–	1	2	6	85	10	9	408	141	552	1	35	1	–	–
	2. Clonmany,	3	1	1	–	24	14	8	6	0	0	1	4	3	50	0	0	–	1	13	0	83	11	11	120	61	181	1	41	1	–	–
	3. Moville,	6	2	1	–	17	14	5	10	16	0	1	11	11	100	0	0	–	0	10	6	130	12	10	1,392	263	1,655	3	87	1	–	–
	4. Malin,	4	1	1	–	18	15	11	8	0	0	2	11	3	60	0	0	–	0	19	6	90	6	8	637	98	735	–	60	–	–	–
	5. Buncrana,	4	1	1	–	20	5	2	6	10	0	2	1	9	70	0	0	–	0	14	2	99	11	1	728	197	925	–	–	–	–	–
		21	6	5	–	96	8	8	39	6	0	8	18	11	340	0	0	–	4	19	8	489	13	3	3,285	760	4,048	5	232	3	–	–
LETTER-KENNY,	1. Letterkenny,	5	1	1	–	29	1	4	12	0	0	1	5	6	80	0	0	–		10	7	122	17	5	664	136	800	–	159	–	–	–
	2. Manorcunningham,	3	1	1	–	29	8	5	–			0	18	6	70	0	0	–	5	11	6	105	18	5	673	144	817	8	57	1	–	–
	3. Church Hill,	6	1	1	–	24	9	1	6	0	0	1	11	0	70	0	0	–	6	14	4	108	14	8	648	162	810	–	206	–	–	–
		14	3	3	–	82	19	1	18	0	0	3	15	0	220	0	0	–	12	16	5	337	10	6	1,985	442	2,427	8	422	1	–	–
MILFORD,	1. Rathmelton,	3	1	1	–	45	13	6	8	0	0	2	9	7	80	0	0	–	4	1	11	140	5	0	694	135	769	3	149	–	–	–
	2. Rathmullan,	3	1	1	–	26	18	11	5	0	0	1	15	8	73	0	0	–	1	2	7	107	17	2	544	97	641	15	59	–	–	–
	3. Kilmacrenan and Milford,	4	2	1	–	22	15	3	7	12	6	2	3	4	65	0	0	–	4	10	11	102	2	0	463	67	530	–	124	–		–
	4. Fannett,	5	1	1	–	20	10	4	4	0	0	2	14	1	65	0	0	–	6	8	8	98	13	1	270	54	324	35	19	–	–	–
	5. Rosguill,	4	1	1	–	15	4	4	5	0	0	1	13	4	65	0	0	–	0	14	9	87	12	5	330	110	440	–	–	–	–	–
		19	6	5	–	131	2	4	29	12	6	10	16	0	348	0	0	–	16	18	10	536	9	8	2,241	463	2,704	53	351	–	–	–
STRANORLAR	1. Killygordon,	4	2	1	–		–		10	0	0	2	13	0	70	0	0	–	4	11	11	87	4	11	607	144	751	3	4	1	–	–
	2. Stranorlar,	3	2	1	–	39	13	4	9	0	0	0	11	11	70	0	0	–	2	0	0	121	5	3	892	170	1,062	10	10	1	–	–
	3. Cloghan,	4	2	1	–	14	7	1	8	0	0	0	11	11	45	0	0	–	0	15	0	68	14	0	727	325	1,052	–	111	–	–	–
		11	6	3	–	54	0	5	27	0	0	3	16	10	185	0	0	–	7	6	11	277	4	2	2,226	639	2,865	13	125	2	–	–

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Down.																				
Banbridge,	1. Banbridge,	4	1	1	–	17 7 1	14 13 8	2 13 1	85 0 0	–	16 6 8	136 0 6	1,692	399	2,091	–	7	5	–	–
	2. Dromore,	3	1	1	–	14 10 6	10 0 0	2 17 1	65 14 5	–	5 11 10	98 13 10	621	378	999	10	45	1	–	–
	3. Crosgar,	3	1	1	–	12 3 9	–	0 17 7	64 0 3	–	4 1 0	81 2 7	507	102	609	3	65	1	–	–
	4. Ballyward,	4	1	1	–	17 6 2	8 0 0	1 6 10	70 0 0	–	3 4 6	99 17 6	390	237	627	6	7	–	–	–
	5. Loughbrickland	5	1	1	–	8 11 9	7 0 0	2 10 3	71 9 7	–	4 6 0	94 0 7	177	138	315	–	73	–	–	–
	6. Tanderagee,	4	1	1	–	38 8 1	7 0 0	2 19 2	70 0 0	–	4 12 11	123 0 2	823	222	1,045	1	109	–	–	–
		23	6	6	–	108 10 4	46 13 8	13 4 0	426 4 3	–	38 2 11	632 15 2	4,210	1,476	5,686	20	306	7	–	–
Down-patrick,	1. Downpatrick,	3	1	1	–	37 13 5	10 0 0	3 10 0	80 0 0	–	6 3 4	137 6 9	1,093	369	1,462	–	139	1	–	–
	2. Clough,	4	2	1	–	29 10 5	11 17 0	1 10 4	80 0 0	–	1 1 0	123 18 9	810	322	1,132	20	277	–	–	–
	3. Ballynahinch,	4	3	1	–	10 6 7	15 0 0	3 16 7	80 0 0	–	6 10 7	115 13 9	937	405	1,342	–	164	2	–	–
	4. Killyleagh,	4	2	1	–	14 15 2	11 18 9	0 7 8	80 0 0	–	2 1 0	109 2 7	507	204	711	–	92	1	–	–
	5. Killough,	3	1	1	–	16 19 4	4 15 0	0 11 10	80 0 0	–	1 1 3	103 7 5	490	221	711	2	85	–	–	–
	6. Strangford,	3	1	1	–	10 15 0	5 0 0	0 4 6	70 0 0	–	3 6 10	89 6 4	425	252	677	5	59	–	–	–
	7. Portaferry,	3	1	1	–	18 1 11	8 10 0	0 17 9	70 0 0	–	3 9 4	100 19 0	624	241	865	3	108	1	–	–
		24	11	7	–	138 1 10	67 0 9	10 18 8	540 0 0	–	23 13 4	779 14 7	4,886	2,014	6,900	30	984	5	–	–
Kilkeel,	1. Kilkeel,	5	2	1	–	33 9 3	10 0 0	1 7 10	120 0 0	–	16 2 4	180 19 5	599	399	998	3	57	2	–	–
	2. Bryansford,	3	1	1	–	11 10 1	4 0 0	0 15 2	75 0 0	–	6 10 10	97 16 1	532	186	718	–	39	1	–	–

	3. Rostrevor,	2	1	1	–	16 13 3	10 0 0	0 15 1	60 0 0	–	3 6 6	90 14 10	122	141	273	–	27	–	–	–
		10	4	3	–	61 12 7	24 0 0	2 18 1	255 0 0	–	25 19 8	369 10 4	1,263	723	1,989	3	123	3	–	–
NEWRY,	1. Newry,	2	1	2	–	29 3 11	14 0 0	5 5 1	146 5 0	–	13 3 3	207 17 3	1,845	815	2,660	–	209	1	124	–
	2. Warrenpoint,	2	1	b1	–	30 12 7	9 0 0	1 2 5	80 0 0	–	16 0 0	126 15 0	321	252	573	–	18	–	–	–
	3. Rathfriland,	4	1	1	–	14 3 5	9 0 0	0 17 0	75 0 0	–	8 6 10	107 7 3	410	222	632	2	276	–	–	–
	4. Mullaghglass,	3	1	1	–	18 15 10	10 0 0	3 8 6	80 0 0	–	–	112 4 4	826	438	1,264	–	83	–	–	–
	5. Mountnorris,	3	2	1	–	11 2 6	13 0 0	0 3 3	80 0 0	–	9 5 0	113 10 9	551	200	751	–	65	1	–	–
	6. Meigh,	2	1	1	–	14 9 2	8 0 0	1 9 0	80 0 0	–	4 1 11	108 0 1	1,189	384	1,573	–	60	–	–	–
	7. Forkhill,	2	1	1	–	10 16 0	13 10 0	1 14 6	92 0 0	–	5 11 0	123 11 6	1,123	308	1,431	–	60	1	–	–
	8. Donaghmore,	3	1	1	–	9 0 8	10 0 0	0 14 4	60 0 0	–	1 0 0	80 15 0	351	113	464	1	14	–	–	–
	9. Pointzpass,	1	1	1	–	15 6 6	8 0 0	0 19 6	40 0 0	–	0 8 2	64 14 2	273	116	389	–	25	–	–	–
		22	10	10	–	143 4 7	94 10 0	15 13 7	733 11 0	–	57 16 2	1,044 15 4	6,891	2,848	9,759	3	810	3	124	–
NEWTOWN-ARDS,	1. Newtownards,	3	1	1	–	26 6 0	10 0 0	1 18 3	75 0 0	–	3 0 4	116 4 7	423	224	647	5	348	–	–	–
	2. Comber,	3	1	1	–	21 16 2	8 0 0	1 6 4	65 0 0	–	2 0 0	98 2 6	424	154	578	–	98	–	–	–
	3. Kilmood,	3	1	1	–	8 1 11	9 10 0	0 6 6	65 0 0	–	2 17 3	85 15 8	98	151	249	–	64	–	–	–
	4. Grey Abbey,	4	2	1	–	38 5 5	9 0 0	1 1 6	75 0 0	–	5 11 7	128 18 6	677	217	894	4	217	–	–	–
	5. Donaghadee,	2	1	1	–	8 17 3	6 0 0	0 12 0	60 0 0	–	3 3 1	78 12 4	157	189	346	–	58	–	–	–
	6. Bangor,	1	1	1	–	35 1 8	10 0 0	1 12 7	75 0 0	–	2 0 0	123 14 3	680	221	901	2	120	–	–	–
		16	7	6	–	138 8 5	52 10 0	6 17 2	415 0 0	–	18 12 3	631 7 10	2,459	1,156	3,615	11	905	–	–	–
	COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.																			
ENNISKIL-LEN,	1. Enniskillen,	7	1	1	–	91 7 0	20 0 0	6 13 11	100 0 0	–	3 1 2	221 2 1	1,119	516	1,635	37	28	3	1	–
	2. Tempo,	6	2	1	–	23 7 7	10 10 0	2 6 4	80 0 0	–	2 3 0	118 6 11	519	235	754	6	19	–	–	–
	3. Lisbellaw,	3	1	1	–	10 11 2	7 10 0	0 3 6	50 0 0	–	–	68 4 8	489	68	557	–	27	–	–	–
	4. Ely,	8	1	1	–	25 10 5	9 15 0	0 17 6	80 0 0	–	–	116 2 11	458	101	559	3	27	–	–	–
	5. Holywell,	10	1	1	–	11 10 3	6 0 0	0 10 11	80 0 0	–	–	98 1 2	440	140	580	23	15	–	–	–
	6. Florencecourt	8	1	1	–	20 4 6	10 0 0	0 10 9	80 0 0	–	6 19 10	117 15 1	461	115	576	10	31	–	–	–
		42	7	6	–	182 10 11	63 15 0	11 2 11	470 0 0	–	12 4 0	739 12 10	3,486	1,175	4,661	79	147	3	1	–
LISNASKEA,	1. Brookeborough	6	1	1	–	11 11 1	10 0 0	3 3 5	100 0 0	–	2 5 2	126 19 8	533	165	698	1	68	–	–	–
	2. Lisnaskea,	5	1	1	–	5 4 4	10 0 0	2 4 4	90 0 0	–	2 6 6	109 15 2	519	84	603	15	75	1	–	–
	3. Derrylin,	6	1	1	–	19 3 6	10 0 0	3 10 5	90 0 0	–	1 12 6	124 6 5	358	101	459	12	11	–	–	–
	4. Maguiresbridge,	3	1	1	–	1 10 6	10 0 0	0 17 11	51 14 6	–	–	64 2 11	230	165	395	1	56	–	–	–
		20	4	4	–	37 9 5	40 0 0	9 16 1	331 14 6	–	6 4 2	425 4 2	1,640	515	2,155	29	210	1	–	–

a Kilkeel Union: Kilkeel District.—A Midwife authorized for this District by Order, dated 15th July, 1852, in addition to Medical Officer.

b Newry Union: Warrenpoint District.—A Midwife authorized for this District by Order of 25th June, 1852, in addition to the Medical Officer.

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medicine forwarded by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 15 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance was given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended at Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*																				
County of Fermanagh—*con.*																				
Lowthers-town,	1. Lowtherstown,	7	2	2	–	43 5 8	15 0 0	1 14 1	120 0 0	–	6 6 0	186 5 9	728	274	1,002	22	31	–	–	–
	2. Edermey,	8	1	1	–	20 5 8	5 0 0	1 9 11	80 0 0	–	6 6 8	113 2 3	1,022	63	1,085	32	21	–	–	–
	3. Clonelly,	2	1	1	–	9 13 1	3 13 10	0 12 0	35 0 0	–	2 0 0	50 15 11	248	36	284	13	7	–	–	–
		17	4	4	–	73 4 5	23 13 10	3 16 0	235 0 0	–	14 12 8	350 6 11	1,998	373	2,371	67	59	–	–	–
County of Londonderry.																				
Coleraine,	1. Coleraine,	3	2	1	–	23 2 6	13 0 0	1 2 2	90 0 0	–	20 2 8	147 7 4	796	332	1,128	1	42 5	–	14	9
	2. Bushmills,	4	2	1	–	15 3 0	15 0 0	1 7 4	80 0 0	–	1 14 6	113 4 10	304	208	512	–	227	–	–	–
	3. Articlave,	4	1	1	–	14 19 0	7 10 0	0 19 8	80 0 0	–	–	103 8 8	325	191	516	–	19	–	–	–
	4. Aghadowey,	5	1	1	–	30 1 8	13 0 0	0 15 8	90 0 0	–	–	133 17 4	643	325	968	1	88	–	–	–
	5. Garvagh,	4	1	1	–	25 1 1	10 0 0	0 16 8	80 0 0	–	–	115 17 9	358	177	535	4	151	–	–	–
		20	7	5	–	108 7 3	58 10 0	5 1 0	420 0 0	–	21 17 2	613 15 11	2,426	1,233	3,659	6	467	5	14	9
London-derry,	1. City of Londonderry,	2	1	[a] 1	–	43 15 0	17 15 11	3 6 5	120 0 0	–	6 4 3 3	249 0 5	1,221	969	2,193	6	127	–	–	–
	2. Glendermot,	3	1	[a] 1	–	25 9 11	–	3 3 0	100 0 0	–	21 1 6	149 14 5	856	235	1,091	–	36	–	–	–
	3. Muff,	3	1	[a] 1	–	62 1 3	–	2 5 0	80 0 0	–	13 18 2	158 4 5	796	257	1,053	–	69	–	–	–
	4. Claudy,	4	2	1	–	39 7 9	4 0 0	2 5 0	80 0 0	–	3 1 7	128 14 4	1,344	140	1,484	3	110	–	–	–
	5. Kilderry,	4	1	1	–	23 19 6	9 0 0	2 5 0	90 0 0	–	6 0 0	136 4 6	718	256	974	11	69	–	–	–
	6. Burt,	3	3	1	–	15 18 2	7 2 0	2 8 1	90 0 0	–	4 14 6	121 2 9	605	129	734	–	50	–	–	–

	7 Killea, . .	3	1	1	–	13 12 5	8 0 0	2 4 2	80 0 0	–	3 15 0	107 11 7	435	106	541	–	26	–	–	–
		22	10	7	–	230 4 0	45 17 11	17 16 6	640 0 0	–	116 14 0	1,050 12 5	5,978	2,092	8,070	23	481	–	–	–
MAGHERAFELT, .	1 Magherafelt, .	5	2	1	–	24 12 10	1 10 0	0 12 6	80 0 0	–	5 1 7	111 16 11	1,155	151	1,306	20	17	1	2	2
	2. Ballaghy. .	4	2	1	–	21 9 1	10 0 0	0 12 6	80 0 0	–	4 8 4	116 9 11	507	141	648	3	4	1	–	–
	3. Maghera, .	5	2	1	–	16 1 8	14 0 0	0 12 6	80 0 0	–	2 11 11	113 6 1	947	260	1,207	5	36	–	–	–
	4. Draperstown,	5	1	1	–	37 1 7	6 0 0	0 12 6	80 0 0	–	8 12 0	132 6 1	1,105	250	1,355	16	98	–	–	–
	5. Moneymore,	6	1	1	–	17 6 3	–	0 12 6	80 0 0	–	5 3 4	103 2 1	980	218	1,198	3	74	–	–	–
		25	8	5	–	116 11 5	31 10 0	3 2 6	400 0 0	–	25 17 2	577 1 1	4,694	1,020	5,714	47	229	2	2	2
NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY,	1. N.T Limavady,	4	1	1	–	26 9 4	7 0 0	1 0 6	65 0 0	–	4 13 5	104 3 3	593	158	751	1	58	–	4	4
	2. Ballykelly, .	4	1	1	–	21 7 11	–	1 0 6	60 0 0	–	6 8 5	88 16 10	655	146	801	–	9	–	–	–
	3. Bellarena, .	4	1	1	–	34 17 10	–	1 0 6	60 0 0	–	4 8 6	100 6 10	485	122	607	–	22	–	–	–
	4. Dungiven, .	4	1	1	–	34 19 4	8 0 0	1 0 6	60 0 0	–	0 7 6	104 7 4	884	108	992	–	32	–	–	–
	5. Feeny, . .	3	1	1	–	25 5 6	6 0 0	1 0 6	60 0 0	–	2 1 3	94 7 3	544	69	613	21	35	–	–	–
		19	5	5	–	142 19 11	21 0 0	5 2 6	305 0 0	–	17 19 1	492 1 6	3,161	603	3,764	22	147	–	4	4
COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.																				
CARRICKMACROSS, .	1. Carrickmacross	5	1	1	–	29 16 7	16 10 0	–	100 0 0	–	5 8 1	115 14 8	860	317	1,177	6	79	3	11	5
	2 Donaghmoyne,	5	1	1	–	26 5 8	3 10 0	–	70 0 0	–	5 15 9	105 11 5	420	189	609	40	32	–	–	–
	3. Raferagh, .	4	1	1	–	17 3 4	6 5 0	–	60 0 0	–	10 12 5	94 0 9	404	123	527	1	23	–	–	–
		14	3	3	–	73 5 7	26 5 0	–	230 0 0	–	21 16 3	345 6 10	1,684	629	2,313	47	134	3	11	5
CASTLE-BLAYNEY,	1. Castleblayney,	6	1	1	–	42 1 9	10 0 0	2 10 10	100 0 0	–	1 4 0	155 16 7	920	220	1,140	–	122	2	–	–
	2 Ballybay, .	7	1	1	–	29 1 4	8 0 0	2 10 10	100 0 0	–	6 18 8	146 10 10	881	260	1,141	14	47	1	–	–
	3 Crossmaglen,	8	2	1	–	55 13 4	12 0 6	2 10 10	100 0 0	–	10 8 6	180 12 8	1,023	270	1,293	17	55	2	–	–
		21	4	3	–	126 16 5	30 0 0	7 12 6	300 0 0	–	18 11 2	483 0 1	2,824	750	3,574	31	224	5	–	–
CLONES, .	1. Clones, .	4	2	1	–	12 18 9	13 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	4 0 0	129 18 9	766	196	962	–	184	–	–	–
	2. Newtownbutler	7	1	1	–	21 0 4	5 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	4 0 0	120 0 4	696	91	787	–	46	–	–	–
	3. Rosslea, .	5	1	1	–	10 0 11	8 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	4 0 0	102 0 11	504	114	618	–	214	–	–	–
		16	4	3	–	44 0 0	26 0 0	–	270 0 0	–	12 0 0	352 0 0	1,966	401	2,367	–	444	–	–	–

[continued.

a Londonderry Union: City of Londonderry, Glendermot, and Muff Districts.—For each of these three Districts a Midwife is authorized by sealed order in addition to the respective Medical Officers.

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

NAME OF UNION.	NAMES OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1855. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1855. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.			10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—*con.*																				
MONAGHAN,	1. Monaghan,	3	1	1	–	–	10 0 0	0 13 0	80 0 0	–	1 19 5	92 12 5	685	178	863	14	373	4	–	–
	2. Glaslough,	5	2	1	–	13 2 5	15 0 0	1 9 6	110 0 0	–	0 3 7	139 15 6	1,054	108	1,162	7	506	2	1	1
	3. Castleshane,	4	2	1	–	15 11 1	7 4 0	2 9 2	80 0 0	–	10 18 2	136 2 5	709	132	841	1	68	–	–	–
	4. Scotstown,	5	1	1	–	19 11 5	6 0 0	2 11 8	84 16 5	–	19 0 4	152 2 10	1,000	80	1,080	9	158	–	–	–
	5. Kilmore,	4	2	1	–	12 2 0	10 0 0	1 12 4	80 0 0	–	5 6 2	109 0 6	439	104	543	85	60	–	–	–
		21	8	5	–	80 9 11	48 4 0	8 15 8	434 16 5	–	37 7 8	609 13 8	3,887	602	4,489	116	965	6	1	1
COUNTY OF TYRONE.																				
CASTLEDERG,	1 Castlederg and Killeter,	10	2	1	–	27 0 7	12 0 5	0 12 0	100 0 0	–	12 10 6	152 3 6	503	116	619	–	66	2	–	–
	2. Drumquin,	4	1	1	–	7 2 9	4 0 0	0 12 0	25 0 0	–	2 15 0	39 9 9	139	28	167	3	23	–	–	–
		14	3	2	–	34 3 4	16 0 5	1 4 0	125 0 0	–	15 5 6	191 13 3	642	144	786	3	89	2	–	–
CLOGHER,	1. Fivemiletown,	4	1	1	–	27 3 0	6 0 0	2 4 6	69 19 1	–	1 6 0	106 12 7	724	100	824	2	23	–	–	–
	2. Clogher,	5	2	1	–	15 15 0	0 10 0	0 18 0	90 0 0	–	0 14 8	117 17 8	404	117	521	3	65	2	–	13
	3. Ballygawley	4	1	1	–	13 4 6	2 10 0	0 14 0	70 0 0	–	2 10 0	88 18 6	339	129	468	2	126	–	–	–
	4. Aughnacloy,	5	1	1	–	16 10 3	10 0 0	0 14 0	80 0 0	–	5 0 0	112 4 3	461	117	578	5	52	–	–	–
		18	5	4	–	72 12 9	29 0 0	4 10 6	309 19 1	–	9 10 8	425 13 0	1,928	463	2,391	12	266	2	–	13

COOKSTOWN,	1. Cookstown,	6	1	1	–	31	15	1	9	15	0	3	5	7	100	0	0	–	7	4	4	152	0	0	798	375	1,173	8	20	3	–	–
	2. Pomeroy,	5	1	1	–	33	12	0	8	8	0	3	2	0	80	0	0	–	7	8	0	132	10	0	898	258	1,156	21	147	–	–	–
	3. Cough,	2	1	1	–	17	3	1	7	0	0	1	11	1	60	0	0	–	3	5	10	89	0	0	417	204	621	10	41	–	–	–
	4. Stewartstown,	3	1	1	–	15	0	11	10	0	0	1	17	1	65	0	0	–	4	12	0	96	10	0	610	224	834	9	53	1	–	–
		16	4	4	–	97	11	1	35	3	0	9	15	9	305	0	0	–	22	10	2	470	0	0	2,723	1,061	3,784	48	261	4	–	–
DUNGANNON	1. Dungannon,	5	1	1	–	53	10	2	13	10	0	2	5	5	100	0	0	–	13	0	9	182	6	4	948	373	1,321	3	41	4	–	13
	2. Benburb,	3	1	1	–	15	17	5	10	0	0	0	6	0	90	0	0	–	6	14	3	122	17	8	562	197	759	–	57	–	–	–
	3. Coal Island,	4	1	1	–	36	13	3	13	10	0	0	6	0	100	0	0	–	7	15	0	158	4	3	524	357	881	8	20	1	–	–
	4. Clonavaddy,	5	1	1	–	35	19	1	12	0	0	0	6	0	100	0	0	–	7	11	6	155	16	7	477	234	711	6	40	2	–	–
	5. Ballymagran,	2	1	1	–	21	13	2	8	0	0	0	6	0	35	0	0	–	1	11	0	66	10	2	144	63	207	–	47	–	–	–
		19	5	5	–	163	13	1	57	0	0	3	9	5	425	0	0	–	36	12	6	685	15	0	2,655	1,224	3,879	17	208	7	–	13
GORTIN,	1. Gortin,	6	1	1	–	8	3	10	7	0	0	2	1	7	50	0	0	–	1	17	7	69	3	0	233	80	313	–	6	–	–	–
	2. Plumb Bridge,	7	2	1	–	9	0	5	9	0	0	2	6	3	60	0	0	–	1	13	9	82	0	5	429	108	537	57	35	–	–	–
		13	3	2	–	17	4	3	16	0	0	4	7	10	110	0	0	–	3	11	4	151	3	5	662	188	850	57	41	–	–	–
OMAGH,	1. Omagh,	9	2	1	–	42	0	6	13	15	0	3	8	0	100	0	0	–	3	13	9	162	17	3	995	254	1,249	–	27	1	–	–
	2. Fintona,	7	1	1	–	22	1	1	7	10	0	2	1	0	90	0	0	–	3	11	1	125	3	2	806	216	1,022	7	48	–	–	–
	3. Dromore,	4	1	1	–	4	4	7	5	0	0	1	9	4	80	0	0	–	3	7	4	94	1	3	334	137	471	–	28	1	–	–
	4. Drumquin,	4	2	1	–	14	3	6	6	10	0	1	11	10	80	0	0	–	4	6	10	106	12	2	310	91	401	–	26	–	–	–
	5. Sixmilecross,	9	2	1	–	11	8	9	9	0	0	1	11	8	87	5	9	–	1	5	0	110	11	2	631	131	762	4	94	1	–	–
		33	8	5	–	93	18	5	41	15	0	10	1	10	437	5	9	–	16	4	0	599	5	0	3,076	829	3,905	11	223	3	–	–
STRABANE,	1. Dunnamanagh	5	2	1	–	24	13	9	9	6	0	1	7	6	80	0	0	–	7	15	0	123	2	3	626	203	829	8	55	–	–	–
	2. Strabane,	4	1	1	–	24	13	2	–			2	16	4	80	0	0	–	14	14	3	122	3	9	306	251	557	4	48	1	10	7
	3. Newtn. Stewart	5	1	1	–	10	4	1	8	0	0	1	11	8	80	0	0	–	–			99	15	9	665	186	851	–	126	–	–	–
	4. Castle Finn,	5	2	1	–	19	2	9	12	3	0	5	13	8	80	0	0	–	10	0	0	126	19	5	689	196	885	2	18	1	–	–
	5. Raphoe,	5	2	1	–	15	2	4	13	15	6	1	8	9	80	0	0	–	–			110	6	7	510	131	641	–	30	–	–	–
		24	8	5	–	93	16	1	43	4	6	12	17	11	400	0	0	–	32	9	3	582	7	9	2,796	967	3,763	14	277	2	10	7

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Totals.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics, s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
	County of Galway.																			
Ballinasloe,	1. Abascragh,	2	1	1	–	19 6 4	5 0 0	0 5 0	30 0 0	–	4 10 0	59 1 4	478	28	506	–	21	–	–	–
	2. Ballinasloe,	5	1	1	1	20 6 4	10 0 0	0 1 6	80 0 0	20 0 0	11 1 0	151 8 10	932	272	1,204	–	27	1	1	1
	3. Killaan,	4	1	1	–	28 16 6	5 0 0	2 19 9	71 16 2	–	5 15 6	114 7 11	719	140	859	1	12	–	–	–
	4. Creagh,	6	1	1	–	4 17 11	10 0 0	0 3 1	80 0 0	–	0 1 7	95 2 7	239	73	312	1	10	–	–	–
	5. Laurencetown,	8	1	1	–	19 0 2	10 0 0	0 7 9	80 0 0	–	5 4 0	114 11 11	487	137	624	–	12	–	–	–
		25	5	5	1	102 7 3	40 0 0	3 17 1	341 16 2	20 0 0	26 12 1	534 12 7	2,855	650	3,505	2	82	1	1	1
Clifden,	1. Clifden,	7	1	1	–	9 10 7	–	–	100 0 0	–	10 16 6	120 7 1	537	160	697	–	21	1	–	–
	2. Rinvyle,	4	1	1	–	5 11 7	9 18 0	–	99 0 0	–	0 10 0	114 19 7	243	81	324	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Roundstone,	8	1	1		–	7 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	9 3 5	106 3 5	658	179	837	–	25	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	15 2 2	16 18 0	–	289 0 0	–	20 9 11	341 10 1	1,438	420	1,858	–	46	1	–	–
Galway,	1. Galway,	4	2	2	1	–	30 0 0	16 19 4	180 0 0	45 0 0	32 2 9	304 2 1	2,032	527	2,559	–	–	1	–	–
	2. Oranmore,	6	1	1	–	8 0 6	6 0 0	5 18 0	90 0 0	–	19 18 3	129 16 9	547	148	695	6	3	1	–	–
	3. Turloughmore,	8	1	1	–	29 19 8	5 0 0	4 11 0	40 0 0	–	13 4 6	142 15 2	1,073	119	1,192	1	10	2	–	–
	4. Western,	8	2	1	–	7 14 6	13 0 0	4 0 6	60 0 0	–	7 18 2	92 13 2	537	50	587	1	2	1	–	–
		26	6	5	1	45 14 8	54 0 0	31 8 10	420 0 0	45 0 0	73 3 8	669 7 2	4,189	844	5,033	8	15	5	–	–

GLENNAMADDY,	1. Dunmore,	3	1	1	–	5 19 11	5 0 0	0 15 0	25 0 0	–	5 3 5	41 13 4	174	33	207	1	–	–	–	–
	2. Glennamaddy,	7	1	1	–	21 0 0	12 0 0	0 19 6	75 0 0	–	1 10 0	110 9 6	754	140	894	–	15	–	–	–
	3. Williamstown,	8	1	1	–	8 8 4	10 0 0	0 19 6	75 0 0	–	4 9 0	98 16 10	699	131	830	–	–	1	–	–
		18	3	3	–	35 8 3	27 0 0	2 14 0	175 0 0	–	11 2 5	251 4 8	1,627	304	1,931	1	15	1	–	–
GORT,	1 Gort,	10	2	1	1	24 8 11	17 19 0	–	70 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 9	146 19 8	634	176	810	–	20	3	9	5
	2. Ballinderreen,	10	2	1	1	13 10 3	15 0 0	4 5 5	70 0 0	25 0 0	–	127 15 8	758	90	848	15	22	–	–	–
		20	4	2	2	37 19 2	32 10 0	4 5 5	140 0 0	55 0 0	5 0 9	274 15 4	1,392	266	1,658	15	42	3	9	5
LOUGHREA,	1. Loughrea,	5	2	1	–	16 14 2	5 0 0	1 8 6	69 10 2	–	0 14 1	93 6 11	292	150	442	6	14	2	19	13
	2. Ballaway,	10	2	1	–	18 5 11	4 7 6	1 10 8	66 2 5	–	7 19 0	98 5 6	257	95	352	2	4	–	–	–
	3. Athenry,	11	2	1	–	28 10 5	6 16 0	0 12 6	69 10 2	–	4 10 0	101 13 1	808	109	917	14	14	–	–	–
	4. Woodford,	8	2	1	–	62 14 11	7 15 0	0 12 6	70 9 8	–	5 15 0	147 7 1	211	69	280	–	21	–	–	–
		34	8	4	–	126 5 5	23 12 6	4 4 2	275 12 5	–	18 18 1	448 12 7	1,568	423	1,991	22	53	2	19	13
MOUNT BELLEW,	1. Killeroran,	4	1	1	–	21 4 11	5 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	5 16 6	112 1 5	796	119	915	1	7	3	–	–
	2. Clonbrock,	5	1	1	–	13 17 8	5 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	5 9 7	101 7 3	1,658	68	1,726	4	21	–	–	–
	3. Mount Bellew,	5	1	1	–	25 7 3	5 0 0	–	100 2 10	–	4 6 0	134 16 1	1,150	49	1,199	3	12	–	–	–
		14	3	3	–	60 9 10	15 0 0	–	260 2 10	–	15 12 1	351 4 9	3,004	236	3,240	8	43	3	–	–
OUGHTERARD,[a]	1. Cloonbur,	5	2	1	–	–	13 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	1 17 9	84 17 9	721	149	870	1	54	–	–	–
	2. Oughterard,	9	2	2	–	8 14 6	12 6 0	–	140 0 0	–	5 0 9	166 1 3	740	147	887	–	4	–	–	–
		14	4	3	–	8 14 6	25 6 0	–	210 0 0	–	6 18 6	250 19 0	1,461	296	1,757	1	58	–	–	–
PORTUMNA,	1 Portumna,	8	3	2	–	15 10 4	19 0 0 0 7 9		95 0 0	–	7 16 0	167 14 1	582	153	735	6	35	1	–	–
	2. Eyrecourt,	7	2	1	–	13 11 10	15 0 0 0 17 2		75 0 0	–	7 3 0	111 12 0	473	159	632	2	63	5	–	–
		15	5	3	–	59 2 2	34 0 0 1 4 11		170 0 0	–	14 19 0	279 6 1	1,055	312	1,367	8	98	6	–	–

[a] Oughterard Union, has since the date of this Table, been formed into three Dispensary Districts, instead of two: see Table No. 1, p. 90.

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.						Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and other Items not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued.*																				
County of Galway—*con.*																				
Tuam,	1. Tuam,	13	1	2	–	13 16 1	20 0 0	–	120 0 0	–	15 10 7	169 6 8	1,373	317	1,690	3	39	1	1	1
	2. Dunmore,	5	1	1	–	8 13 9	10 0 0	–	75 0 0	–	9 5 0	102 18 9	1,376	93	1,469	3	20	1	–	–
	3. Headford,	9	1	1	–	18 19 3½	10 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	11 0 0	119 19 3½	756	102	858	–	–	–	–	–
	4. Abbey,	7	1	1	–	9 6 1	–	–	70 0 0	–	5 0 0	84 6 1	574	80	654	–	–	–	–	–
		34	4	5	–	50 15 2½	40 0 0	–	345 0 0	–	40 15 7	476 10 9½	4,079	592	4,671	6	59	2	1	1
County of Leitrim.																				
Carrick-on-Shannon,	1. Drumshambo,	8	1	1	–	5 11 9	4 0 0	1 11 9	60 0 0	–	6 8 5	77 11 11	747	167	914	2	38	–	–	–
	2. Leitrim,	6	1	1	–	20 8 10	4 10 0	1 0 1	60 0 0	–	2 5 0	88 3 11	786	128	914	2	191	–	–	–
	3. Jamestown,	5	2	1	–	14 15 3	16 0 0	4 6 9	60 0 0	–	12 13 6	107 15 6	944	168	1,112	1	54	1	–	–
	4. Aughrim,	6	1	1	–	23 12 8	4 0 0	1 8 3	60 0 0	–	2 10 0	91 10 11	370	119	489	15	20	–	–	–
		25	5	4	–	64 8 6	28 10 0	8 6 10	240 0 0	–	23 16 11	365 2 3	2,847	582	3,429	20	303	1	–	–
Manorhamilton,	1. Manorhamilton	7	1	1	–	24 17 3	14 0 0	1 9 0	80 0 0	–	–	120 6 3	1,363	91	1,451	3	10	–	3	6
	2. Lurganboy,	5	1	1	–	18 12 1	14 0 0	1 16 6	50 0 0	–	–	84 8 7	524	46	570	9	10	2	–	–
	3. Drumahaire,	5	1	1	–	16 12 9	6 0 0	5 13 10	77 8 10	–	6 10 2	112 5 7	710	100	810	9	6	–	–	–
	4. Drumkeeran,	5	1	1	–	26 3 0	13 0 0	1 3 10	80 0 0	–	1 7 0	121 14 4	679	48	727	5	73	–	–	–
		22	4	4	–	86 5 1	47 0 0	10 3 2	287 8 10	–	7 17 8	438 14 9	3,276	285	3,561	26	99	2	3	6

Mohill,*	1. Mohill,	6	1	1	–	43	12	3	9	10	0	1	11	4	75	0	0	–	7	10	0	137	12	7	1,363	129	1,492	22	20	–	–	–
	2. Rwan,	7	1	1	–	8	11	1	4	4	0	0	11	6	75	0	0	–	6	14	9	95	4	4	483	112	597	–	26	–	–	–
	3. Rowan,	5	1	1	–	31	18	1	6	0	0	4	4	5	65	0	0	–	6	12	0	133	14	6	657	129	786	45	9	–	–	–
	4. Carrigallen,	5	1	1	–	7	5	10	6	0	0	0	11	6	75	0	0	–	4	1	2	93	1	6	584	185	769	6	9	–	–	–
		23	4	4	–	111	7	3	25	14	0	7	4	9	290	0	0	–	27	6	11	459	12	11	3,089	555	3,644	73	64	–	–	–
County of Mayo.																																
Ballina,	1. Ballina,	11	1	1	1	14	4	11	8	0	0	0	13	3	100	0	0	10	0	0	13	16	6½	206	14	8½	3,101	864	3,965	1	375	7	239	184
	2. Crossmolina,	9	1	1	–	11	13	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	113	10	9	–	6	15	4	140	7	1	436	137	573	–	16	–	–	–
		20	2	2	1	25	17	11	16	0	0	1	1	3	213	10	9	10	0	0	20	11	10½	347	1	9½	3,537	1,001	4,538	1	391	7	239	184
Ballinrobe	1. Ballinrobe,	6	1	1	–	16	17	2	8	0	0	0	10	0	75	0	0	–	6	3	0	105	10	2	1,079	225	1,304	–	41	2	2	2
	2. Cong,	6	1	1	–	10	14	3	8	0	0	0	12	6	75	0	0	–	6	3	0	101	9	9	594	115	709	–	4	–	–	–
	3. Hollymount,	6	1	1	–	27	16	9	8	0	0	0	16	0	75	0	0	–	7	3	0	118	15	9	458	187	645	–	33	–	–	–
		18	3	3	–	55	8	2	24	0	0	1	18	6	225	0	0	–	19	9	0	325	15	8	2,131	527	2,658	–	78	2	2	2
Belmullet,	1. Binghamstown	3	1	1	–	36	4	11	5	0	0	1	14	5	60	0	0	–	3	4	7½	106	3	2	652	42	694	–	2	–	–	–
	2. Bangor,	12	1	1	–	11	8	1	5	0	0	4	6	0	60	0	0	–	–			80	14	1	182	15	197	–	–	–	–	–
		15	2	2	–	47	12	2½	10	0	0	6	0	5	120	0	0	–	3	4	7½	186	17	3	834	57	891	–	2	–	–	–
Castlebar,	1. Castlebar,	10	1	a2	–	13	15	6	10	0	0	10	8	1	60	0	0	–	18	19	8	113	4	3	1,19	245	1,441	–	100	27	–	–
	2. Balla,	9	1	1	–	18	3	8	5	0	0	9	19	10	60	0	0	–	7	14	0	101	3	6	718	116	911	3	19	1	–	–
		19	2	3	–	32	6	2	15	0	0	20	7	11	120	0	0	–	26	13	8	214	7	9	1,994	361	2,355	3	179	28	–	–
Clare-morris,	1. Claremorris,	7	1	1	–	17	6	11	7	18	4	3	6	2	77	18	4	–	2	19	4	103	9	1	661	139	800	–	13	1	1	1
	2. Ballindine,	6	1	1	–	26	0	4½	8	19	7	3	6	2	77	18	1	–	2	2	0	118	6	5½	564	261	825	1	5	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhaunis,	6	1	1	–	11	1	3	5	0	0	3	6	2	77	18	4	–	8	0	0	105	5	9	436	47	483	–	–	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	54	8	0½	21	17	11	9	18	6	233	15	0	–	13	1	4	333	1	3½	1,661	447	2,108	1	18	1	1	1
Killala,	1. Killala,	3	1	1	–	2	2	0	6	0	0	1	14	5	50	0	0	–	5	6	0	65	2	5	220	40	260	2	17	1	–	–
	2. Ballycastle,	5	1	1	–	–			6	0	0	1	9	4	70	0	0	–	5	0	0	82	9	4	334	33	367	25	20	–	–	–
		8	2	2	–	2	2	0	12	0	0	3	3	9	120	0	0	–	10	6	0	147	11	9	554	73	627	27	37	1	–	–

* Castlebar Union: Castlebar District: Column 5.—Only one Medical Officer as yet *appointed* for the service of this District.

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Name of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in their own Houses by Order of Committee during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued.*																				
County of Mayo—*con.*																				
Newport,	1. Newport,	4	1	1	–	21 4 9	10 0 0	1 0 3	75 0 0	–	0 3 6	107 8 6	1,156	77	1,233	25	8	–	–	–
	2. Ballycroy, a	2	1	1	–	–	–	0 3 10	10 3 10	–	4 10 0	14 17 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Achill,	4	2	1	–	13 14 0	7 5 0	2 10 3	49 7 5	–	3 3 0	75 19 8	221	124	345	9	7	1	–	–
		10	4	3	–	34 18 9	17 5 0	3 14 4	134 11 3	–	7 16 6	198 5 10	1,377	201	1,578	34	15	1	–	–
Swineford,	1. Swineford,	4	1	1	–	12 5 4	10 8 4	0 6 0	50 0 0	–	4 10 0	77 9 8	811	48	859	–	5	3	13	5
	2. Foxford,	3	1	1	–	20 7 8	7 10 0	0 6 0	50 0 0	–	3 0 0	81 3 8	569	102	671	–	–	–	–	–
	3 Kiltamagh,	5	1	1	–	–	9 0 0	0 6 0	50 0 0	–	4 10 0	63 16 0	322	32	354	107	–	–	–	–
	4. Lowpark,	4	1	1	–	14 4 4	10 0 0	0 6 0	50 0 0	–	4 0 0	78 10 4	494	79	573	–	30	6	–	–
	5. Kilkelly,	5	1	1	–	26 9 4	10 0 0	0 6 0	60 0 0	–	5 11 6	102 6 10	828	165	993	6	2	–	–	–
		21	5	5	–	73 6 8	46 18 4	1 10 0	260 0 0	–	21 11 6	403 6 6	3,024	426	3,450	113	37	9	13	5
Westport,	1. Westport, b	6	1	1	–	41 9 9	12 0 0	6 17 2	96 12 4	–	8 1 3	165 0 6	1,153	171	1,324	5	4	–	–	–
	2. Louisburgh,	10	1	1	–	17 6 1	7 17 0	11 3 8	86 1 0	–	10 8 6	132 16 3	219	32	251	1	1	–	–	–
	3. Islandeady, b	4	1	1	–	24 0 0	6 0 0	4 17 2	80 16 8	–	7 6 8	123 0 6	632	157	789	–	37	–	–	–
		20	3	3	–	82 15 10	25 17 0	22 18 0	263 10 0	–	25 16 5	420 17 3	2,004	360	2,364	6	42	–	–	–
County of Roscommon.																				
Boyle,	1. Boyle,	9	1	2	1	31 4 11	–	3 10 4	120 0 0	25 0 0	11 2 0	190 17 3	996	419	1,415	30	491	–	–	–

	2. Ballinameen,	7	1	1	–	20	4	8	7	0	0	2	0	2	60	0	0	–	4	10	6	93	15	4	701	123	824	9	31	–	–	–
	3. Garteen,	6	1	1	–	18	7	4	12	10	0	4	16	2	69	5	9	–	9	3	6	114	2	9	295	81	376	14	8	–	–	–
	4 Keadue,	11	2	2	–	50	18	10	8	15	0	3	5	10	120	0	0	–	9	14	9	192	14	5	871	132	1,003	2	17	–	–	–
		33	5	6	1	120	15	9	28	5	0	13	12	6	369	5	9	25	0	0	34	10	9	591	9	9	2,863	755	3,618	55	547	–	–	–
CASTLEREA,	1. Ballaghaderrin	5	2	1	–	47	3	6	13	7	7	–			92	14	10	–	4	17	8	158	3	7	1,093	117	1,210	–	24	–	–	–
	2. Frenchpark, .	5	1	1	–	18	4	7	8	14	4	–			75	16	11	–	11	13	7	114	9	5	703	99	802	–	14	–	–	–
	3. Castlerea, .	5	2	1	–	21	3	8	16	2	9	–			110	17	3	–	0	2	6	148	6	2	1,252	108	1,360	12	2	1	4	2
	4. Castleplunket,	4	1	1	–	21	0	8	6	0	0	–			60	0	0	–	5	0	0	92	0	8	398	45	443	1	9	–	–	–
		19	6	4	–	107	12	5	44	4	8	–			339	9	0	–	21	13	9	512	19	10	3,446	369	3,815	13	49	1	4	2
ROSCOMMON,	1. Athleague, .	6	1	1	–	13	9	12	7	0	0	.			75	0	0	–	7	8	3½	102	17	5	924	128	1,052	–	13	–	–	–
	2. Roscommon,	5	1	1	–	20	16	0	8	8	0	0	4	6	75	0	0	–	7	3	0	111	11	6	1,151	127	1,281	–	8	–	–	–
	3. Ballyleague, .	7	1	1	–	10	16	10	9	0	0	–			75	0	0	–	6	0	0	100	16	10	729	106	835	–	35	–	–	–
		18	3	3	–	45	1	11½	24	8	0	0	4	6	225	0	0	–	20	11	3½	315	5	9	2,807	361	3,168	–	56	–	–	–
STROKES-TOWN,	1. Strokestown,	7	1	1	–	37	15	5	8	0	0	5	13	6	109	11	7	–	0	5	0	161	5	4	1,001	147	c1,148	3	1	–	–	–
	2. Rooskey, .	7	1	1	–	9	9	3	5	10	0	3	0	0	80	0	0	–	4	0	0	101	19	3	1,041	107	1,148	–	4	–	–	–
	3. Elphin, .	6	1	1	–	20	1	5	8	0	0	3	0	0	60	0	0	–	0	13	0	91	14	5	650	152	802	–	10	–	–	–
		20	3	3	–	67	5	11	21	10	0	11	13	6	249	11	7	–	4	18	0	354	19	0	2,692	404	3,096	3	15	–	–	–
COUNTY OF SLIGO.																																
DROMORE, WEST,	1. Easkey, .	6	1	1	–	12	15	0	6	0	0	0	1	2	60	0	0	–	4	3	4	82	19	6	738	108	846	5	83	1	–	–
	2. Skreen, .	8	1	1	–	8	6	3	6	0	0	0	3	11	70	0	0	–	2	0	0	86	10	2	629	170	80	15	101	1	–	–
	3. Castleconnor,	3	1	1	–	14	3	6	–			0	11	8	40	0	0	–	6	12	11	61	8	1	1,165	308	1,473	1	174	2	–	–
		17	3	3	–	35	4	9	12	0	0	0	16	9	170	0	0	–	12	16	3	230	17	9	2,532	593	3,125	21	361	4	–	–
SLIGO,	1. Carney, .	9	2	2	–	30	2	6	15	0	0	0	18	8	200	0	0	–	19	3	9	266	4	11	1,110	152	1,262	6	46	2	–	–
	2. Sligo, .	6	1	2	1	93	7	6	15	10	0	3	11	1	170	0	0	40	0	0	229	13	7	552	2	2	2,284	523	2,807	16	84	6	–	–
	3 Collooney, .	5	1	1	–	17	10	6	–			–			100	0	0	–	8	17	1	126	7	7	807	186	993	4	44	–	–	–
	4. Ballymote, .	4	1	1	–	29	10	0	7	17	6	–			100	0	0	–	14	14	4	152	1	10	1,301	128	1,429	2	76	–	1	1
	5. Riverstown, .	5	1	1	–	10	0	3	6	0	0	0	3	1	100	0	0	–	8	1	5	124	4	9	364	144	508	–	67	3	–	–
		29	6	7	1	180	10	9	45	7	6	4	12	10	670	0	0	40	0	0	280	10	2	1,221	1	3	5,866	1,133	6,999	28	317	11	1	1

[continued.

a Newport Union: Ballyeroy District.—No Medical Officer for this District during a portion of the year.
b Westport Union: Westport and Islandeady Dispensary Districts altered: see Table, No. 1, p. 90.
c Strokestown Union: Strokestown District: Columns 14-16.—This return does not include cases attended from 11th November to 31st December, 1854.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued*.

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary Districts.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.							Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.						
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 15 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction under s. 13.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
						£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued*. COUNTY OF SLIGO—*con.*																				
Tobercurry,	1. Tobercurry,	11	1	1	–	21 6 9	6 0 0	3 10 0	100 0 0	–	2 0 0	132 16 9	838	173	1,011	1	3	3	–	–
	2. Coolaney,	10	1	1	–	18 11 0	7 0 0	3 10 0	100 0 0	–	2 0 0	131 1 0	862	157	1,019	31	10	2	–	–
		21	2	2	–	39 17 9	13 0 0	7 0 0	200 0 0	–	4 0 0	263 17 9	1,700	330	2,030	32	13	5	–	–
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. COUNTY OF CLARE.																				
Ballyvaghan,	1. Abbey,	5	1	1	–	11 4 7½	4 10 0	–	50 0 0	–	–	65 14 7½	354	71	425	–	27	–	–	–
	2. Drumcreehy,	6	1	1	–	10 0 1½	4 10 0	–	50 0 0	–	–	64 10 1½	385	61	446	1	19	–	–	–
		11	2	2	–	21 4 9	9 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	–	130 4 9	739	132	871	1	46	–	–	–
Corrofin,	1. Corrofin,	5	1	1	–	7 0 11	–	1 11 6	50 0 0	–	1 3 0	59 15 5	595	64	659	1	42	–	–	–
	2. Ruan,	4	1	1	–	10 4 8	4 0 0	–	50 0 0	–	1 7 0	65 11 8	212	58	270	4	9	–	–	–
		9	2	2	–	17 5 7	4 0 0	1 11 6	100 0 0	–	2 10 0	125 7 1	807	122	929	5	51	–	–	–
Ennis,	1. Ennis,	4	2	2	–	42 3 1	6 15 0	2 7 3	141 2 7	–	3 3 2	195 11 1	2,101	440	2,541	–	349	4	–	–
	2. Crusheen,	5	1	1	–	7 17 7	4 0 0	1 11 3	70 0 0	–	–	83 8 10	157	55	212	–	6	–	–	–
	3. Killaniv,	5	1	1	–	–	5 0 0	0 11 3	70 0 0	–	–	75 11 3	337	25	360	–	1	–	–	–

	4. Newmarket,	6	2	1	–	9 4 3	12 8 5	2 6 3	90 0 0	–	7 0 8	120 19 7	1,394	203	1,537	–	53	8	–	–
		20	6	5	–	59 4 11	23 3 5	6 16 0	371 2 7	–	10 3 10	475 10 9	3,929	721	4,650	–	409	12	–	–
ENNISTYMON	1. Roadford,	8	2	1	–	14 10 10	14 0 0	2 12 2	60 0 0	–	6 15 6	97 18 0	634	150	784	8	68	–	–	–
	2. Ennistymon,	6	2	1	–	31 8 8	11 10 0	2 12 2	60 0 0	–	12 19 6	118 10 4	869	125	985	4	38	2	–	–
	3. Miltown Malbay	6	2	1	–	31 14 11	7 10 0	2 12 2	80 0 0	–	3 16 0	125 13 1	706	143	849	–	10	–	–	–
		20	6	3	–	77 14 5	33 0 0	7 16 6	200 0 0	–	23 10 6	342 1 5	2,209	418	2,618	12	116	2	–	–
KILLADYSERT,	1. Labasheeda,	5	1	1	–	38 8 7	4 0 0	7 3 4	70 2 1	–	4 18 6	124 12 0	485	140	625	1	–	–	–	–
	2. Ballynacally,	6	2	1	–	9 5 11	4 0 0	3 2 6	70 0 0	–	6 14 2	93 2 7	974	82	1,056	1	14	–	–	–
		11	3	2	–	47 14 6	8 0 0	10 5 10	140 2 1	–	11 12 2	217 14 7	1,459	222	1,681	2	14	–	–	–
KILRUSH,	1. Kilrush,	3	1	1	–	3 9 9	5 0 0	0 6 9	60 0 0	–	1 5 0	70 1 6	978	156	1,134	–	132	–	–	–
	2. Kilmihil,	6	2	1	–	17 0 6	5 0 0	0 6 9	82 10 0	–	4 8 1	109 5 4	337	60	397	–	7	–	–	–
	3. Cragaknock,	7	1	1	–	8 3 10	3 0 0	0 6 10	60 0 0	–	1 0 0	72 10 8	344	230	574	3	29	–	–	–
	4. Kilkee,	6	1	1	–	14 5 5	10 0 0	0 6 10	60 0 0	–	2 5 0	86 17 2	508	107	615	1	17	–	–	–
	5. Carrigaholt,	5	1	1	–	7 16 10	4 10 0	0 6 10	60 0 0	–	1 6 0	73 19 8	451	69	520	–	9	2	–	–
		27	6	5		50 16 3	27 10 0	1 14 0	322 10 0	–	10 4 1	412 14 4	2,578	622	3,200	4	192	2	–	–
SCARIFF,	1. Monntshannon,	5	1	1	–	5 11 7	8 10 0	0 16 0	60 0 0	–	–	74 17 7	266	57	321	–	22	–	–	–
	2. Feakle,	8	1	1	–	12 6 10	8 10 0	0 16 0	60 0 0	–	1 11 6	83 4 4	588	89	677	2	28	–	–	–
	3. Annacarriga,	4	1	1	–	7 3 10	7 0 0	0 16 0	68 0 0	–	2 16 2	85 16 0	339	98	437	7	1	–	9	7
		17	3	3	–	25 2 3	24 0 0	2 8 0	188 0 0	–	4 7 8	243 17 11	1,191	244	1,435	9	63	–	9	7
TULLA,	1. Tulla,	7	2	1	–	–	7 0 0	0 10 0	70 0 0	–	4 2 6	81 12 6	620	73	693	2	30	2	18	6
	2. Quin,	6	2	1	–	1 6 11	9 0 0	0 10 0	70 0 0	–	6 16 2	87 13 1	342	75	417	–	31	–	–	–
	3. Kilkishen,	5	2	1	–	3 13 2	7 10 0	0 10 0	70 0 0	–	6 2 0	87 15 8	716	64	780	4	57	–	–	–
		18	6	3	–	5 0 1	23 10 0	1 10 0	210 0 0	–	17 1 2	257 1 3	1,678	212	1,890	6	127	2	18	6

[*continued.*

a Ballyvaghan Union.—This Union has been formed into one District, by Order dated 7th November, 1855: see Table No. 1, page 91.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.								Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries.		Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medicine, Relief only, Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 18 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendances given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
									Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.					
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Cork.																				
Bandon,	1. Bandon,	3	1	1	1	21 2 8	8 6 2	4 4 10	70 0 0	20 0 0	13 9 10	137 3 6	1,427	267	1,694	10	74	2	3	2
	2. Innishannon,	4	1	1	–	19 6 0	8 9 0	3 17 4	60 0 0	–	13 13 11	104 17 3	531	111	642	4	65	–	–	–
	3. Templemartin,	4	1	1	–	12 15 10	8 0 0	5 11 0	60 0 0	–	9 2 2	95 9 0	431	82	513	1	26	–	–	–
	4. Murragh,	5	1	1	–	14 12 4	8 0 0	3 10 6	60 0 0	–	1 9 10	87 12 8	683	90	773	32	37	–	–	–
	5. Kilbrittain,	4	2	1	–	9 14 2	9 10 0	3 6 0	60 0 0	–	0 14 7	83 4 9	114	48	162	–	48	–	–	–
		20	6	5	1	77 11 0	41 16 2	20 9 8	310 0 0	20 0 0	38 10 4	508 7 2	3,186	598	3,784	47	250	2	3	2
Bantry,	1. Bantry,	4	1	1	–	8 14 3	6 0 0	2 14 9	60 0 0	–	9 19 2	87 8 2	665	122	787	–	206	2	12	6
	2. Glengarriff,	5	1	1	–	5 1 5	5 0 0	1 3 10	60 0 0	–	6 13 10	77 19 1	211	55	266	4	5	1	–	–
	3. Durrus and Kilcrohane,	5	1	1	–	3 18 8	3 0 0	2 1 7	60 0 0	–	–	69 0 3	378	57	435	–	160	1	–	–
		14	3	3	–	17 14 4	14 0 0	6 0 2	180 0 0	–	16 13 0	234 7 6	1,254	234	1,488	4	371	4	12	6
Castletown	1. Castletown,	4	2	1	–	12 1 10	10 0 0	2 3 6	80 0 0	–	5 8 6	109 13 10	1,102	190	1,292	11	61	–	–	–
	2. Kilcatherine,	3	2	1	–	22 0 8	6 6 0	1 18 6	80 0 0	–	1 5 0	111 10 2	943	227	1,170	10	33	–	–	–
		7	4	2	–	34 2 6	16 6 0	4 2 0	160 0 0	–	6 13 6	221 4 0	2,045	417	2,462	21	94	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	1. Rosscarbery,	6	1	1	–	10 11 9	4 0 0	0 13 8	60 0 0	–	1 7 6	76 12 11	794	178	972	2	28	–	–	–

	2. Clonakilty,	7	1	1	–	6	11	6	5	12	0	0	6	3	60	0	0	–	3	2	3	75	12	5	700	166	956	–	82	–	–	–
	3. Timoleague,	7	1	1	–	16	13	0	3	0	0	5	0	4	60	0	0	–	3	10	5	88	3	9	249	159	408	1	17	–	–	–
		20	3	3	–	33	16	3	12	12	0	6	0	8	180	0	0	–	8	0	2	240	9	1	1,803	533	2,336	3	127	–	–	–
Cork,	1. Dripsey,	3	1	1	–	11	16	7	14	0	0	2	1	0	80	0	0	–	3	14	8	111	12	3	484	164	648	–	27	–	–	–
	2. Blarney,	4	2	1	–	32	11	2	14	0	0	1	19	0	80	0	0	–	5	12	0	134	2	2	968	138	1,106	1	67	1	–	–
	3. Carrignavar,	7	4	2	–	55	19	3	28	0	0	4	0	0	160	0	0	–	21	2	0	249	1	3	1,026	213	1,239	1	99	–	–	–
	4. Whitechurch,	2	2	1	–	12	14	6	26	0	0	1	18	0	80	0	0	–	11	12	0	132	4	6	391	115	509	–	28	2	–	–
	5. Cork,	1	5	8	2	255	19	0	67	0	0	19	0	11	491	4	6	128	0	11	112	8	11	1101	14	3	11,961	3,892	15,853	13	789	6	–	–
	6. Carrigaline,	2	2	1	–	19	18	2	8	1	0	2	2	0	80	0	0	–	8	1	0	118	2	2	693	171	864	–	84	–	–	–
	7. Douglas,	2	1	1	–	18	15	8	6	0	0	2	1	6	80	0	0	–	6	0	0	112	17	2	520	179	699	–	32	–	–	–
	8. Ballygarvan,	3	1	1	–	16	2	3	2	10	0	0	12	2	68	10	9	–	1	7	0	98	2	2	176	61	237	9	11	–	–	–
	9. Ballincollig,	3	1	1	–	8	5	10	8	0	0	2	18	0	80	0	0	–	1	5	0	100	8	10	438	149	587	1	81	–	–	–
	10. Queenstown,	1	1	1	1	10	0	0	2	18	8	80	0	0	22	10	0	17	1	10	170	12	3	978	321	1,299	7	85	3	6	4
		28	20	18	3	450	4	2	183	11	0	78	11	3	1279	15	3	150	16	11	188	4	5	2330	17	0	17,638	5,403	23,041	32	1,502	12	6	4
Dunmanway,	1. North,	7	2	1	–	15	11	11	8	0	0	3	2	6	70	0	0	–	6	5	4	102	19	9	563	48	611	–	22	–	–	–
	2. South,	8	2	1	1	15	8	9	10	0	0	10	10	6	70	0	0	20	0	0	9	19	10	165	19	1	1,169	165	1,334	14	12	–	20	5
		15	4	2	1	61	0	8	18	0	0	13	13	0	140	0	0	20	0	0	16	5	2	268	18	10	1,732	213	1,945	14	34	–	20	5
Fermoy,	1. Fermoy,	3	2	1	–	20	9	5½	11	4	0	2	12	9	90	0	0	–	17	12	9	141	18	11½	778	285	1,063	–	68	–	9	10
	2. Rathcormack,	4	2	1	–	15	6	0	7	19	6	2	18	6	90	0	0	–	10	0	11	126	4	11	866	272	1,138	1	15	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhooly,	6	2	1	–	13	12	7	7	10	0	1	6	5	90	0	0	–	5	1	4	117	10	4	781	168	949	–	22	–	–	–
	4. Kilworth,	6	2	1	–	20	1	5	12	0	0	2	5	1	100	0	0	–	8	5	4	142	11	10	731	174	905	–	30	–	–	–
	5. Ballynoe,	5	1	1	–	6	9	9	10	16	0	0	14	5	90	0	0	–	8	4	11	116	5	1	492	100	592	5	84	–	–	–
		24	9	5	–	75	19	2½	49	9	6	9	17	2	460	0	0	–	49	5	3	644	11	1½	3,648	999	4,647	6	219	–	9	10
Kanturk,	1. Newmarket,	8	2	1	–	19	5	11	11	10	0	1	7	11	90	0	0	–	8	8	0	130	11	10	1,273	126	1,399	–	142	–	–	–
	2. Kanturk,	11	2	1	1	27	13	5	8	10	0	3	4	10	80	0	0	22	10	0	4	7	10½	146	6	1½	828	132	960	2	97	–	–	–
	3. Milford,	7	3	1	–	15	9	1	17	14	1	1	10	10	90	0	0	–	2	19	0½	127	13	0	1,592	189	1,781	12	54	–	–	–
	4. Boherboy,	7	2	1	–	16	18	7	7	0	0	1	11	10	83	18	10	–	2	8	9½	111	18	0½	555	85	640	2	147	–	–	–
		33	9	4	1	79	7	0	44	14	1	7	15	5	343	18	10	22	10	0	18	3	8	516	9	0	4,248	532	4,780	16	440	–	–	–

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.							Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidentals. Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Visiting Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Total.	No. of Tickets for Vaccination performed during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Dogs on which Affidavit was filed before Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3	4	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Cork—*con.*																				
Kinsale,	1. Courceys,	4	1	1	-	14 5 11	5 0 0	4 3 8	59 14 3	-	2 9 0	85 12 10	194	41	235	-	14	-	-	-
	2. Kinsale,	1	1	1	-	13 16 8	-	2 7 3	60 0 0	-	0 5 6	76 9 5	1,217	166	1,383	1	227	1	4	3
	3. Ballymartle,	4	1	1	-	5 16 8	4 10 0	4 15 0	60 0 0	-	0 13 0	75 14 8	92	36	128	-	105	1	-	-
	4. Carrigaline,	4	1	1	-	3 8 7	3 0 0	5 16 10	60 0 0	-	0 11 6	72 16 11	244	155	399	3	14	2	-	-
	5. Ballyfeard,	6	1	1	-	4 15 0	5 0 0	1 7 4	60 0 0	-	0 5 6	71 7 10	356	80	436	11	13	-		
		19	5	5	-	42 2 10	17 10 0	18 10 1	299 14 3	-	4 4 6	382 1 8	2,103	478	2,581	15	373	4	4	3
Macroom,	1. Macroom,	5	1	1	-	41 4 3	10 0 0	0 16 0	75 0 0	-	8 1 1	135 1 4	798	256	1,054	-	53	-	1	1
	2. Clonmoyle,	5	1	1	-	14 10 6	11 5 0	0 10 0	70 0 0	-	5 19 9	102 5 3	881	144	1,025	-	223	-	-	-
	3. Slievereagh,	5	1	1	-	21 1 4	-	0 14 0	70 0 0	-	8 9 1	100 4 5	1,054	153	1,207	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Inchigeelagh,	5	1	1	-	9 13 11	4 15 0	0 10 0	70 0 0	-	4 5 9	89 4 8	398	85	483	2	83	-	-	-
	5. Cannaway,	5	1	1	-	6 10 6	4 10 0	0 10 0	70 0 0	-	6 19 3	88 9 9	397	168	565	-	75	1	-	-
		25	5	5	-	93 0 6	30 10 0	3 0 0	355 0 0	-	33 14 11	515 5 5	3,528	806	4,334	2	434	1	1	1
Mallow,	1. Kilshannig,	2	2	1	-	10 17 3	8 0 0	7 13 6	78 0 0	-	10 7 0	114 17 9	552	110	662	-	7	-	-	-
	2. Mallow,	2	1	1	-	6 2 9	8 0 0	1 5 6	73 3 9	-	0 7 0	88 29 0	432	134	566	-	-	-	9	9
	3. Rahan,	3	1	1	-	23 12 0	5 0 0	2 15 8	60 0 0	-	5 10 0	96 17 8	547	112	659	2	-	-	-	-
	4. Buttevant,	5	2	2	-	34 2 5	12 0 0	5 17 4	96 13 4	-	14 5 2	162 18 3	1,525	281	1,806	2	51	-	-	-
	5. Ballyclogh,	3	1	1	-	14 15 8	6 0 0	2 12 0	60 0 0	-	2 16 0	86 3 8	751	163	914	2	12	-	-	-

	6. Doneraile,	6	2	1	1	19 10 5	8 0 0	4 10 11	80 0 0	20 0 0	3 12 0	135 13 4	766	203	969	–	27	–	–	–
		21	9	7	1	109 0 6	47 0 0	24 11 11	447 17 1	20 0 0	26 17 2	685 9 8	4,573	1,003	5,576	6	97	–	9	9
MIDLETON,	1. Midleton,	3	2	2		35 2 9	6 0 0	1 19 5	140 0 0	–	37 8 0	220 10 2	1,546	413	1,959	–	213	1	80	65
	2. Wal-btown-more, East,	5	1	1	–	14 13 0	2 10 0	0 16 11	70 0 0	–	14 1 7	102 1 6	416	104	520	–	40	1	–	–
	3. Castlemartyr,	4	1	1	–	24 10 8	7 0 0	1 11 11	70 0 0	–	18 1 0	121 3 7	412	172	584	–	38	2	–	–
	4. Ashada,	4	1	1	–	10 18 11	6 0 0	0 16 11	70 0 0	–	13 14 2	101 10 0	513	185	701	1	5	1	–	–
	5. Cloyne,	3	1	1	–	4 9 9	5 0 0	0 16 11	70 0 0	–	15 3 7	95 10 3	701	158	859	–	30	1	–	
		19	6	6	–	89 15 1	26 10 0	6 2 1	420 0 0	–	98 8 4	640 15 6	3,594	1,032	4,626	1	326	6	80	65
MILLSTREET	1. Cullen,	6	1	1	–	26 1 1	5 0 0	1 3 6	55 10 0		1 14 4	89 8 11	337	74	411		89	–	–	–
	2. Millstreet,	6	1	1	–	45 7 6	10 0 0	1 4 0	60 0 0	–	4 3 0	120 14 6	1,259	150	1,409	2	23	–	–	–
		12	2	2		71 8 7	15 0 0	2 7 6	115 10 0	–	5 17 4	210 3 5	1,596	224	1,820	2	112	–	–	–
MITCHELS-TOWN,	1. Mitchelstown,	6	2	1	–	31 17 11	16 10 0	–	75 0 0	–	15 15 4	139 3 3	898	220	1,118	–	28	2	12	7
	2. Kildorrery,	6	2	1	–	24 16 10	13 0 0	–	75 0 0	–	10 4 6	123 1 4	1,450	190	1,656	–	12	–	–	–
	3. Galbally,	6	2	1	–	19 7 2	17 0 0	1 1 10	79 11 10	–	7 17 9	124 18 7	1,222	135	1,357	–	13	–	–	–
		18	6	3	–	76 1 11	46 10 0	1 1 10	229 11 10	–	33 17 7	387 3 2	3,580	551	4,131	–	53	2	12	7
SKIBBEREEN	1. Skibbereen,	4	1	1	1	20 3 10	9 0 0	1 12 4	75 0 0	20 0 0	5 2 8	130 18 10	1,103	225	1,331	–	153	5	10	–
	2. Union Hall,	6	1	1	–	12 7 8	8 0 0	0 6 0	75 0 0	–	2 15 6	98 9 2	691	83	774	2	7	–	–	–
	3. Droumdaleague,	8	1	1	–	15 10 11	3 0 0	0 6 0	75 0 0	–	4 8 3	98 5 2	511	65	596	–	12	1	–	–
	4. Tullagh,	5	2	1	–	29 5 3	6 0 0	2 19 0	75 0 0	–	6 6 6	119 10 3	267	63	330	–	–	–	–	–
		23	5	4	1	77 7 8	26 0 0	5 3 4	300 0 0	20 0 0	18 12 5	447 3 5	2,595	436	3,031	2	172	6	10	–
SKULL,	1. Skull,	6	1	1	–	20 10 1	6 0 0	0 7 8	60 0 0	–	3 6 1	90 3 10	1,183	228	1,121	1	33	–	–	–
	2. Goleen,	5	1	1	–	9 10 9	5 0 0	0 5 8	60 0 0	–	3 14 9	78 11 2	320	101	421	4	5	–	–	–
		11	2	2	–	30 0 10	11 0 0	0 13 4	120 0 0	–	7 0 10	168 15 0	1,503	329	1,842	5	38	–	–	–

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.							Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and all Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Visiting Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Total.	No. of Tickets for Medicine issued by Medical Officer of Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance was made at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended at Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Cork—*con.*																				
Youghal, .	1. Youghal, .	1	1	1	–	16 17 5	–	2 0 3	80 0 0	–	14 3 3	113 0 11	877	503	1,380	–	9	–	–	–
	2. Killeagh, .	3	1	1	–	7 15 10	5 0 0	1 5 4	93 6 8	–	8 11 9	116 0 7	488	82	570	–	30	1	–	–
	3. Templemichael	3	1	1	–	7 3 5	5 0 0	0 14 10	65 0 0	–	8 18 1	86 16 4	274	121	395	–	25	–	–	–
	4. Ardmore, .	4	1	1	–	10 19 0	6 0 0	1 14 4	75 0 0	–	4 7 1	98 0 5	618	85	703	1	124	1	–	–
	5. Clashmore, .	3	1	1	–	10 5 5	5 0 0	0 18 4	75 0 0	–	1 0 0	92 3 9	480	144	624	–	111	3	–	–
		14	5	5	–	53 2 1	21 0 0	6 13 1	388 6 8	–	37 0 2	506 2 0	2,737	935	3,672	1	299	5	–	–
County of Kerry.																				
Cahirciveen, .	1. Caher, . .	4	1	1	–	6 4 7	7 0 0	0 15 11	60 0 0	–	–	74 0 6	529	30	552	–	8	2	6	4
	2. Glanbehy, .	5	2	1	–	9 15 5	10 0 0	4 19 8	56 13 4	–	4 13 0	86 1 5	136	19	155	1	186	–	–	–
	3. Valencia, .	2	2	1	–	–	11 10 0	0 11 0	60 0 0	–	5 13 4	77 14 4	437	99	536	–	32	–	–	–
	4. Emlagh, .	7	2	1	–	10 19 9	7 0 0	0 11 0	80 0 0	–	7 4 6	105 15 3	581	21	602	1	4	1	–	–
	5. Darrynane, .	4	2	1	–	3 6 9	10 0 0	1 2 6	50 0 0	–	4 0 0	68 9 3	435	54	489	–	2	–	–	–
		22	9	5	–	30 6 6	45 10 0	8 0 1	306 13 4	–	21 10 10	412 0 9	2,111	223	2,334	2	232	3	6	4
Dingle, .	1. Dingle, . .	7	1	1	–	10 19 11	7 0 0	0 7 9½	130 0 0	–	5 10 10½	153 18 7	1,095	81	1,176	4	59	1	1	1
	2. Castlegregory,	6	1	1	–	18 15 0	6 0 0	0 2 9½	74 8 11	–	1 0 0	100 6 8½	521	52	573	61	360	–	–	–
	3. Awenascale, .	6	1	1	–	17 16 5½	5 0 0	0 12 3½	56 15 8	–	7 6 11	87 11 4	220	37	257	–	–	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	47 11 4½	18 0 0	1 2 10½	261 4 7	–	13 17 9½	341 16 7½	1,836	170	2,006	65	419	1	1	1

KENMARE, .	1. Kenmare, .	4	1	1	–	8	3	5½	5	0	0	0	3	6	100	0	0	–	3	6	10	116	13	9½	578	146	724	1	27	4	4	4
	2. Kilgarvan, .	4	1	1	–	7	0	2	6	0	0	0	3	0	80	0	0	–	6	2	5	99	5	7	585	76	661	–	118	–	–	–
	3. Tuosist, .	4	2	1	–	9	12	7½	9	15	0	1	18	6	60	0	0	–	4	1	2	85	7	5½	442	30	472	2	37	–	–	–
	4. Sneem, .	4	1	1	–	4	10	4	6	0	0	0	2	8	60	0	0	–	4	8	10	75	1	10	81	26	107	–	81	1	–	–
		16	5	4	–	29	6	7	26	15	0	2	7	8	300	0	0	–	17	19	3	376	8	6	1,686	278	1,964	3	263	5	4	4
KILLARNEY,	1. Killarney, .	6	1	2	–	29	4	7½	10	0	0	6	3	2	117	10	0	–	22	15	8½	185	13	6	2,628	249	2,877	–	31	4	–	–
	2. Molahiffe, .	8	2	1	–	23	19	4	7	0	0	3	2	0½	68	6	8	–	8	11	0	110	19	0½	603	92	695	2	150	–	–	–
	3. Milltown, .	4	1	1	–	12	5	4	6	0	0	1	10	3	65	0	0	–	8	10	8½	93	6	3½	847	202	1,049	1	96	2	–	–
	4. Kilorglin, .	6	1	1	–	14	8	6½	6	0	0	1	13	3	65	0	0	–	4	0	0	91	1	9½	995	166	1,161	4	–	1	–	–
	5. Coom, .	7	2	1	–	16	16	9½	7	0	0	1	10	3	80	0	0	–	10	2	0	115	9	0½	352	90	442	1	20	–	–	–
		31	7	6	–	96	14	7½	36	0	0	13	18	11½	395	16	8	–	53	19	5	596	9	8	5,425	799	6,224	8	297	7	–	–
LISTOWEL,	1. Ballylongford,	10	2	1	–	19	2	4½	5	18	6	1	19	7	75	0	0	–	5	16	9	107	17	2½	921	144	1,065	–	190	–	–	–
	2. Listowel, .	11	2	1	1	25	14	4½	13	15	0	2	9	9	87	10	0	30	3	12	4	163	1	5½	933	287	1,220	4	94	2	5	5
	3. Ballyduff, .	11	2	1	–	43	13	5½	9	3	5	0	16	0	75	0	0	–	3	9	7	132	2	5½	478	115	593	10	54	1	–	–
		32	6	3	1	88	10	2½	28	16	11	5	5	4	237	10	0	30	0	0	12	18	8	403	1	1½	2,332	546	2,878	14	338	3	5	5
TRALEE, .	1. Tralee, .	9	1	2	–	28	0	10	9	0	0	5	2	1	160	0	0	–	21	7	4	223	10	3	2,409	382	2,791	–	427	3	–	–
	2. Castle Island,	6	1	1	–	19	15	2	3	0	0	4	5	5	80	0	0	–	5	2	5	112	3	0	879	169	1,048	12	77	–	–	–
	3. Kilgobban, .	7	2	1	–	19	5	4	15	0	0	4	0	6	80	0	0	–	11	7	2	129	13	0	768	75	843	1	2	–	–	–
	4. Brosna, .	9	2	1	–	19	9	2	12	0	0	2	11	2	80	0	0	–	12	12	8	126	13	0	711	105	816	4	317	–	–	–
	5. Ardfert, .	8	2	1	–	7	13	3	13	10	0	2	10	8	80	0	0	–	5	15	8	109	9	7	691	123	814	–	470	1	–	–
		39	8	6	–	94	3	9	52	10	0	18	9	10	480	0	0	–	56	5	3	701	8	10	5,458	854	6,312	17	1,293	4	–	–
COUNTY OF LIMERICK.																															
CROOM, .	1. Croom, .	8	2	1	1	41	12	6	9	0	0	2	0	6	100	0	0	30	0	0	3	5	2	185	18	2	830	94	924	–	17	–	–	–
	2. Castletown, .	6	2	1	–	18	15	5	10	0	0	4	11	0	100	0	0	–	7	9	4	140	15	9	644	132	776	7	81	–	–	–
	3. Adare, .	6	2	1	–	39	18	10	12	15	0	4	0	7	100	0	0	–	2	9	6	159	3	11	1,268	254	1,522	–	67	–	–	–
		20	6	3	1	100	6	9	31	15	0	10	12	1	300	0	0	30	0	0	13	4	0	485	17	10	2,742	480	3,222	7	165	–	–	–
GLIN, .	1. Shanagolden,	6	2	1	–	21	18	8	14	1	0	4	6	10	80	0	0	–	4	14	11	125	1	5	879	164	1,043	2	18	–	–	–
	2. Tarbert, .	7	2	1	–	16	17	2	9	0	0	2	9	4	70	0	0	–	1	11	0	99	17	6	291	206	497	4	107	1	–	–
		13	4	2	–	38	15	10	23	1	0	6	16	2	150	0	0	–	6	5	11	224	18	11	1,170	370	1,540	6	125	1	–	–

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.								Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, if not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.		Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Visiting Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 15 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunacies certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correct on during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.		8.	9.		10.	11.	12.	13.		14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d									
County of Cork—*con.*																							
Youghal, .	1. Youghal, .	1	1	1	–	16 17 5		–	2 0 3		80 0 0	–	14 3 3	113 0 11		877	503	1,380	–	9	–	–	–
	2. Killeagh, .	3	1	1	–	7 16 10		5 0 0	1 5 4		93 6 8	–	8 11 9	116 0 7		488	82	570	–	30	1	–	–
	3. Templemichael	3	1	1	–	7 3 5		5 0 0	0 14 10		65 0 0	–	8 18 1	86 16 4		271	121	395	–	25	–	–	–
	4. Ardmore, .	4	1	1	–	10 19 0		6 0 0	1 14 4		75 0 0	–	4 7 1	98 0 5		618	85	703	1	124	1	–	–
	5. Clashmore, .	3	1	1	–	10 5 5		5 0 0	0 18 4		75 0 0	–	1 0 0	92 3 9		480	141	624	–	111	3	–	–
		14	5	5	–	53 2 1		21 0 0	6 13 1		388 6 8	–	37 0 2	506 2 0		2,737	935	3,672	1	299	5	–	–
County of Kerry.																							
Cahirciveen, .	1. Caher, . .	4	1	1		6 4 7		7 0 0	0 15 11		60 0 0	–	–	74 0 6		522	30	552	–	8	2	6	4
	2. Glanbehy, .	5	2	1	–	9 15 5		10 0 0	4 19 8		56 13 4	–	4 13 0	86 1 5		136	19	155	1	186	–	–	–
	3. Valencia, .	2	2	1	–	–		11 10 0	0 11 0		60 0 0	–	5 13 4	77 14 4		437	99	536	–	32	–	–	–
	4. Emlagh, .	7	2	1	–	10 19 9		7 0 0	0 11 0		80 0 0	–	7 4 6	105 15 3		581	21	602	1	4	1	–	–
	5. Darrynane, .	4	2	1	–	3 6 9		10 0 0	1 2 6		50 0 0	–	4 0 0	68 9 3		435	54	489	–	2	–	–	–
		22	9	5	–	30 6 6		45 10 0	8 0 1		306 13 4	–	21 10 10	412 0 9		2,111	223	2,334	2	232	3	6	4
Dingle, .	1. Dingle, . .	7	1	1	–	10 19 11		7 0 0	0 7 9½		130 0 0	–	5 10 10½	153 18 7		1,095	81	1,176	4	59	1	1	1
	2. Castlegregory,	6	1	1	–	18 15 0		6 0 0	0 2 9½		74 8 11	–	1 0 0	100 6 8½		321	52	373	61	369	–	–	–
	3. Awenascale, .	6	1	1	–	17 16 5½		5 0 0	0 12 3½		56 15 8	–	7 6 11	87 11 4		220	37	257	–	–	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	47 11 4½		18 0 0	1 2 10½		261 4 7	–	13 17 9½	341 16 7½		1,836	170	2,006	65	419	1	1	1

KENMARE,	1. Kenmare,	4	1	1	–	8	3	5½	5	0	0	0	3	6	100	0	0	–	3	6	10	116	13	9½	578	146	724	1	27	4	4	4
	2. Kilgarvan,	4	1	1	–	7	0	2	6	0	0	0	3	0	80	0	0	–	6	2	5	99	5	7	585	76	661	–	118	–	–	–
	3. Tuosist,	4	2	1	–	9	12	7½	9	15	0	1	18	6	60	0	0	–	4	1	2	85	7	3½	443	30	472	2	37	–	–	–
	4. Sneem,	4	1	1	–	4	10	4	6	0	0	0	2	8	60	0	0	–	4	8	10	75	1	10	81	26	107	–	81	1	–	–
		16	5	4	–	29	6	7	26	15	0	2	7	8	300	0	0	–	17	19	3	376	8	6	1,686	278	1,964	3	263	5	4	4
KILLARNEY,	1. Killarney,	6	1	2	–	29	4	7½	10	0	0	6	3	2	117	10	0	–	22	15	8½	185	13	6	2,628	249	2,877	–	31	4	–	–
	2. Molahiffe,	8	2	1	–	23	19	4	7	0	0	3	2	0½	68	6	8	–	8	11	0	110	19	0½	663	92	695	2	150	–	–	–
	3. Milltown,	4	1	1	–	12	5	4	6	0	0	1	10	3	65	0	0	–	8	10	8½	93	6	3½	847	202	1,049	1	96	2	–	–
	4. Kilorglin,	6	1	1	–	14	8	6½	6	0	0	1	13	3	65	0	0	–	4	0	0	91	1	9½	955	166	1,161	4	–	1	–	–
	5. Coom,	7	2	1	–	16	16	9½	7	0	0	1	10	3	80	0	0	–	10	2	0	115	9	0½	352	90	442	1	20	–	–	–
		31	7	6	–	96	14	7½	36	0	0	13	18	11½	395	16	8	–	53	19	5	596	9	8	5,425	799	6,224	8	297	7	–	–
LISTOWEL,	1. Ballylongford,	10	2	1	–	19	2	4½	5	18	6	1	19	7	75	0	0	–	5	16	9	107	17	2½	921	144	1,065	–	190	–	–	–
	2. Listowel,	11	2	1	1	25	14	4½	13	15	0	2	9	9	87	10	0	30	0	0	3	12	4	163	1	5½	933	287	1,220	4	94	2	5	5
	3. Ballyduff,	11	2	1	–	43	13	5½	9	3	5	0	16	0	75	0	0	–	3	9	7	132	2	5½	478	115	593	10	54	1	–	–
		32	6	3	1	88	10	2½	28	16	11	5	5	4	237	10	0	30	0	0	12	18	8	403	1	1½	2,332	546	2,878	14	338	3	5	5
TRALEE,	1. Tralee,	9	1	2	–	28	0	10	9	0	0	5	2	1	160	0	0	–	21	7	4	223	10	3	2,409	382	2,791	–	427	3	–	–
	2. Castle Island,	6	1	1	–	19	15	2	3	0	0	4	5	5	80	0	0	–	5	2	5	112	3	0	879	169	1,048	12	77	–	–	–
	3. Kilgobban,	7	2	1	–	19	5	4	15	0	0	4	0	6	80	0	0	–	11	7	2	129	13	0	768	75	843	1	2	–	–	–
	4. Brosna,	9	2	1	–	19	9	2	12	0	0	2	11	2	80	0	0	–	12	12	8	126	13	0	711	105	816	4	317	–	–	–
	5. Ardfert,	8	2	1	–	7	13	3	13	10	0	2	10	8	80	0	0	–	5	15	8	109	9	7	691	123	814	–	470	1	–	–
		39	8	6	–	94	3	9	52	10	0	18	9	10	480	0	0	–	56	5	3	701	8	10	5,458	854	6,312	17	1,293	4	–	–
COUNTY OF LIMERICK.																															
CROOM,	1. Croom,	8	2	1	1	41	12	6	9	0	0	2	0	6	100	0	0	30	0	0	3	5	2	185	18	2	830	94	924	–	17	–	–	–
	2. Castletown,	6	2	1	–	18	15	5	10	0	0	4	11	0	100	0	0	–	7	9	4	140	15	9	644	132	776	7	81	–	–	–
	3. Adare,	6	2	1	–	39	18	10	12	15	0	4	0	7	100	0	0	–	2	9	6	159	3	11	1,268	254	1,522	–	67	–	–	–
		20	6	3	1	100	6	9	31	15	0	10	12	1	300	0	0	30	0	0	13	4	0	485	17	10	2,742	480	3,222	7	165	–	–	–
GLIN,	1. Shanagolden,	6	2	1	–	21	18	8	14	1	0	4	6	10	80	0	0	–	4	14	11	125	1	5	879	164	1,043	2	18	–	–	–
	2. Tarbert,	7	2	1	–	16	17	2	9	0	0	2	9	4	70	0	0	–	1	11	0	99	17	6	2941	206	497	4	107	1	–	–
		13	4	2	–	38	15	10	23	1	0	6	16	2	150	0	0	–	6	5	11	224	18	11	1,170	370	1,540	6	125	1	–	–

[*continued.*

2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855.																Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855.								
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.			Rent of Dispensary Buildings.			Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.			Salaries. Medical Officers.			Salaries. Apothecaries.			Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.			Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.			Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 18 during the year.	No. of Cases in which Medicine only was supplied.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 16.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
																									Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.						
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.			8.			9.			10.			11.			12.			13.			14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
						£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*								
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*																																	
County of Limerick—*con.*																																	
Kilmallock,	1. Kilmallock,	4	1	1	–	25	8	0½	6	0	0	2	2	4	80	0	0	–			11	1	3	124	11	7½	805	212	1,017	1	77	–	–	–
	2. Bruff,	4	1	1	1	24	3	4	6	0	0	2	7	11	100	0	0	20	0	0	8	5	6	160	16	9	1,057	105	1,162	4	22	1	6	6
	3. Hospital,	4	1	1	–	36	0	0	7	10	0	1	14	7	100	0	0	–			7	6	6	142	11	1½	764	126	890	–	64	–	–	–
	4. Kilfinnane,	7	1	1	–	16	8	0½	7	0	0	2	5	9	110	0	0	–			12	10	4	148	4	1½	1,250	293	1,543	1	28	1	1	1
	5. Charleville,	4	1	1	1	7	16	0	–			1	5	8	80	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	6	119	2	2	923	196	1,119	–	171	–	–	–
	6. Bruree,	4	1	1	–	24	5	7½	5	0	0	1	6	10	80	0	0	–			7	18	6	118	10	11½	950	216	1,166	5	25	–	–	–
		27	6	6	2	124	1	1	31	10	0	11	3	1	550	0	0	40	0	0	57	2	7	813	16	9	5,749	1,148	6,897	11	387	2	7	7
Limerick,	1. Clarina,	5	1	1	–	15	7	10½	4	0	0	2	0	1	75	0	0	–			4	2	6	100	10	5½	499	82	581	1	22	1	–	–
	2. Caherconlish,	5	1	1	–	37	1	10½	3	0	0		–		75	0	0				4	10	6	119	12	4½	1,045	79	1,124	–	6	–	–	–
	3. Annacotty,	3	3	1	–		–		10	10	0	3	8	6	75	0	0	–			3	0	0	91	18	6	558	107	665	205	30	–	–	–
	4. Murroe,	5	1	1	–	22	5	1½	14	10	0	0	15	8	75	0	0	–			0	6	6	112	17	3½	732	68	800	2	28	–	–	–
	5. City of Limerick	1	2	4	1	187	8	3	30	3	4	17	3	3	300	1	3	50	0	0	47	0	1	640	16	2	11,855	2,748	14,603	5	49	4	–	–
	6. Bridgetown,	8	3	1	–	25	16	5	13	1	7	6	4	3	75	0	0	–			10	15	0	130	17	3	888	66	954	4	70	–	–	–
	7. Coolacasey,	7	3	1	–	19	18	2½	20	0	0	6	16	8	75	0	0	–			7	7	2	129	2	0½	625	133	758	6	38	1	–	–
		34	14	10	1	307	17	9	95	4	11	36	8	5	759	1	3	50	0	0	77	1	9	1,325	14	1	16,202	3,283	19,485	223	223	6	–	–
Newcastle,	1. Ardagh,	5	2	1	–	2	9	7	11	0	0	1	11	2	75	0	0	–			5	14	10	95	15	7	249	45	294	–	–	–	–	–
	2 Abbeyfeale,	7	2	1	–	4	3	2½	8	12	0	1	11	2	75	0	0	–			5	19	6	95	5	10½	102	86	188	–	2	–	–	–
	3. Newcastle,	4	1	1	1	12	13	2	10	0	0	2	10	9	75	0	0	30	0	0	3	7	6	133	11	5	831	202	1,036	2	19	–	–	2

	4. Feenagh,	5	2	1	–	5	14	8½	8	12	0	1	11	2	75	0	0	–	5	1	10	90	11	3	614	85	699	15	89	1	–	–
	5. Broadford,	7	2	1	–	3	8	3	5	10	6	1	11	2	75	0	0	–	5	8	6	96	6	4½	383	123	506	2	33	1	–	–
		28	9	5	1	28	8	11	43	14	0	8	15	5	375	0	0	30	0	0	25	12	2	511	10	6	2,182	541	2,723	19	104	2	–	2
RATHKEALE,	1. Askeaton,	6	1	1	–	15	16	9	6	0	0	2	17	11	122	0	0	–	2	10	2	149	4	10	749	175	924	4	34	–	–	–
	2. Pallaskenry,	5	1	1	–	15	16	9	4	5	0	1	11	9	92	12	0	–	5	3	6	119	9	0	728	215	943	1	49	–	–	–
	3. Rathkeale,	7	2	2	1	49	15	2	16	0	0	2	8	0½	142	6	2	10	0	0	14	14	2	264	3	6½	1,046	388	1,434	6	53	–	14	18
		18	4	4	1	81	8	8	26	5	0	6	17	8½	356	18	2	10	0	0	21	7	10	532	17	4½	2,523	778	3,301	11	136	–	14	18
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.																																
BORRISOKANE,	1. Terryglass,	4	1	1	–	2	0	9	5	0	0	1	6	8	78	5	9	–	8	10	6	95	12	8	190	76	266	–	30	–	–	–
	2. Borrisokane,	5	1	1	–	3	7	8	10	3	7	1	0	0	67	10	0	–	10	19	4	93	0	7	287	119	406	2	134	–	–	–
	3. Clochjordan,	4	1	1	–	12	18	3	5	0	0	1	14	10	65	0	0	–	8	14	8	93	7	9	728	171	899	1	62	–	–	–
		13	3	3	–	18	6	8	20	3	7	4	1	6	210	15	9	–	28	13	6	282	1	0	1,195	366	1,561	3	226	–	–	–
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	1. Carrick-on-Suir,	5	1	1	1	30	0	5	–			8	3	6	100	0	0	20	0	0	19	18	1	198	2	0	2,903	684	3,593	5	71	2	38	–
	2. Garrangibbon,	1	1	1		9	7	3	3	0	0	0	3	4	50	0	0	–			0	2	0	62	12	7	371	73	444	2	14	–	–	–
	3. Whitechurch,	8	3	1	–	19	17	11	15	0	0	0	6	4	100	0	0	–			18	4	1	153	8	4	376	73	449	1	24	–	–	–
	4. Rathgormuck,	6	2	1	–	12	5	7	12	12	6	0	3	4	70	0	0	–			7	8	6	102	9	11	351	81	432	6	50	1	–	–
	5. Portlaw,	2	1	1	–	25	10	6	–			0	0	4	55	0	0	–			5	0	0	85	10	10	723	343	1,066	–	146	–	–	–
		22	8	5	1	117	1	8	30	12	6	8	16	10	375	0	0	20	0	0	50	12	8	602	3	8	4,730	1,254	5,984	14	305	3	38	–
CASHEL,	1. Kilpatrick,	5	2	1	–	14	2	5	10	0	0	0	2	0	89	5	3	–			7	19	4	121	9	0	1,162	87	1,249	–	8	–	–	–
	2. Cashel,	5	1	1		31	2	6	6	0	0	0	7	0	75	0	0	–			4	15	8	120	5	2	771	193	964	6	61	2	32	5
	3. Tullamain,	5	1	1	–	16	4	9	10	0	0	0	2	0	75	0	0	–			–			101	6	9	558	50	608	–	4	–	–	–
	4. Fethard,	5	1	1	–	26	1	9	5	0	0	0	2	0	75	0	0	–	5	0	0	111	3	9	1,554	246	1,800	–	11	2	–	–
	5. Killenaule,	4	1	1	–	9	10	5	6	0	0	0	10	0	75	0	0	–	0	4	6	91	4	11	340	76	416	–	–	–	–	–
		24	6	5	–	100	1	10	37	0	0	1	3	0	389	5	3	–	17	19	6	545	9	7	4,385	652	5,037	6	84	4	32	5
CLOGHEEN,	1. Caher,	4	1	1	–	13	1	6	9	8	10	3	8	11	100	0	0	–	2	4	9	128	4	0	1,061	177	1,238	–	93	1	6	3
	2. Ardfinnan,	4	1	1	–	15	17	10	7	0	0	1	3	0	80	0	0	–	5	0	0	109	0	10	295	115	410	1	141	–	–	–
	3. Clogheen,	3	1	1	–	13	13	1	10	0	0	1	10	4	80	0	0	–		–		105	3	5	1,244	36	1,280	–	16	–	–	–
	4. Ballyporeen,	3	1	1	–	12	9	10	7	0	0	0	17	7	80	0	0		4	15	2	105	2	7	858	103	961	4	31	–	–	–
		14	4	4	–	55	2	3	33	8	10	6	19	10	340	0	0	–	11	19	11	447	10	10	3,458	431	3,889	5	281	1	6	3

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidentals. Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medicine and Relief granted by Dispensary Committees during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance was given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Tipperary—*con.*																				
Clonmel, .	1. Clonmel, .	1	1	1	1	22 8 6½	10 0 0	3 3 1	86 3 0	36 0 0	14 6 4½	166 1 0	1,743	556	2,299	–	141	–	–	–
	2 Marlfield, .	2	2	1	–	25 14 7	11 10 0	2 13 7½	80 0 0	–	18 8 4½	138 6 6¾	966	173	1,139	–	12	–	–	–
	3. Kiltinan, .	2	1	1	–	2 17 9	8 0 0	0 7 6½	50 0 0	–	4 15 8	66 (11¼	231	55	286	–	6	–	–	–
	4. Kilsheelan, .	4	1	1	–	16 4 8½	5 0 0	1 10 2½	80 0 0	–	6 6 6	109 1 4¼	795	218	1,013	1	53	1	–	–
	5. St. Mary's, .	2	1	1	–	9 6 0	12 0 0	0 17 3½	60 0 0	–	8 9 3	90 12 6½	780	156	936	–	44	–	–	–
	6. Ballymacarbry,	3	1	1	–	7 16 9	5 12 5	0 6 7½	40 0 0	–	4 15 6	58 11 3½	469	40	509	6	101	–	–	–
		14	7	6	1	84 8 4	52 2 5	8 18 3½	396 3 0	36 0 0	57 1 8	628 13 8½	4,984	1,198	6,182	7	357	1	–	–
Nenagh, .	1. Nenagh, .	6	1	1	1	36 16 8	10 0 0	2 2 1	115 0 0	30 0 0	6 12 6	200 11 3	2,084	503	2,587	2	69	–	–	–
	2. Newport, .	6	1	1	–	17 12 7	8 0 0	2 0 9	80 0 0	–	4 0 0	111 13 4	764	136	900	3	56	–	4	2
	3. Portroe, .	5	1	1	–	8 2 1	5 5 0	3 7 1	92 0 0	–	3 0 0	111 14 2	642	130	772	3	24	–	–	–
	4. Silvermines, .	5	1	1	–	13 11 5	6 0 0	1 18 3	80 0 0	–	6 13 0	108 2 8	597	115	712	–	23	–	–	–
	5. Toomevarra, .	6	1	1	–	5 0 10	15 0 0	2 19 8	95 0 0	–	7 18 0	125 18 6	752	184	936	5	18	–	–	–
		28	5	5	1	81 3 7	44 5 0	12 7 10	462 0 0	30 0 0	28 3 6	657 19 11	4,839	1,068	5,907	13	190	–	4	2
Roscrea, .	1. Roscrea, .	7	2	2	–	24 13 9	5 0 0	0 19 6	120 0 0	–	12 19 11	163 13 2	1,469	282	1,751	2	101	3	20	8
	2. Shinrone, .	8	2	1	–	15 12 5	10 10 0	2 12 9	80 0 0	–	7 5 8	116 0 10	1,411	140	1,551	–	157	3	–	–
	3. Bourney, .	6	3	1	–	3 0 2	13 10 0	–	80 0 0	–	2 11 0	99 1 2	590	67	657	4	33	–	–	–
		21	7	4	–	43 6 4	29 0 0	3 12 3	280 0 0	–	22 16 7	378 15 2	3,470	489	3,959	6	291	6	20	8

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1855. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1855. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Totals.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committees during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 15 during the year.	No of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell Hospital or Correction, under s. 16.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Waterford—*con.*																				
Waterford,	1. Waterford,	4	1	1	1	41 15 8	25 0 0	5 15 5	89 10 1	52 14 9	18 9 7	233 5 6	2,711	875	3,586	-	60	-	-	-
	2. Ullid,	6	2	1	-	12 6 3	17 10 0	0 12 0	100 0 0	-	-	130 8 3	747	193	940	2	196	1	-	-
	3. Kilmakevoge,	8	2	1	-	31 11 8	16 0 0	2 11 2	92 1 7	-	2 5 6	144 9 11	1,338	229	1,567	19	129	3	-	-
	4. Woodstown,	5	2	1	-	4 11 7	17 5 0	1 6 0	100 0 0	-	7 6 2	130 8 9	342	198	540	-	38	1	-	-
	5. Tramore,	7	2	1	-	36 12 3	23 3 10	1 7 6	100 0 0	-	1 4 0	162 7 7	1,773	429	2,202	4	216	-	-	-
		30	9	5	1	126 17 5	98 18 10	11 12 1	481 11 8	52 14 9	29 5 3	801 0 0	6,911	1,924	8,835	25	639	5	-	-

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING TABLE, No. 2.

PROVINCES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations.	Number of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.			Expenses of year ended 29th September, 1855.							Medical Relief afforded in year ended 30th September, 1855.							
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenses of Dispensary Districts, for year ended 29th Sept., 1855.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Visiting Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 15, during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunacies certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction under s. 16.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
LEINSTER, .	40	945	207	309	231	10	7	4,445 12 5	2,322 1 0	425 0 11	19,340 19 11	744 15 8	1,562 16 7	28,841 6 6	202,255	54,622	256,877	750	15,911	128	79	58
ULSTER, .	44	875	216	266	223	2	6	4,697 18 4	1,848 13 9	383 11 6	16,291 3 8	200 0 0	1,253 14 6	24,675 1 9	131,603	43,154	174,757	1,113	14,626	110	189	110
CONNAUGHT,	29	596	93	112	102	7	–	1,839 5 0	787 3 11	182 1 11	7,357 13 7	225 0 0	818 4 8½	11,209 9 1½	70,902	13,163	84,065	527	3,134	97	293	221
MUNSTER, .	50	1,023	204	298	222	20	–	3,880 15 9	1,735 9 2	476 12 3	16,491 9 2	620 15 8	1,457 8 9½	24,662 10 9½	178,787	38,077	216,864	775	13,940	129	420	219
TOTAL, .	163	3,439	720	984	778	39	13	14,863 11 6	6,693 7 10	1,467 6 7	59,481 6 4	1,790 11 4	5,092 4 7	89,388 8 2	583,547	149,016	732,563	3,165	46,711	464	981	607

No. 4.—Vaccination :—Return of the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Workhouses and Auxiliary Establishments of the several Unions in Ireland, by the Medical Officers of those Institutions; and of the Number Vaccinated in the several Dispensary Districts, by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act, in the Year ended 30th September, 1855 :—abstracted from Returns made by the respective Medical Officers.

Name of Union.	Number Vaccinated in Workhouses by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases of Vaccination by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
County of Carlow.					
Carlow,	53	.	53	1,036	1,089
County of Dublin.					
Balrothery,	11	.	11	651	662
Dublin, North,	75	16	91	885	976
Dublin, South,	116	37	153	1,463	1,616
Rathdown,	7	.	7	411	418
County of Kildare.					
Athy,	13	.	13	537	550
Celbridge,	4	5	9	281	290
Naas,	19	.	19	529	548
County of Kilkenny.					
Callan,	21	.	21	24	45
Castlecomer,	.	2	2	370	372
Kilkenny,	78	8	86	580	666
Thomastown,	19	10	29	300	329
Urlingford,	13	2	15	79	94
King's County.					
Edenderry,	48	1	49	671	720
Parsonstown,	26	5	31	197	228
Tullamore,	34	10	44	675	719
County of Longford.					
Ballymahon,	5	1	6	70	76
Granard,	7	1	8	264	272
Longford,	10	.	10	138	148
County of Louth.					
Ardee,	14	.	14	283	297
Drogheda,	20	.	20	433	453
Dundalk,	12	.	12	524	536
County of Meath.					
Dunshaughlin,	7	.	7	237	244
Kells,	18	.	18	109	127
Navan,	19	10	29	180	209
Oldcastle,	3	10	13	56	69
Trim,	28	.	28	297	325

[*continued.*

No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Number Vaccinated in Workhouses by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases of Vaccination by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*					
Queen's County.					
Abbeyleix,	10	3	13	129	142
Donaghmore,	.	2	2	28	30
Mountmelick,	15	7	22	362	384
County of Westmeath.					
Athlone,	44	8	52	355	407
Castletowndelvin,	9	.	9	65	74
Mullingar,	29	3	32	549	581
County of Wexford.					
Enniscorthy,	42	13	55	577	632
Gorey,	1	.	1	248	249
New Ross,	31	6	37	662	699
Wexford,	33	.	33	523	556
County of Wicklow.					
Baltinglass,	30	20	50	220	270
Rathdrum,	40	1	41	567	608
Shillelagh,	10	2	12	346	358
Total, Leinster,	974	183	1,157	15,911	17,068
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
County of Antrim.					
Antrim,	22	.	22	313	335
Ballycastle,	1	.	1	126	127
Ballymena,	87	.	87	444	531
Ballymoney,	25	1	26	187	213
Belfast,	196	42	238	819	1,057
Larne,	11	.	11	210	221
Lisburn,	42	29	71	761	832
County of Armagh.					
Armagh,	47	.	47	674	721
Lurgan,	70	7	77	754	831
County of Cavan.					
Bailieborough,	9	.	9	158	167
Bawnboy,	4	.	4	60	64
Cavan,	6	5	11	235	246
Cootehill,	9	1	10	271	281
County of Donegal.					
Ballyshannon,	17	.	17	118	135
Donegal,	12	1	13	99	112
Dunfanaghy,	.	.	.	21	21
Glenties,	7	.	7	186	193
Inishowen,	10	2	12	232	244
Letterkenny,	.	3	3	422	425

[*continued.*

No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Number Vaccinated in Workhouses by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases of Vaccination by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*					
County of Donegal—*con.*					
Milford,	11	.	11	351	362
Stranorlar,	.	.	.	125	125
County of Down.					
Banbridge,	80	5	85	366	451
Downpatrick,	19	2	21	984	1,005
Kilkeel,	1	4	5	123	128
Newry,	41	.	41	810	851
Newtownards,	95	6	101	905	1,006
County of Fermanagh.					
Enniskillen,	4	10	14	147	161
Lisnaskea,	8	2	10	210	220
Lowtherstown,	4	.	4	59	63
County of Londonderry.					
Coleraine,	20	2	22	467	489
Londonderry,	36	.	36	481	517
Magherafelt,	5	.	5	229	234
Newtown Limavady,	12	.	12	147	159
County of Monaghan.					
Carrickmacross,	11	3	14	134	148
Castleblayney,	13	2	15	224	239
Clones,	7	.	7	444	451
Monaghan,	24	.	24	965	989
County of Tyrone.					
Castlederg,	4	.	4	89	93
Clogher,	21	14	35	266	301
Cookstown,	14	6	20	261	281
Dungannon,	16	7	23	208	231
Gortin,	9	.	9	41	50
Omagh,	9	.	9	223	232
Strabane,	24	.	24	277	301
Total, Ulster,	1,063	154	1,217	14,626	15,843
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
County of Galway.					
Ballinasloe,	37	5	42	82	124
Clifden,	8	.	8	46	54
Galway,	45	10	55	15	70
Glennamaddy,	21	.	21	15	36
Gort,	14	2	16	42	58
Loughrea,	17	9	26	53	79
Mount Bellew,	7	1	8	43	51
Oughterard,	1	2	3	58	61
Portumna,	.	.	.	98	98
Tuam,	5	3	8	59	67

[*continued.*

No. 4.—RETURN of Number of Persons VACCINATED,—*continued.*

NAME OF UNION.	Number Vaccinated in Workhouses by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases of Vaccination by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued.*					
COUNTY OF LEITRIM.					
Carrick-on-Shannon,	5	.	5	303	308
Manorhamilton,	4	1	5	99	104
Mohill,	12	1	13	64	77
COUNTY OF MAYO.					
Ballina,	21	7	28	391	419
Ballinrobe,	10	.	10	78	88
Belmullet,	5	2	7	2	9
Castlebar,	7	.	7	179	186
Claremorris,	23	1	24	18	42
Killala,	.	.	.	37	37
Newport,	10	5	15	15	30
Swineford,	5	.	5	37	42
Westport,	4	2	6	42	48
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.					
Boyle,	11	.	11	547	558
Castlerea,	10	5	15	49	64
Roscommon,	13	15	28	56	84
Strokestown,	21	.	21	15	36
COUNTY OF SLIGO.					
Dromore, West,	13	.	13	361	374
Sligo,	.	.	.	317	317
Tobercurry,	1	.	1	13	14
Total, Connaught,	330	71	401	3,134	3,535
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
COUNTY OF CLARE.					
Ballyvaghan,	5	.	5	46	51
Corrofin,	.	.	.	51	51
Ennis,	54	5	59	409	468
Ennistymon,	11	6	17	116	133
Killadysert,	20	.	20	14	34
Kilrush,	39	.	39	192	231
Scariff,	5	5	10	63	73
Tulla,	24	8	32	127	159
COUNTY OF CORK.					
Bandon,	.	.	.	250	250
Bantry,	8	.	8	371	379
Castletown,	19	4	23	94	117
Clonakilty,	6	.	6	127	133
Cork,	212	16	228	1,303	1,531
Dunmanway,	7	1	8	34	42
Fermoy,	14	1	15	219	234
Kanturk,	33	27	60	440	500
Kinsale,	4	3	7	373	380
Macroom,	28	3	31	434	465
Mallow,	110	50	160	97	257

[*continued.*

No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Number Vaccinated in Workhouses by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases of Vaccination by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*					
County of Cork—*continued.*					
Midleton,	28	.	28	326	354
Millstreet,	20	18	38	112	150
Mitchelstown,	30	3	33	53	86
Skibbereen,	6	3	9	172	181
Skull,	3	.	3	38	41
Youghal,	40	.	40	299	339
County of Kerry.					
Caherciveen,	17	.	17	232	249
Dingle,	10	1	11	419	430
Kenmare,	22	2	24	263	287
Killarney,	48	.	48	297	345
Listowel,	23	17	40	338	378
Tralee,	91	10	101	1,293	1,394
County of Limerick.					
Croom,	42	.	42	165	207
Glin,	34	7	41	125	166
Kilmallock,	19	12	31	387	418
Limerick,	40	10	50	223	273
Newcastle,	13	3	16	104	120
Rathkeale,	31	5	36	136	172
County of Tipperary.					
Borrisokane,	.	.	.	226	226
Carrick-on-Suir,	9	7	16	305	321
Cashel,	27	9	36	84	120
Clogheen,	34	12	46	281	327
Clonmel,	38	3	41	357	398
Nenagh,	.	.	.	190	190
Roscrea,	20	8	28	291	319
Thurles,	44	6	50	123	173
Tipperary,	3	3	6	198	204
County of Waterford.					
Dungarvan,	17	6	23	222	245
Kilmacthomas,	8	.	8	164	172
Lismore,	29	1	30	218	248
Waterford,	39	19	58	639	697
Total, Munster,	1,384	294	1,678	13,040	14,718
Summary.					
Leinster,	974	183	1,157	15,911	17,068
Ulster,	1,063	154	1,217	14,626	15,843
Connaught,	330	71	401	3,134	3,535
Munster,	1,384	294	1,678	13,040	14,718
Total, Ireland,	3,751	702	4,453	46,711	51,164

No. 5.—Cholera :—List of Unions in which the Cholera Order was in force at the date of the last Annual Report; with the Dates of the Orders and of the Orders Rescinding them, showing the Period during which the Cholera Order was in force in each Union.

Name of Union.	Date of Cholera Order.	Date of Order rescinding the Cholera Order.
North Dublin, ...	12 Nov., 1853,	10 June, 1854,
,, Re-issued, . . .	15 Sept., 1854,	31 Jan., 1855,
,, Order for Blanchardstown and Castleknock Dispensary District only, . .	28 Feb., 1855,	2 Apr., 1855,
Larne, ...	10 Mar., 1854,	10 June, 1854,
,, Re-issued, ...	19 Aug., ,,	28 Nov., ,,
,, Re-issued for Larne District only,	13 Mar., 1855,	20 Apr., 1855,
Coleraine, ...	19 May, 1854,	13 Oct., 1854,
,, Re-issued, . . .	3 Jan., 1855,	20 Apr., 1855,
Ballymena, ...	18 July, 1854,	11 Dec., 1854,
,, Re-issued, . . .	22 Dec., ,,	17 Apr., 1855,
Enniskillen, ...	2 Nov., ,,	28 Mar., ,,
Celbridge, ...	8 Jan., 1855,	28 Mar., ,,
Dunshaughlin: Order for Dunboyne Dispensary District only, . . .	3 Mar., ,,	27 Mar., ,,

No. 6.—Cholera, &c.—Summary of Returns from the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts in the several Unions in Ireland, of the Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera, and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Cholera, attended by them during the Year ended 31st December, 1855; showing the Number of such Cases in Each Month in that Year, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases.

Provinces.	Diseases.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1855.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
Leinster,	Cholera,	66	35	20	3	15	10	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	113	50
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	696	6	587	7	652	3	572	5	455	7	443	3	552	–	867	–	934	4	638	7	435	3	422	3	7,253	48
	Total,	762	41	607	10	667	13	572	5	456	7	445	3	552	–	869	1	938	4	641	8	435	3	422	3	7,366	98
Ulster,	Cholera,	295	88	62	10	42	12	2	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	6	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	416	112
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	939	17	590	11	644	11	435	5	393	4	346	2	397	3	482	8	403	5	314	1	287	2	254	1	5,484	70
	Total,	1,234	105	652	21	686	23	437	5	393	4	349	2	402	3	488	9	404	6	314	1	287	2	254	1	5,900	182
Connaught,	Cholera,	7	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	198	2	146	1	213	2	176	1	196	–	192	–	223	3	259	4	240	3	206	2	155	1	136	1	2,340	20
	Total,	205	6	146	1	214	2	176	1	196	–	192	–	224	4	259	4	240	3	206	2	155	1	136	1	2,349	25
Munster,	Cholera,	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	14	2
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	606	4	506	8	674	8	632	5	562	6	480	4	461	3	456	3	452	4	451	4	414	4	386	4	6,080	57
	Total,	608	5	506	8	674	8	634	5	562	6	480	4	465	3	458	4	452	4	454	4	415	4	386	4	6,094	59
Total, Ireland,	Cholera,	370	128	82	13	58	22	4	–	1	–	5	–	10	1	10	3	5	1	6	1	1	–	–	–	552	169
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	2,439	29	1,829	27	2,183	24	1,815	16	1,606	17	1,461	9	1,633	9	2,064	15	2,029	16	1,609	14	1,291	10	1,198	9	21,157	195
	Total,	2,809	157	1,911	40	2,241	46	1,819	16	1,607	17	1,466	9	1,643	10	2,074	18	2,034	17	1,615	15	1,292	10	1,198	9	21,709 *	364

* This Column includes 139 Cholera cases, and 92 Diarrhœa cases which were sent by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts to Cholera Hospitals provided by the Boards of Guardians, (and included in the Hospital Summary, Table No. 7.)

No. 7.—Cholera, &c.—Return showing the Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Cholera, treated in Hospitals provided by Boards of Guardians, (including Workhouse Hospitals,) during the Year ended 31st December, 1855; showing the Number in Each Month, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases, being a Summary of Returns made by the Clerks of Unions and Medical Officers of such Hospitals.

Provinces.	Diseases.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1855.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
Leinster,	Cholera,	147	72	9	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	163	74
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	197	31	197	33	163	26	95	14	113	18	71	12	78	10	107	11	82	15	115	18	112	17	115	12	1,445	217
	Total,	344	103	206	34	164	26	95	14	113	18	71	12	79	10	108	11	85	16	115	18	113	17	115	12	1,608	291
Ulster,	Cholera,	90	50	20	8	26	7	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	139	68
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	181	16	206	26	169	27	114	14	87	15	61	8	45	9	54	4	47	6	59	3	68	6	101	11	1,192	145
	Total,	271	66	226	34	195	34	115	15	87	15	62	9	45	9	54	4	48	7	59	3	68	6	101	11	1,331	213
Connaught,	Cholera,	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	58	3	68	8	62	5	47	4	37	1	30	1	32	1	24	3	27	4	13	–	26	–	27	4	451	34
	Total,	64	6	68	8	62	5	47	4	37	1	30	1	32	1	24	3	27	4	13	–	26	–	27	4	457	37
Munster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	252	28	249	35	286	34	192	28	131	19	123	15	92	17	76	7	63	14	59	9	93	7	92	11	1,708	224
	Total,	252	28	249	35	286	34	192	28	131	19	123	15	92	17	76	7	64	14	59	9	93	7	93	11	1,710	224
Total, Ireland,	Cholera,	243	125	29	9	27	7	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	5	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	310	145
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	688	78	720	102	680	92	448	60	368	53	285	36	247	37	261	25	219	39	246	30	299	30	335	38	4,796	620
	Total,	931	203	749	111	707	99	449	61	368	53	286	37	248	37	262	25	224	41	246	30	300	30	336	38	5,106	765

No. 8.—Cholera, &c.—Summary of the two preceding Tables, (Nos. 6 and 7,) showing the Total Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera, and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, whether attended by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, at the Patients' Homes, or treated in Hospitals provided by the Boards of Guardians, (including Workhouse Hospitals), during the Year ended 31st December, 1855, and showing the Number in Each Month, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases.

Provinces.	Diseases.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1855.		Net Total * (see Note *)
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	
Leinster, .	Cholera, .	213	107	29	4	16	10	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	3	1	7	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	276	124	225
	Diarrhœa,	893	37	784	40	815	29	667	19	568	25	514	15	630	10	974	11	1,016	19	753	25	547	20	537	15	8,698	265	8,661
	Total, .	1,106	144	813	44	831	39	667	19	569	25	516	15	631	10	977	12	1,023	20	756	26	548	20	537	15	8,974	389	8,886
Ulster, .	Cholera, .	385	138	82	18	68	19	3	1	–	–	4	1	5	–	6	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	555	180	468
	Diarrhœa,	1,120	33	796	37	813	38	549	19	480	19	407	10	442	12	536	12	459	11	373	4	355	8	355	12	6,676	215	6,620
	Total, .	1,505	171	878	55	881	57	552	20	480	19	411	11	447	12	542	13	452	13	373	4	355	8	355	12	7,231	395	7,093
Connaught,	Cholera, .	13	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	8	15
	Diarrhœa,	256	5	214	9	275	7	223	5	233	1	222	1	255	4	283	7	267	7	219	2	181	1	163	5	2,791	54	2,791
	Total, .	269	12	214	9	276	7	223	5	233	1	222	1	256	5	283	7	267	7	219	2	181	1	163	5	2,806	62	2,806
Munster, .	Cholera, .	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	1	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	16	2	15
	Diarrhœa,	858	32	755	43	960	42	824	33	693	25	603	19	553	20	532	10	515	18	510	13	507	11	478	15	7,788	281	7,784
	Total, .	860	33	755	43	960	42	826	33	693	25	603	19	557	20	534	11	516	18	513	13	508	11	479	15	7,804	283	7,799
Total, Ireland, .	Cholera, .	613	253	111	22	85	29	5	1	1	–	6	1	11	1	11	3	10	3	6	1	2	–	1	–	852	314	723
	Diarrhœa,	3,127	107	2,549	129	2,863	116	2,263	76	1,974	70	1,746	45	1,880	46	2,325	40	2,248	55	1,855	44	1,590	40	1,533	47	25,953	815	25,801
	Total, .	3,740	360	2,660	151	2,948	145	2,268	77	1,975	70	1,752	46	1,891	47	2,336	43	2,258	58	1,861	45	1,592	40	1,524	47	26,815	1,129	26,584

* In order to show the actual number of Persons, without reckoning in any case the same Patient twice over, deduct Number of Cases returned as attended by Medical Officers of Dispensaries, and included in returns of Dispensary Cases (Table, No. 6), but afterwards sent to Hospital and included in returns of Cases treated in Hospital (Table, No. 7), . .

	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.
Leinster, .	51	37
Ulster, .	87	51
Connaught,	–	–
Munster, .	1	4
	139	92

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6-8), distinguishing the Numbers attended by the Medical Officers of the Dispensary Districts at the Patients' Homes, and the Numbers treated in Hospitals provided by Boards of Guardians, and showing the Numbers of Cases in Each Month of the Year 1855, and the Number of Deaths.

Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1855.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.																										
Co. Carlow.																										
Carlow, D.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
H.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
D. & H.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Co. Dublin.																										
Dublin, North, D.	2	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3
Dublin, South, D.	7	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	10	4
H.	78	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	39
D. & H.	85	41	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	88	43

[*continued.*

* The letter D. in the first Column of this Table indicates the numbers attended as *Dispensary* Cases at the Patients' Homes; and the letter H. the number admitted and treated in *Hospital*.

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6-8),—*con.*

Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1895.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—*con.*																										
Co. Dublin—*con.*																										
Rathdown, . D.	47	28	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	28
H.	32	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	17
D. & H.	79	45	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	45
Co. Kildare.																										
Celbridge, . D.	8	3	18	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	8
H.	23	6	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	6
D. & H.	31	9	26	3	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	14
Naas, . . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
H.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
D. & H.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Co. Longford.																										
Longford, . H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Co. Meath.																										
Dunshaughlin, D.	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5

Co. WESTMEATH.																											
Athlone, .	D.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Mullingar, .	D.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
	H.	13	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	10
	D. & H.	14	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	11
Co. WEXFORD.																											
Gorey, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wexford, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.																											
Co ANTRIM.																											
Ballymena, .	D.	69	18	21	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	109	18
	H.	7	2	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3
	D. & H.	76	20	25	1	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	121	21
Belfast, .	D.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
	H.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
	D. & H.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Larne, .	D.	5	3	4	.	9	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	8
	H.	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
	D. & H.	6	4	6	.	9	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	9

[*continued.*

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8),—*con.*

Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1855.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*																										
Co. Antrim—*con.*																										
Lisburn, . H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Co. Armagh.																										
Armagh, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Lurgan, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Co. Down.																										
Newtownards, D.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
H.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
D. & H.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
Co. Fermanagh.																										
Enniskillen, D.	6	1	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2
H.	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5
D. & H.	12	6	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	7
Lisnaskea, . D.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1

Co. Londonderry.																														
Coleraine, .	D.	208	62	24	9	23	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	265	78
	H.	71	41	13	6	25	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	109	55
	D. & H.	279	103	47	15	48	14	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	374	133
Londonderry,	H.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Co. Tyrone.																														
Strabane, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.																														
Co. Galway.																														
Ballinasloe,	D.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Loughrea, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Oughterard,	D.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Co. Mayo.																														
Newport, .	H.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3
Westport, .	D.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.																														
Co. Cork.																														
Bandon, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Cork, . .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kinsale, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Co. Limerick.																														
Kilmallock, .	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1
Limerick, .	D.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Co. Tipperary.																														
Cashel. .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Clonmel, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.
Nenagh, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8),—*con.*

SUMMARY, IN PROVINCES, OF FOREGOING TABLE, No. 9.

Unions.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1855.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
LEINSTER,	D.	66	35	20	3	15	10	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	113	50
	H.	147	72	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	163	74
	D. & H.	213	107	29	4	16	10	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	3	1	7	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	276	124
ULSTER, .	D.	295	88	62	10	42	12	2	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	6	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	416	112
	H.	90	50	20	8	26	7	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	139	68
	D. & H.	385	138	82	18	68	19	3	1	.	.	4	1	5	.	6	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	555	180
CONNAUGHT.	D.	7	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5
	H.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3
	D. & H.	13	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	8
MUNSTER,	D.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	14	2
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
	D. & H.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	1	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	16	2
TOTAL, Ireland,	D.	370	128	82	13	58	22	4	.	1	.	5	.	10	1	10	3	5	1	6	1	1	.	.	.	552	169
	H.	243	125	29	9	27	7	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	310	145
GROSS TOTAL,		613	253	111	22	85	29	5	1	1	.	6	1	11	1	11	3	10	3	6	1	2	.	1	.	862	314

Note.—The letters D and H in the first column of the foregoing Table indicate the numbers treated as *Dispensary* cases, at patients' homes, and the numbers treated in *Hospital* respectively.

No. 10.—Index List of Unions; with Names of Counties in which they are situate, and References to Pages in which the Unions are to be found in the Appendix.

Unions.	Counties in which situate.	References to			
		Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.	Vaccination Table; App. B, No. 4.	Cholera Table; App. B, No. 9.
		Page	Page	Page	Page
Abbeyleix,	Queen's,	.	100	139	.
Antrim,	Antrim,	90	104	139	.
Ardee,	Louth, Meath,	.	98	138	.
Armagh,	Armagh, Tyrone,	.	106	139	150
Athlone,	Westmeath, Roscommon,	.	101	139	149
Athy,	Kildare, Queen's,	.	94	138	.
Bailieborough,	Cavan,	.	107	139	.
Ballina,	Mayo, Sligo,	.	119	141	.
Ballinasloe,	Galway, Roscommon,	.	116	140	151
Ballinrobe,	Mayo, Galway,	.	119	141	.
Ballycastle,	Antrim,	.	104	139	.
Ballymahon,	Longford, Westmeath,	.	97	138	.
Ballymena,	Antrim,	.	105	139	149
Ballymoney,	Antrim, Londonderry,	.	105	139	.
Ballyshannon,	Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim,	.	108	139	.
Ballyvaghan,	Clare,	91	122	141	.
Balrothery,	Dublin,	.	93	138	.
Baltinglass,	Wicklow, Kildare, Carlow,	.	103	139	.
Banbridge,	Down, Armagh,	.	110	140	.
Bandon,	Cork,	.	124	141	151
Bantry,	Cork,	.	124	141	.
Bawnboy,	Cavan, Leitrim,	.	107	139	.
Belfast,	Antrim, Down,	.	105	139	149
Belmullet,	Mayo,	.	119	141	.
Borrisokane,	Tipperary,	.	131	142	.
Boyle,	Roscommon, Sligo,	.	120	141	.
Caherciveen,	Kerry,	.	128	142	.
Callan,	Kilkenny, Tipperary,	.	95	138	.
Carlow,	Carlow, Queen's, Kildare,	.	92	138	147
Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	.	113	140	.
Carrick-on-Shannon	Leitrim, Roscommon,	.	118	141	.
Carrick-on-Suir,	Tipperary, Waterford,	.	131	142	.
Cashel,	Tipperary,	.	131	142	151
Castlebar,	Mayo,	.	119	141	.
Castleblayney,	Monaghan, Armagh,	.	113	140	.
Castlecomer,	Kilkenny,	.	95	138	.
Castlederg,	Tyrone,	.	114	140	.
Castlerea,	Roscommon, Mayo,	.	121	141	.
Castletown,	Cork,	.	124	141	.
Castletowndelvin,	Westmeath, Meath,	.	101	139	.
Cavan,	Cavan,	.	107	139	.
Celbridge,	Kildare, Dublin, Meath,	.	95	138	148
Claremorris,	Mayo,	.	119	141	.
Clifden,	Galway, Mayo,	.	116	140	.
Clogheen,	Tipperary, Waterford,	.	131	142	.
Clogher,	Tyrone, Monaghan,	.	114	140	.
Clonakilty,	Cork,	.	124	141	.
Clones,	Monaghan, Fermanagh,	.	113	140	.
Clonmel,	Tipperary, Waterford,	.	132	142	151

[*continued.*

Unions.	Counties in which situate.	References to			
		Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table App. B, No. 2.	Vaccination Table; App. B, No. 4.	Cholera Table; App. B. No. 9.
		Page	Page	Page	Page
Coleraine,	Londonderry, Antrim,	.	112	140	151
Cookstown,	Tyrone,	.	115	140	.
Cootehill,	Cavan, Monaghan,	.	107	139	.
Cork,	Cork,	.	125	141	151
Corrofin,	Clare,	.	122	141	.
Croom,	Limerick,	.	129	142	.
Dingle,	Kerry,	.	128	142	.
Donaghmore,	Queen's,	.	100	139	.
Donegal,	Donegal,	.	108	139	.
Downpatrick,	Down,	.	110	140	.
Drogheda,	Louth, Meath,	.	98	138	.
Dromore, West,	Sligo,	.	121	141	.
Dublin, North,	Dublin,	.	93	138	147
Dublin, South,	Dublin,	.	93	138	147
Dundalk,	Louth, Armagh, Monaghan,	.	99	138	.
Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	.	103	139	.
Dungannon,	Tyrone,	.	115	140	.
Dungarvan,	Waterford,	.	133	142	.
Dunmanway,	Cork,	.	125	141	.
Dunshaughlin,	Meath, Dublin,	.	99	138	148
Edenderry,	King's, Meath, Kildare,	.	97	138	.
Ennis,	Clare,	.	122	141	.
Enniscorthy,	Wexford, Carlow,	.	102	139	.
Enniskillen,	Fermanagh, Cavan, Tyrone,	.	111	140	150
Ennistymon,	Clare,	.	123	141	.
Fermoy,	Cork,	.	125	141	.
Galway,	Galway,	.	116	140	.
Glennamaddy,	Galway, Roscommon,	.	117	140	.
Glenties,	Donegal,	.	109	139	.
Glin,	Limerick, Kerry,	.	129	142	.
Gorey,	Wexford,	89	102	139	149
Gort,	Galway, Clare,	.	117	140	.
Gortin,	Tyrone,	.	115	140	.
Granard,	Longford, Cavan, Westmeath,	.	97	138	.
Inishowen,	Donegal,	.	109	139	.
Kanturk,	Cork, Limerick,	.	125	141	.
Kells,	Meath, Cavan,	.	99	138	.
Kenmare,	Kerry,	.	129	142	.
Kilkeel,	Down,	.	110	140	.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	.	96	138	.
Killadysert,	Clare,	.	123	141	.
Killala,	Mayo,	.	119	141	.
Killarney,	Kerry,	.	129	142	.
Kilmacthomas,	Waterford,	.	133	142	.
Kilmallock,	Limerick, Cork,	.	130	142	151
Kilrush,	Clare,	.	123	141	.
Kinsale,	Cork,	.	126	141	151
Larne,	Antrim,	.	105	139	149
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	.	109	139	.
Limerick,	Limerick, Clare,	.	130	142	151

[*continued.*

Unions.	Counties in which situate.	References to			
		Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.	Vaccination Table; App. B, No. 4.	Cholera Table; App. B, No. 9.
		Page	Page	Page	Page
Lisburn,	Antrim, Down,	.	106	139	150
Lismore,	Waterford, Cork,	.	133	142	.
Lisnaskea,	Fermanagh,	.	111	140	150
Listowel,	Kerry,	.	129	142	.
Londonderry,	Londonderry, Donegal,	.	112	140	151
Longford,	Longford,	.	98	138	148
Loughrea,	Galway,	.	117	140	151
Lowtherstown,	Fermanagh, Tyrone,	.	112	140	.
Lurgan,	Armagh, Antrim, Down,	.	106	139	150
Macroom,	Cork,	.	126	141	.
Magherafelt,	Londonderry,	.	113	140	.
Mallow,	Cork,	.	126	141	.
Manorhamilton,	Leitrim,	.	118	141	.
Midleton,	Cork,	.	127	142	.
Milford,	Donegal,	.	109	140	.
Millstreet,	Cork,	.	127	142	.
Mitchelstown,	Cork, Limerick,	.	127	142	.
Mohill,	Leitrim,	.	119	141	.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	.	114	140	.
Mount Bellew,	Galway,	.	117	140	.
Mountmellick,	Queen's, King's,	.	101	139	.
Mullingar,	Westmeath,	.	101	139	149
Naas,	Kildare, Wicklow,	.	95	138	148
Navan,	Meath,	.	99	138	.
Nenagh,	Tipperary,	.	132	142	151
Newcastle,	Limerick,	.	130	142	.
Newport,	Mayo,	.	120	141	151
New Ross,	Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow,	90	102	139	.
Newry,	Down, Armagh,	.	111	140	.
Newtownards,	Down,	.	111	140	150
Newtownlimavady,	Londonderry,	.	113	140	.
Oldcastle,	Meath, Cavan,	.	99	138	.
Omagh,	Tyrone,	.	115	140	.
Oughterard,	Galway, Mayo,	90	117	140	151
Parsonstown,	King's, Tipperary,	.	97	138	.
Portumna,	Galway,	.	117	140	.
Rathdown,	Dublin, Wicklow,	.	94	138	148
Rathdrum,	Wicklow,	.	103	139	.
Rathkeale,	Limerick,	.	131	142	.
Roscommon,	Roscommon, Galway,	.	121	141	.
Roscrea,	Tipperary, King's, Queen's,	.	132	142	.
Scariff,	Clare, Galway,	.	123	141	.
Shillelagh,	Wicklow, Carlow, Wexford,	.	104	139	.
Skibbereen,	Cork,	.	127	142	.
Skull,	Cork,	.	127	142	.
Sligo,	Sligo,	.	121	141	.
Strabane,	Tyrone, Donegal,	.	115	140	151
Stranorlar,	Donegal,	.	109	140	.
Strokestown,	Roscommon,	.	121	141	.
Swineford,	Mayo, Roscommon,	.	120	141	.
Thomastown,	Kilkenny,	.	96	138	.

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Unions.	Counties in which situate.	References to			
		Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.	Vaccination Table; App. B, No. 4.	Cholera Table; App. B, No. 9.
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Tralee,	Kerry,	.	129	142	.
Trim,	Meath,	.	100	138	.
Tuam,	Galway,	.	118	140	.
Tulla,	Clare,	.	123	141	.
Tullamore,	King's, Westmeath,	.	97	138	.
Urlingford,	Kilkenny, Tipperary,	.	96	138	.
Waterford,	Waterford, Kilkenny,	.	134	142	
Westport,	Mayo,	90	120	141	151
Wexford,	Wexford,	.	103	139	149
Youghal,	Cork, Waterford,	.	128	142	.

No. 11.—INDEX LIST of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS; with NAMES of UNIONS in which they are situate, and REFERENCES to PAGES in which the Districts are to be found in the Appendix.

NAMES of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situate.	References to Dispensary Districts' Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	References to Dispensaries' Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
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Abbeyleix,	Abbeyleix,	–	100
Abbeyshrule,	Ballymahon,	–	97
Achill,	Newport,	–	120
Adare,	Croom,	–	129
Aghada,	Midleton,	–	127
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Aghalee,	Lurgan,	–	107
Ahascragh,	Ballinasloe,	–	116
Ahoghill,	Ballymena,	–	105
Anamoe,	Rathdrum,	–	103
Annacarriga,	Scariff,	–	123
Annacotty,	Limerick,	–	130
Annahilt,	Lisburn,	–	106
Antrim,	Antrim,	–	104
Ardagh,	Newcastle,	–	130
Ardee,	Ardee,	–	98
Ardfert,	Tralee,	–	129
Ardfinnan,	Clogheen,	–	131
Ardmore,	Dungarvan,	–	133
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Arklow,	Rathdrum,	–	103
Armagh,	Armagh,	–	106
Arthurstown,	New Ross,	–	103
Articlave,	Coleraine,	–	112
Arvagh,	Cavan,	–	107
Ashford,	Rathdrum,	–	103
Askeaton,	Rathkeale,	–	131
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Athenry,	Loughrea,	–	117
Athleague,	Roscommon,	–	121
Athlone,	Athlone,	–	101
Athy,	Athy,	–	94
Aughnacloy,	Clogher,	–	114
Aughrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	118
Aughrim,	Rathdrum,	–	103
Awenascale,	Dingle,	–	128
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Ballinalee,	Granard,	–	97
Ballinameen,	Boyle,	–	121
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Ballyboggan,	Edenderry,	–	97
Ballycarry,	Larne,	–	105
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Ballymagran,	Dungannon,	–	115
Ballymahon,	Ballymahon,	–	97
Ballymartle,	Kinsale,	–	126
Ballymena,	Ballymena,	–	105
Ballymoney,	Ballymoney,	–	105
Ballymore,	Ballymahon,	–	97
Ballymote,	Sligo,	–	121
Ballynacally,	Killadysert,	–	123
Ballynacarrigy,	Mullingar,	–	101
Ballynahinch,	Downpatrick,	–	110
Ballynoe,	Fermoy,	–	125
Ballynure,	Larne,	–	105
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Ballyroan,	Abbeyleix,	–	100
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Banagher,	Parsonstown,	–	97
Banbridge,	Banbridge,	–	110
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Brideswell,	Athlone,	–	101
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Brookeborough,	Lisnaskea,	–	111
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Clarina,	Limerick,	–	130
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Johnstown,	Urlingford,	–	96
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Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to Dispensary Districts' Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	References to Dispensaries' Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
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Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom and Sons, 87, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

33/

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

FROM THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND:

WITH THE

APPENDICES.

1855.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1856.

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND,

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

WE have the honour to submit our Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, embracing, in the usual manner, the several services intrusted to our management, viz:—

Accounts:—
- Loans and Grants for Public Works.
- Repayments to Her Majesty's Exchequer.
- Sanctions for Grants.

Landed Property Improvement.
Arterial Drainage.
Public Buildings.
Inland Navigation.
Piers and Harbours.
Post Roads.

LOANS AND GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

STATEMENTS of Loans made for PUBLIC WORKS will be found in the APPENDIX; and the following is an Abstract of the funds which have from time to time been made applicable thereto, showing the amounts issued on account of each description of Loans, and the Amounts Repaid, to 31st December, 1855.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Original Appropriation by Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33.,	500,000 0 0	
A. 1 & A. 2.	Re-issued pursuant to Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33,	244,650 0 0	
	Additional sum by Act 6 & 7 Wm. 4, c. 108, .	100,000 0 0	
	Of £50,000 by Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 88, £4,000 was appropriated for Grants, leaving for Loan, .	46,000 0 0	
	Total issued in Exchequer Bills, .		890,650 0 0
	By Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, £15,000 per quarter, commencing 10th October, 1843, when Exchequer Bill Issues ceased, . .	210,000 0 0	
	By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 108, in aid of Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1, ...	145,000 0 0	
A. 1 & A. 3.	By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 85, £15,000 per quarter, for five years, from 5th April, 1847, to 5th January, 1852, inclusive, . . .	300,000 0 0	
	By Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 106, for Arterial Drainage, ...	370,000 0 0	
	Re-issued pursuant to Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 51, of Repayments under Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87, for the completion of Relief Works and Arterial Drainage, ...	138,648 15 7	
	By Act 12 Vic., c. 23, for Arterial Drainage, .	200,000 0 0	
	By Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31, for Arterial Drainage and other Public Works, . .	800,000 0 0	
	By Act 14 & 15 Vic., c. 51, £15,000 per quarter, for five years, from 5th April, 1852, to 5th January, 1857, ...	300,000 0 0	
			2,463,648 15 7
A. 4.	By Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Shannon (Loan portion), ...	—	291,090 0 0
	By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, for the Employment of the Labouring Poor, ...	4,848,235 2 6	
	Less returned to the Exchequer by this Board,	48,785 0 0	
			4,799,450 2 6
	Viz.:—		
	Advanced to Proprietors for Drainage, . £199,870 9 2		
	Recovered from Counties, Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87, . . 302,406 14 3		
	Remitted pursuant to Acts 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87, 16 & 17 Vic., c. 75. 4,297,172 19 1		
	£4,799,450 2 6		
	By Act 10 Vic., c. 32, for the Improvement of Land, ...	1,500,000 0 0	
	By Act 12 Vic., c. 23, do., . .	300,000 0 0	
	By Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31., do., . .	200,000 0 0	
			2,000,000 0 0
	Total Sanctions for Loans, . . .	—	10,447,838 18 1
	Total Remissions, as shown below, . .	—	4,638,037 11 10
	Net Amount of Funds for Loans, . . .	—	5,809,801 6 3

		Issues.	Remissions.	Net Sum to be repaid.
	Out of the sums sanctioned, as above, issues have been made as follows:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A. 1, A. 2,	By Exchequer Bills, 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33 (ordinary Loans), . . .	890,650 0 0	942 19 5	889,707 0 7
	Carried forward,			

LOANS AND GRANTS—*continued.*

		Issues. £ s. d.	Remissions. £ s. d.	Net Sum to be Repaid. £ s. d.
	Brought forward, .	890,650 0 0	942 19 5	889,707 0 7
	By Act 6 & 7 Vic., c 44, out of Consolidated Fund:—			
A. 1, A. 3.	For ordinary Loans, £324,475 6 3	—	260 15 11	324,214 10 4
	For Arterial Drainage, 1,587,496 3 4	—	Pursuant to 16 & 17 Vic., c. 139. 182,982 15 7	1,404,513 7 9
	1,911,971 9 7			
	For Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1, 226,349 19 11	—	Pursuant to 16 & 17 Vic., c. 75. 156,678 1 10	69,671 18 1
		2,138,321 9 6		
A. 4.	By Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, for Shannon Navigation, .	294,090 0 0	—	294,090 0 0
	By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, for the Employment of the Labouring Poor, . .	4,799,450 2 6	Pursuant to 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87; 16 & 17 Vic., c. 75. 4,297,172 19 1	502,277 3 5
	By Act 10 Vic., c. 32, &c., for the Improvement of Landed Property, . .	1,429,229 3 11	—	1,429,229 3 11
	Total Issues, .	9,551,740 15 11	4,638,037 11 10	4,913,703 4 1
	Leaving to be issued, viz.:— For ordinary Loans and Drainage, £325,327 6 1 For Land Improvement, 570,770 16 1	—	—	896,098 2 2
	Agreeing with net Funds, sanctioned as above, .	—	—	5,809,801 6 3

TOTAL REPAYMENTS TO HER MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER, to 31st December, 1855.

		Principal. £ s. d.	Interest. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
A. 1, A. 2.	By Transfers on account of Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33, .	710,474 3 1	254,153 7 4	964,627 10 5
A. 1, A. 3.	By Transfers on account of Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, &c., for ordinary Loans and Drainage, . .	214,930 17 11	169,269 17 1	384,200 15 0
	By Transfers for Relief Works, per Act 9 Vic., c. 1,	69,671 18 1	18,666 3 2	88,338 1 3
A. 4.	By Transfers on account of Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, for Shannon Navigation, .	260,104 2 11	55,614 2 9	315,718 5 8
		1,255,181 2 0	497,703 10 4	1,752,884 12 4
	By Transfers on account of Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87, Employment of Labouring Poor:— From Counties, . £302,406 14 3 From Proprietors, . 98,803 17 1	Repaid on the principle	of an Annuity, . .	401,210 11 4
	By Transfers on account of Act 10 Vic., c. 32, for Improvement of Landed Property, . .	Ditto,	Ditto,	522,014 14 2
	Total, . .			2,676,109 17 10

Sanctions for Grants.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33, for Public Works,	50,000	0	0			
By Act 1 Vic., c. 21, for Public Works,	50,000	0	0			
By Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 88 (portion of £50,000), appropriated to Grant for Public Works,	4,000	0	0			
By Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, for Public Works,	21,000	0	0			
				125,000	0	0
By Act 9 Vic., c. 1, in aid of Relief Works,	50,000	0	0			
By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 108, do.,	175,000	0	0			
				*225,000	0	0
By Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, in aid of the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation,	—			290,717	0	0
By Act 9 Vic., c. 3, for Piers and Harbours,	50,000	0	0			
By Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75, for do.,	40,000	0	0			
				90,000	0	0
For Navigation in connexion with Drainage, Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,	—			141,073	0	0
				871,790	0	0

Land Improvement.

LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT ACTS.

In making our Annual Report on the operations under the Landed Property Improvement Acts for the year 1855, we have again the pleasure of recording their general success, and the important extension and improvement in green-crop husbandry which have followed the thorough draining, according to the deep system, now practised in every part of Ireland.

Up to the 31st day of December, 1855, 3,149 loans were sanctioned by your Lordships, and orders made by us, amounting to a total sum of £2,319,630.

But during the period which has elapsed between the year 1847, when the first loans were made, and the termination of last year, a considerable number of loans, or portions of loans, which had been so sanctioned, have been relinquished or cancelled by this Board, under the powers vested in it by the 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 31, sec. 9; the reductions in consequence of which amount, on the whole, to the sum of £370,365; hence a small balance still remains unappropriated out of the fund of £2,000,000, voted by Parliament for the Land Improvement service. And it is probable that under the operation of the above section, the total amount available for new loans will be still further increased during the year 1856.

The sum issued on account of works, up to the 31st of December last, amounted to £1,429,229 3*s.* 11*d.*, of which £698,492 13*s.* 4*d.* was on account of 1,652 loans, which have been completed, and for which final certificates have been issued; and £730,736 10*s.* 7*d.* had been issued on 1,425 loans, which are in progress, or have not been finally closed; but the sum of £525,707 13*s.* 4*d.* has been certified as expended on those works, leaving an unexpended balance of £205,028 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the hands of the proprietors, towards their completion.

Out of the several totals, as above stated, 153 loans, amounting to a sum of £51,700 have been made to proprietors, for the erection of farm buildings, of which eighty-three loans, amounting to £28,900, have been completed, and considerable progress has been made on the remainder.

The permission to make loans for the erection of farm buildings has been attended with much success, although landed proprietors have not hitherto taken advantage of it to the extent which might have been anticipated; still sufficient has been accomplished, in different localities, to prove the advantage which proprietors, as well as tenant-farmers, will derive from the adoption of the modern construction and arrangement of farm steadings, not only on account of the improvement in the health, and consequent rapidity in the fattening, of the stall-fed stock, but the great increase in the quantity, as well as in the quality, of the solid and liquid manure accumulated during the winter and spring, as well from the farm-yards, as from the feeding-houses.

The successful working of the Land Improvement Acts has been so frequently

* See also Statement for Loans, for amount remitted on account of Loans advanced in aid of these Works.

Land Improvement.

and so fully described in our previous Reports, that it is unnecessary again to enter into any detail on that subject; the only impediment now experienced by landed proprietors in carrying out their works as rapidly and extensively as might be desired, being the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of labourers at the proper seasons: but the present prices of agricultural produce must give an increased stimulus to exertion, and enable proprietors, by proportionably increasing the rate of wages, to attract labourers, and induce them to undertake works of thorough draining and subsoiling by the spade; and it may be stated that the great extent of wet land, heretofore nearly valueless, which has been drained, subsoiled, and brought into cultivation, has led to a considerable improvement in the agricultural system, and the rotative system of husbandry is now almost universally adopted by all extensive farmers, and is gradually creeping in among the holders of small tenements, even those under twenty statute acres area. A superior class of farm buildings is also being gradually introduced, some by loans under the Land Improvement Act, but the greater number are erected from private funds. Where loans have been made every exertion has been used by us to render the buildings as substantial and convenient as possible; and we have the pleasure to state that the cost of preliminary expenses charged to proprietors for loans for farm buildings which have been completed, has barely amounted to *one per cent.* on the expenditure; and these expenses included the preparation of detailed plans, specifications, and estimates, in addition to the necessary legal expenses connected with title, &c., and the cost of advertising, as required by the Act.

The following Table exhibits the number and present state of the farm-building loans, up to 31st December, 1855:—

Farm Buildings.

RETURN showing the Amounts applied for, sanctioned, &c., to 31st Dec., 1855, and the State of the Works on 1st March, 1856.

No.	County.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.			State of Works.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Antrim,	George A. Wray,	250	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
2	,,	Ditto,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
3	,,	Arthur Henry,	250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	
4	Carlow,	The Knight of Kerry,	579	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	Complete.
5	Cavan,	John C. Jones,	1,000	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
6	,,	William H. Enery,	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	Do.
7	,,	Ditto,	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	Do.
8	Cork,	Arthur H. Lucas,	216	17	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
9	,,	Edmond B. Roche,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	Do.
10	,,	John T. Cramer,	263	7	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	Do.
11	,,	Thomas Franks,	700	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
12	,,	Nicholas P. Leader,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	600	0	0	
13	,,	Wm. Thos Schreiber,	230	3	5	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
14	,,	James Lysaght,	165	0	0	150	0	0	30	0	0	
15	,,	Joseph Radcliff,	300	0	0	300	0	0	180	0	0	
16	,,	Baron Fermoy,	750	0	0	—			—			
17	,,	Henry Hudson,	850	0	0	850	0	0	—			
18	,,	Robert Sanders,	230	0	0	—			—			
19	,, and ,,	J. O. Radcliff, and C. T. Webber,	400	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Complete.
20	,,	G. F. Hodder,	300	0	0	300	0	0	240	0	0	
21	,,	N. P. Leader,	310	0	0	300	0	0	120	0	0	
22	Clare,	Samuel Caswell,	612	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0	Complete.
23	,,	Pierce Creagh,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
24	Donegal,	Sir Robert Bateson,	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	
25	,,	Ditto,	230	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
26	,,	Ditto,	650	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	
27	Down,	John Keown,	897	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0	Complete.
28	,,	Ditto,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
29	,,	David Ross of Bladensburg,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	
30	Dublin,	James M'Owen,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
31	,,	Ditto,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
32	,,	Anna Maria Dease,	950	0	0	950	0	0	950	0	0	Do.
33	Fermanagh,	Robert Noble,	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
34	Galway,	Edward Blaquiere,	500	0	0	350	0	0	280	0	0	
35	,,	Peter D. Smyth,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
36	,,	Thos. O'C. Donnellan	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
37	,,	John Dennis,	341	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	Do.

Land Improvement.

Farm Buildings—continued.

RETURN showing the Amounts applied for, sanctioned, &c., to 31st Dec., 1855, and the State of the Works on 1st March, 1856.

No.	County.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £	s.	d.	Amount sanctioned. £	s.	d.	Amount issued. £	s.	d.	State of Works.
38	Galway—*con.*	St. Geo. F. Caulfield,	376	0	0	309	0	0	180	0	0	Complete.
39	,,	Robert R. Smyth, .	382	0	0	350	0	0	140	0	0	
40	,,	Cornelius J. O'Kelly,	671	0	0	650	0	0	650	0	0	
41	,,	Charles D. O'Rorke,	739	0	0	400	0	0	80	0	0	
42	,,	Denis Kirwan, .	287	0	0	250	0	0	100	0	0	
43	,,	A. B. Nolan, . .	200	0	0	—			—			
44	,,	Walter P Lambert,	1,000	0	0	—			—			
45	Kerry, .	MauriceFitzMaurice,	360	0	0	150	0	0	—			
46	,,	Henry A. Herbert,	860	0	0	600	0	0	480	0	0	
47	,,	Samuel M. Hussey,	200	0	0	200	0	0	160	0	0	Complete
48	,,	Earl of Listowel, .	450	0	0	450	0	0	450	0	0	Do.
49	,,	John F. FitzGerald,	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	Do.
50	,,	Henry A. Herbert,	1,116	0	0	400	0	0	80	0	0	
51	,,	Alexander Elliott, .	158	0	0	150	0	0	60	0	0	Complete.
52	Kildare, .	John Bonham, .	356	9	7	250	0	0	250	0	0	Do.
53	,,	Thos. C. Wakefield,	312	2	6	250	0	0	250	0	0	Do.
54	,,	Richard Doyne, .	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
55	,,	Lady C. S. Wolfe, .	468	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
56	,,	Thos. C. Wakefield,	350	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	
57	,,	John Green, . . .	226	0	0	—			—			
58	,,	Thos. C. Wakefield,	400	0	0	300	0	0	180	0	0	
59	,,	Baron De Robeck, .	350	0	0	350	0	0	350	0	0	Complete.
60	,,	Thos. C. Wakefield,	350	0	0	—			—			
61	Kilkenny, .	Sir Henry Marsh, .	200	0	0	200	0	0	40	0	0	
62	,,	Thomas Wright, .	250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	Complete.
63	,,	Clement Milward, .	421	0	0	350	0	0	70	0	0	
64	,,	Earl of Desart, .	600	0	0	400	0	0	320	0	0	
65	,,	Geo. H. Haughton,	200	0	0	—			—			
66	King's, .	Sandford Palmer, .	350	0	0	350	0	0	350	0	0	Complete.
67	Limerick, .	Wiliam C. Frend, .	485	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
68	,,	John Croker, . .	300	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
69	,,	Sir Richard Bourke,	466	12	10	450	0	0	450	0	0	Do.
70	,,	John Croker, .	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
71	,,	William N. Lee, .	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	Do.
72	,,	Charles L. Tuthill,	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	Do.
73	,,	John W. Shelton, .	522	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	
74	,,	John Anster, . .	300	0	0	300	0	0	120	0	0	
75	,,	Robert Ferguson, .	150	0	0	150	0	0	—			
76	,,	Thomas Prosser, .	500	0	0	300	0	0	180	0	0	
77	,,	John Franks, .	1,275	0	0	650	0	0	650	0	0	Complete.
78	,,	George Fosberry, .	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	
79	,,	Rev. Fras. Hewson,	250	0	0	250	0	0	200	0	0	
80	Longford. .	Samuel W. Blackall,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
81	,,	Thomas Gosselin, .	450	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
82	,,	Henry M. Bond, .	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
83	,,	Samuel W. Blackall,	200	0	0	200	0	0	—			
84	,,	W. Fleming, jun., .	204	0	0	—			—			
85	Louth, . .	Antony Garstin, .	446	0	0	400	0	0	80	0	0	
86	,,	John Collier, . .	500	0	0	500	0	0	300	0	0	
87	Londonderry,	Sir H. H. Bruce, .	500	0	0	500	0	0	100	0	0	
88	Mayo, . .	Earl of Lucan, .	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	Complete.
89	,,	Ditto, . .	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	Do.
90	,,	Ditto, . .	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	
91	,,	Ditto, . .	360	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	Complete.
92	,,	Isidore Bourke, .	500	0	0	450	0	0	450	0	0	
93	,,	Hugh Bourke, .	309	15	11	300	0	0	240	0	0	
94	,,	Viscount Avonmore,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
95	,,	John C L. Bucknall,	900	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	
96	,,	William Orme, .	400	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Complete.
97	,,	Thomas Strickland,	400	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
98	,,	William Orme, .	200	0	0	200	0	0	40	0	0	
99	,,	Edmund Staples, .	1,000	0	0	—			—			
100	Monaghan, .	J. F. Johnston, .	600	0	0	300	0	0	—			
101	Meath, .	John Barlow, .	900	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0	Complete.
102	,,	Ditto, . .	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
103	,,	James G. Murphy, .	150	0	0	150	0	0	—			
104	,,	Leonard Cornwall, .	500	0	0	500	0	0	100	0	0	
105	Queen's, .	George Adair, .	1,000	0	0	900	0	0	900	0	0	Complete.
106	,,	Ditto, . .	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	6	Do.
107	,,	Christoph. St. George	268	12	3	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
108	,,	Charles H. Bowen,	547	0	0	500	0	0	400	0	0	Do.

Farm Buildings—continued.

RETURN showing the Amounts applied for, sanctioned, &c., to 31st Dec., 1855, and the State of the Works on 1st March, 1856.

No.	County.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £	s.	d.	Amount sanctioned. £	s.	d.	Amount issued. £	s.	d.	State of Works.
109	Roscommon,	Hon. H. Pakenham,	650	0	0	550	0	0	550	0	0	Complete.
110	,,	Lord Crofton, .	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	Do.
111	,,	Guy Lloyd, . .	500	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	Do.
112	,,	Ditto, . .	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
113	,,	James Kirkwood, .	553	0	0	500	0	0	200	0	0	
114	,,	Henry S. P. Mahon,	400	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
115	,,	Charles A. O'Connor,	300	0	0	250	0	0	150	0	0	
116	,,	Travers R. Blackley,	630	0	0	600	0	0	480	0	0	
117	,,	Lord Crofton, .	275	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	Complete.
118	,,	C. French, . .	112	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
119	,,	Ditto, . .	350	0	0	350	0	0	350	0	0	Do.
120	,,	Ditto, . .	120	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
121	,,	John L. Hackett, .	400	0	0	300	0	0	180	0	0	
122	,,	W. J. M'Loughlin, .	372	9	9	350	0	0	70	0	0	
123	Sligo, . .	Richard G. Brinkley,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	Complete.
124	,,	Hon. Edw. Wingfield,	700	0	0	700	0	0	560	0	0	
125	,,	John W. King, .	585	0	0	550	0	0	220	0	0	
126	,,	Sir Mally Crofton, .	720	0	0	500	0	0	—			
127	Tipperary, .	John Carden, .	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	Complete.
128	,,	John Lanigan, .	1,100	0	0	850	0	0	—			
129	,,	John Prior, . .	600	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
130	,,	William Ryan, .	400	0	0	400	0	0	240	0	0	Do.
131	,,	Richard E Phillips,	416	19	9	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
132	,,	Arthur H. Read, .	411	0	0	400	0	0	240	0	0	
133	,,	Edward Galwey, .	480	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Complete.
134	,,	John Bayly, . .	200	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	
135	,,	Ditto, . .	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	Complete.
136	,,	Henry C. Bowen, .	299	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
137	,, / ,,	J. O. Radcliff, and Chas. T. Webber,	450	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
138	,,	Earl of Donoughmore	500	0	0	500	0	0	400	0	0	Do.
139	,,	Joshua R. Minnett,	306	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	Do.
140	,,	Henry C. Bowen, .	250	0	0	250	0	0	50	0	0	
141	,,	M. E. Robbins, .	350	0	0	350	0	0	—			
142	,,	Wm. Pennefather, .	200	0	0	200	0	0	40	0	0	
143	,,	Nicholas Roche, .	350	0	0	—			—			
144	,,	J. O. Radcliff, .	300	0	0	300	0	0	60	0	0	
145	,,	H. A. Lee, . .	412	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	
146	,,	General Dwyer, .	500	0	0	500	0	0	300	0	0	
147	Tyrone, .	Hugh Auchinleck, .	420	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	Complete.
148	Westmeath,	Arthur S. Upton, .	600	0	0	450	0	0	450	0	0	
149	,,	Wm. Fetherston H. .	257	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	Complete.
150	Wexford. .	John C. Pounden, .	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	Do.
151	Wicklow, .	Chas. J. Tottenham,	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Do.
152	,,	Ditto, . .	525	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	Do.
153	,,	John Edwards, .	600	0	0	—			—			

In regard to the operations under the loans made for thorough draining, subsoiling, clearing land of loose rocks, fencing, &c., no alteration has been introduced into the system acted on during the last two years. Drains to the depth of from four to four and a-half feet are now universally approved and adopted, except in cases where solid rock occurs near to the surface, the distance between the parallel drains being varied, according to circumstances, from thirty to forty-five feet.

The advantage to be derived from the use of pipe-tiles, in preference to broken stones as conduits for water, is now generally acknowledged; in consequence, pipes are used in all places where they can be obtained at a reasonable rate. And we have the pleasure to state that the number of tileries is still on the increase, and the quantity manufactured at those established within the last two years has considerably increased.

In our Nineteenth Annual Report we stated that agricultural industry had begun to revive in every part of the country; and we have now the gratification of being able to state that, notwithstanding the mania for emigration, which has induced numbers with moderate capital to throw up their farms and leave

Land Improvement.

the country; still, the great body who remain, appear steadily to exert themselves, and, witnessing the striking improvements which have resulted from the system of thorough draining adopted in the works under the Land Improvement Acts, have likewise to a great extent adopted a similar system of drainage, and followed out the subsequent operations of subsoiling, green-cropping, and rotative husbandry. In many districts of the south-west, flax has been lately introduced, the extensive and successful cultivation of which is of the utmost importance to the future prosperity of the tenant farmers of Ireland. The failure of the potato crop has caused a revolution in the farming system; and those farmers, who would succeed, must adopt systematic husbandry. The raising an increased amount of cereal produce, by superior cultivation, and adopting flax in the rotation, will alone enable Irish, as well as, perhaps, British farmers to meet casualties and the variation in prices likely to arise.

The number of acres that have been thorough drained under the Land Improvement Acts, from the commencement up to the date of this Report, amounts to 165,360 acres, which has been effected at an average cost of £4 16*s.* per acre, of which 6,700 acres have been drained during the year 1855, being an increase of 1,200 acres on the year 1854, and a considerable portion of the land drained has been subsoiled.

We noticed in our Nineteenth Annual Report the introduction into this country of the modern system of open drains, for the improvement of sheep pastures (as practised in the south of Scotland), particularly by Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart., in the county of Tyrone, and Colonel David C. La Touche, in the county of Wicklow, and Mr. W. J. Armstrong has also undertaken similar works in a neighbouring mountain district of Wicklow; and this year we are enabled to mention extensive operations of a similar character, undertaken by Mr. James Foster, in the barony of Ross, and county of Galway; but previously to entering upon it we shall shortly notice the further extension and present state of the sheep draining operations carried on by Sir Robert Ferguson, in the county of Tyrone, as given in a Report lately received from his agent, Mr. James Anderson, jun., who makes the following statement of the results of the sheep draining on that property. He observes that the experiment was tried on some very wild mountain lands, situated eight miles west of Castlederg, in the barony of West Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

"The work may be divided into lots, according to the years in which it was "executed.

No. of Lot.	Year of Execution.	Number of English Perches. Made.	Cleaned.
No. 1,	Sept. and Oct., 1849,	6,275	—
„ 2,	„ 1850,	19,376	—
„ 3,	„ 1851,	19,017	—
„ 4,	„ 1852,	2,880	—
„ 5,	„ 1853,	20,672	6,275

"No. 1 was described in the Reports of the Commissioners of Public Works "for 1851 and 1852. The improvement of the quality of the grass has conti- "nued, and there is every appearance that the drains will not require further "clearing for many years. I estimate the present annual value at about six- "pence the English acre; formerly it was valueless.

"In lot No. 2, on the opposite side of the valley, the ground has been much "improved, and the herbage changed for the better. The sour grasses are "gradually disappearing, and the cattle, driven to it from other parts, spread "regularly over it.

"Lot No. 3 lies very high, and was constantly saturated with water previous "to drainage. A trial was made of straight drains, with the fall of the hill where "the declivity was moderate; these last appear to draw the water off better than "those across the hill; and the cattle, which seldom ventured on it formerly, "find now a dry bed.

"Lot No. 5 consisted almost entirely of a low-lying flow bog, or shaking "morass, totally unfit for pasture; it was separated from the mountain by a "large drain, in 1852, which cut off the water flowing from the hill above it. "It was intersected, in 1853, by three large drains, and then sheep drains were "cut about thirty feet apart, and parallel, in the direction of the fall. The sods "from the drains were carried to fill holes in 1854, and each alternate sheep

"drain was cleaned and deepened. The ground has become solid, and there is "every appearance of heather and herbage superseding the ling; but the drains "must be still further sunk, and the main drains occasionally cleared. The "cost of the drains was 1½*d.* per English perch, and it was found necessary to "clear them after a certain time. This operation was commenced in 1853, when "the drains in the first division, which contained about 120 English acres, were "cleaned and deepened at a cost of less than ¼*d.* a perch, or about 1*s.* an acre; "but in 1854 this average was nearly doubled, on a more exposed part of the "mountain, and with some large drains which it was necessary to clean out "through the flow bog.

"Upon the whole, although these mountains are much exposed, and totally "without shelter for animals, the grasses are evidently improving, though "slowly, on the drained part of the 2,400 acres included in these works; so "that some years must still elapse before the full value will be attained; and "the clearing of the drains must be continued on other parts as the bog "subsides."

County of Galway. Mr. Elwood, Inspector of Drainage.

We next wish to refer to the very full Report of Mr. Thomas Elwood, Inspector of Drainage for the County of Mayo, relative to the extensive sheep draining experiments undertaken by Mr. James Foster, already mentioned. Mr. Elwood states that these operations have been carried on on mountain lands situate in the Barony of Ross, and County of Galway, under a loan amounting to £500, which has been expended :—

"The farms contain, by the Ordnance Survey, 3,715 statute acres; they com-"prise two glens, enclosed by a mountain ridge, about 1,200 feet above the level "of the sea. This ridge forms also the boundary of Mr. Foster's property.

"The principal glen (Glantreague) is of a horse-shoe shape, open on the east, "and sheltered from the prevalent winds; it consists of three townlands—"Banevagh, Cammanagh, and Lecarrow. The farm is stocked with Cheviot "sheep, the breed originally being imported from Scotland, some twenty years "ago, by Mr. Robert Fair, they were subsequently much improved by him, and "afterwards by Mr. Foster, who has spared no expense in the importation of the "best rams.

"Commencing on the flat top of the mountain ridge, we find a stratum of peat, "from two to four feet in depth, incumbent on a gravelly subsoil, affording only a "scanty vegetation, but grateful, nevertheless, to sheep, during the long, warm "days of summer. Descending the sloping side, the depth of the peat diminishes; "and being sheltered on every side, the soil affords an abundant bite of the best "grasses indigenous to the soil (moory land)—the ling (*erica tetralix*), the cotton "grass (*erisphorum vaginatum*), the deer-hair (*scorpus cæspetosus*), and the stool bent "(*juncus squalosus*); all which, budding in the early spring (a season most trying "to stock in all localities), before the vegetation of other grasses has commenced, "afford a valuable support to the stock of the hill-farmer. Coarse as such "herbage appears, without it, a mountain is comparatively valueless; and where it "is wanting, a healthy, well-grown, and flourishing stock cannot be kept without "the aid of a lowland draw-farm. Further down the hill-side the mixture of "peat with clay lessens, until we arrive at a hard clay loam on a rocky subsoil, "about twelve inches deep, but frequently broken by the protrusion of rocks. "The pasturage here contains many of the best grasses usually found in the "plains, while bunches of heath (*erica vulgaris*), growing between the rocks, "afford during the winter months, both in their leaves and ripened seed, a "nourishing food; indeed, in snow-storms the sheep have nothing else to subsist "on. In the lowest part of the glen occur patches of good arable land, amount-"ing, on the whole, to about ninety acres.

"Cromlin, the second glen, parallel and contiguous to the first, is nearly "similar in formation, but rather inferior in the quality of the grasses at present "produced.

"The rock strata of which the district is composed consist of lower silurian, "which is favourable to the sheep-owner, as producing a better and more healthful "pasturage than the granite or quartz formations, and which may, in a measure, "account for the natural superiority of the Joyce country, for sheep-feeding, "above the neighbouring hills of Connemara.

"Mr. Foster's works have consisted in thorough and sheep drainage and irri-"gation to some extent (liming is also intended); and to estimate the advantages

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"derived and expected it will be necessary to glance briefly at the mode of "management adopted.

"Glantreague glen is reserved for the keeping of *ewe* stock, which, from the "time of weaning until, say, five years old, when they are drafted for sale, never "quit it. The greatest advantage is found to arise from thus accustoming the "sheep, *from its birth*, to the locality in which it is to remain. Such stock will "invariably be found more hardy, thrifty, and free from disease, than if reared "and treated otherwise.

"The glen of Cromlin is reserved for *wedders alone*, from weaning till two or "three years old, when they are drafted for sale, according to size, &c. The "separation of ewes and wedders, when practicable, is always expedient, as the "wedders, being forward, will always take the first bite of any pasture, and leave "the worst for the breeding ewes, who require more nourishment.

"The sale lots, in number about 500, are drafted in autumn, by which the "stock is lightened for winter.

"Though sheep had been fed on these grounds for centuries, until they came "into Mr. Foster's hands they never had been bred on them; and hence the "absolute necessity of enclosures.

"1st. For the separation of the ewe-lambs and one-year-old ewes while the "rams are admitted to the breeding ewes, as it would destroy the size and "vigour of the breed if lambs are bred from too young sheep.

"2ndly. For preserving grass, and affording shelter for the breeding ewes "while dropping lambs.

"3rdly. For preserving grass for weaning the lambs, and for separating them, "at the time of weaning, from their mothers.

"4thly. For inclosing a portion for hay, as a resource in a hard winter—"though such is rarely required.

"5thly. To enclose tillage gardens for the shepherds, which they are allowed "to have in part payment for their services. Formerly they had uninclosed "tillage; and, in order to protect their crop while growing, the sheep were "herded off at a distance, and hundreds of acres of grass wasted in consequence.

"The enclosures cost something more than £300, and, for the most part, "consist of dry stone walls, doubled and coped on the top, built from stones "gathered off the surface of the ground; and without these enclosures, no "systematic breeding could be carried on.

"In the thorough and main drainage of the enclosed lands, a sum of about "£75 has been expended; a portion of this, say six acres, near the lodge, has "been subjected to irrigation, with the expectation that by it alone good "meadow may be produced. A considerable portion of this ground was so "soft before drainage, that it was dangerous for a man to walk over it. It "is now perfectly dry, unless when intentionally flooded. The remainder of "the thorough drainage has been undertaken by Mr. Foster with a view to "render all the enclosed land dry, in order that it may be suitable to receive a "thorough dressing of lime. A lime-kiln, of approved construction, has been "built by Mr. Foster out of his private fund; and with turf on the ground, and "limestone lying quarried on the opposite margin of the lake, there are peculiar "facilities for economical liming. Mr. Foster lays great stress upon the im-"portance of liming, from his observation of its effect on remote spots in these "wilds where the shepherds have laid it on, covered with a thick sward of kind "grass, and full of white clover; and, in support of his views on this subject, "he refers to the Report of the farm of Moorvich, in Sutherlandshire, commu-"nicated to, and published by, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, "by Mr. Patrick Sellar, a gentleman who realized a considerable fortune in "hill farming, in which he states that he coated 400 acres with lime, which he "had to import from Cumberland to his farm in the extreme north of Scotland. "The liming would supply (in Mr. Foster's belief) the only remaining want on "his farm—namely, some land capable of *finishing* sheep for market. Having "made liming a part of his original plan and application to the Board, he "is desirous of stating his unaltered, or rather increased conviction of its "necessity.

"The last, and certainly not the least, in importance, is the surface drainage, "which being a description of work comparatively novel in Ireland, the *modus* "*operandi* may merit a more particular description.

"The work was undertaken for Mr. Foster by a professional Scotch drainer,

"by contract, at 1½*d.* per perch, statute measure, besides travelling expenses for his party, a price rather above the usual Scotch charge. The drains are made from twelve to eighteen inches deep, according to the nature of the ground; two feet wide at top; not more than six inches wide at bottom, running across (not down) the side of the hill, at such an inclination as will insure a very gentle flow of water. If running right down the hill, the water would, during the rains, tear up the surface, and convert the drain into a ravine. The drains are made from 60 to 120 feet apart, the mean distance being much the most effective, and run either into the natural streams, or into a leading drain made for the purpose. Once in four or five years, he calculates, the drains will require cleansing, at a cost of, say, one farthing a perch. *Land Improvement.*

"The working gang consisted of seven Scotchmen, and the drains were at once completed as they went along. Upon a fine day, on good ground, and without having to waste time ascending the hill, the party have completed more than 300 perches in a day. The contractor lays down a line ten perches in length, entering in his book each time he lays it down; and then he and another man, each with a rutting spade (an instrument shaped like a very large and heavy shovel, edged with steel, and kept, by filing, as sharp as a knife), cuts the soil, marking the breadth and course of the drain. Two men follow with rutting spades, and cut the sides of the drain at once to its proper depth; another, with a cross-cut spade, made the width of the drain, cuts the sod into convenient lengths; another, with a raising fork, called a graip, raises it and lifts it away eighteen inches from the drain to the lower side; and lastly, a man, with a cleaning spade, made to fit the bottom of the drain, finishes and shapes it. Taking the work in turns, the work goes on rapidly and steadily, but requires very hardy and experienced workmen. The workmen were paid by the contractor 4*s.* for every day the weather allowed them to work. Surface draining near the top of the hill frequently relieves from an overflow of water much land that is lower down; and the benefit is not confined to the lands through which the drains are made.

"In every place where Mr. Foster has tried surface drainage, he considers the quality and quantity of the grass improved; and by affording a dry lying for the sheep, the grass is made serviceable for a much longer period, as the sheep will always leave wet ground for dry, and only go to the former in the dryest weather; and, excepting the flat mountain tops and rocky parts, he intends to surface drain the entire farm.

"Mr. Foster keeps this season 350 more sheep than last, and has surrendered a mountain farm, which he kept as a *draw* farm for young sheep, at a cost of £150 a-year. At present he has not sufficient stock; and he reasons, in which his shepherds concur, when he has completed this season's drainage (say 15,000 perches), in addition to 15,000 last year, he will, at a total cost of £500, be enabled to keep 1,000 sheep more than before, and with less risk of disease. The money return from 1,000 sheep on a breeding farm is very considerable; enough, certainly, in a very few years to repay the money laid out under the Land Improvement Act."

The successful introduction of this system of mountain improvement is important; the expense is trifling, and the result exceeds ordinary expectation. Its general adoption will materially increase the value of mountain districts; and it is alike applicable to those of the south and west, as to the north and east.

Thorough Draining and Subsoiling.

Following the arrangement heretofore adopted, we shall now proceed to review the drainage works which have been executed under the Land Improvement Acts during the last year, by quoting extracts from the Reports of our several Inspectors of Drainage. We shall commence with the Northern Division, or Northern District.

Northern District.

Mr. B. G. Brooks, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Antrim, and neighbouring districts, states that:— County of Antrim: Mr. B. G. Brooks, Inspector of Drainage.

"In making my annual report on the working of the Land Improvement Act for the year 1855, I have little of novelty to communicate. The same system as hitherto reported having been continued, and with similar success; but I may

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"mention that few new ones have been applied for. During the last four months, "having been occasionally engaged winding up several loans in the counties of "Antrim, Down, and Londonderry, I have had opportunity of observing the "benefits derived from the working of this Act, where it has been in operation; "and I can safely assert that lands which were, comparatively speaking, valueless, "are now producing excellent crops, and the aspect of the country generally, is "much improved.

"There is one portion of the county of Antrim, the change in which struck me "most forcibly, and the more so as I had not seen it for the last three years. I "allude to 'the Glens' about Cushendall, and towards Glenarm. Here the change "wrought in this district is such, that if the individual who originally designed "the improvements were now to see the lands, he would scarcely recognise them. "I passed some days in this district, formerly one of the poorest in Antrim, and "it was most pleasing to witness the degree of comfort and apparent wealth (in "grain at least) of the inhabitants, when I called to mind the miserable appear-"ance the locality presented, when, for the first time, I visited it in 1848, for "the purpose of reporting on the application for a loan under the Act, which has "been the means of effecting so striking an improvement. The property of "Thomas G. Batt, Esq., in the barony of Upper Dunluce, and county of Antrim, "has also been completely remodelled, and greatly benefited by the expenditure "of a loan of £1,500, the work on which has been executed in a very satisfactory "manner, and will give a return equal to at least 15 per cent. on the outlay.

"In Down, I cannot avoid mentioning the improvements made by Mr. George "Allen, as being highly creditable to him, and proving to the whole district what "may be effected by a small outlay judiciously expended; and his land has cer-"tainly been improved, I believe, even beyond his own anticipation.

"In the county of Londonderry I have just closed a loan of £5,000, on the "Richardson estate, the expenditure of which has been most judiciously designed "and executed; large tracts of now excellent land having been reclaimed from "a state of nature; but though much has been done, it is only a beginning, as "double the sum could be expended with equal advantage, and large unproduc-"tive tracts would thus be brought into cultivation."

Counties of Londonderry, Donegal, and part of Tyrone. Mr. James Sinclair, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. James Sinclair, Inspector for the counties of Londonderry, Donegal, and part of Tyrone, reports that:—

"He has no information of a novel character to communicate, as matters have "proceeded in a similar manner to those of former years. The benefit arising "from the loan, is acknowledged by all who have undertaken improvements; "but the high rate of wages now to be obtained by labourers, has obviated the "necessity heretofore felt by proprietors of borrowing money for the purposes "of employment. The average rate of labour in winter in this neighbourhood "for men is 10*d.* per day, with his food, and in some parts they are not to be "had even at that price. In harvest wages rose last year to 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, and "men were not to be had for less than 1*s.* 6*d.* and their food; the wages of farm "servants who are boarded and lodged by the farmers, are for young men from "£6 to £8 per annum, and of women from £4 to £5.

"In this district the Land Improvement Act may be said to be nearly at an "end, as almost all the loans made have been finally inspected, and few new ones "have been applied for."

Counties of Leitrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh, and parts of Tyrone, Sligo, Roscommon, Donegal, &c. Mr. Wm P. Prendergast. Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. William P. Prendergast, Inspector of drainage for the counties of Leitrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh, and adjoining portions of Tyrone, Sligo, Roscommon, Donegal, &c., reports that:—

"There have been but few new loans applied for in the above district during "the past year, owing, it is supposed, to the greater number of the resident "proprietors of active agricultural habits, having already obtained loans for the "improvement of land in their own occupation, and the ordinary class of tenants "on their estates not being yet sufficiently advanced to take advantage of such "a measure, and to follow it up by a higher system of cultivation, as we know "to be the case in the lowlands of Scotland, and the best parts of England. "The remarks, therefore, in the present Report will be chiefly confined to cases

"now concluded, and the results observed to have been generally obtained in "consequence. *Land Improvement.*

"The general testimony to the satisfactory operations of these acts, confirms "most fully what was stated in former reports, viz.: that on land in the occupa- "tion of a proprietor, or of an active and capable tenant, the outlay never fails to "give a remunerative return, when conducted according to the rules and speci- "fications of the Board of Public Works, which are, in fact, similar to those "adopted by the best practical farmers in Scotland and the North of England; "and, I may add, that all the borrowers with whom I have communicated are "quite satisfied with the mode of administering the Acts adopted, and the "facilities granted by the Commissioners.

"The knowledge of thorough draining, with pipe tiles and collars as a conduit "for the water, has spread very considerably; and being personally familiar with "drainage and agricultural works in Scotland and England, I may fairly state "that the generality of work carried out in Ireland under the Board's plans and "specifications is fully equal to the best examples in either country; and the skill "of the Irish labourer, when once trained by a competent overseer, is fully equal "to that of the others; and their conduct, when regularly paid in cash, the "system required by the Act, is invariably good, and no men can labour harder "than they do, when task-work and regular payments are once fairly established. "This improvement in the labourers, and the great spread of the knowledge of "sound permanent improvements on the best modern system, may be counted as "among the principal benefits resulting from these Acts.

"Applications for loans for farm buildings have not been numerous, but in "those cases where they have been carried out, the result has been satisfactory. "Mr. Guy Lloyd, of Croghan, in Roscommon; Mr. C. Jones, Cavan; Mr. Enery, "Cavan; and Mr. Noble, Fermanagh, are among those under my notice that "have been most successful in the erection of new farm buildings.

"It may not be amiss to remark, that owing to a smaller class of farms than "those of £100 a-year value, proving in so many districts more remunerative to "the landlord than the larger ones, I hear it very frequently remarked, that the "benefit of the building loans would be very much increased, if the principle "were applied to much smaller farms (but of course under proper restrictions), "so as to enable feeding houses for cattle, and yards for manure, to be attached "to any sized farm that would give due security, and admit of the outlay for "well-built offices, suited to their extent."

Mr. Richard Irwin, Inspector for the county Roscommon, and part of Mayo, reports:— County of Roscommon and part of Mayo. Mr. Richd. Irwin, Inspector.

"That the early part of the year 1855 was more than usually unfavourable, "not only for works of Land Improvement, but for ordinary tillage operations; "and even after the frosts and snows of January and February had passed, the "subsequent weather was so uncertain, that the cultivation of the land was "frequently interrupted and retarded. In consequence, the demand for labourers "became more urgent than in any former year, and the want of a sufficient "number of hands to meet the requirements of the farmers was eventually "productive, in many cases, of serious loss and inconvenience. An additional "result of the temporary deficiency of labour was a sort of panic, under the "influence of which many persons were deterred (even long after the completion "of the spring agricultural works) from proceeding with drainage improve- "ments, believing that labourers were still scarce, or only to be had at high "wages; and this mistake operated injuriously, by compelling many industrious "labourers to migrate to England, in search of the employment which they "ought to have found at home; and, again, at harvest-time (although the weather "was favourable), there was, for the second time within the year, a scarcity of "field labourers, which certainly would not have happened if a reasonable "amount of home employment had been afforded in the intervening time.

"From the causes above-mentioned, the number of labourers employed in "works of Land Improvement has been less than in any previous year. "Nevertheless, extensive improvements have been effected on the estates of "Colonel Fitzstephen French, M.P., Mr. H. S. Pakenham Mahon, Mr. Denis "O'Conor, and Mr. N. Balfe; also (but to a lesser extent), on the properties of "Mr. T. Paget, Mr. John L. Hackett, Mr. C. D. O'Rorke, Miss Alice Mulloy,

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"Captain Gilbert Mahon, Mr. P. D. Cogan, and Mr. J. Tuohy. The works "completed consist of main drainage, and the reclamation of bog and moor, "with a few farm roads and farm fences, and the whole have been executed in "a satisfactory manner; but as improvements of a similar (or nearly similar) "character have already been more than once particularly referred to, it would "be only a repetition of former Reports to enter into details. Excepting in "the case of a deep covered main drain, on the estate of Mr. Nicholas Balfe, "nothing of an unusual character has been undertaken. The entire length of the "drain (which has been carried from the lowest part of an extensive Turlough, "or temporary lake), through a high ridge, consisting partly of gravel, with a "nucleus of limestone rock—through the gravel the drain was sunk to a depth "of twenty-one feet six inches, at the bottom of which a duct, having a clear "ope of two feet square, was carefully erected; but through the rock a tunnel, "416 feet in length, was executed with much spirit, at a cost somewhat exceeding "the estimate.

"The number of acres relieved is twenty-five, heretofore of very little and "continually decreasing value; but now converted into land of excellent quality "either for tillage or pasture, in addition to which a very serious injury, "by severance, occasioned by the winter and summer flooding of such a tract "in the centre of a fine demesne, has been completely remedied. A great "benefit has also been conferred on the public by relieving one of the principal "roads leading to the important and rising town of Castlerea from the floods "to which (although eleven feet higher than the lowest part of the Turlough) "it had been previously liable, and which, in January and February, 1853, rose "five feet higher, rendering it totally impassable for several weeks.

"Farm buildings have been in progress on the property of Lord Crofton, in "two baronies; also on the estates of Mr. H. S. P. Mahon, Mr. St. George "Caulfield, Mr. H. Bourke, Mr. W. Orme, and Mr. C. O'Connor. The execution "of this description of work continues to be very satisfactory, notwithstanding "the high prices of building materials, and the increased wages of tradesmen (in "consequence of which most of the estimates have been more or less exceeded); "and the plans and general arrangements approved by the Board appear "admirably suited to the circumstances of the farms on which they have been "executed."

County of Longford. Mr. Henry M. Bond, Inspector.

Mr. Henry M. Bond, Inspector for the county of Longford, reports:—

"That owing to the difficulty of procuring labourers, and from a considerable "rise in wages, very little work has been executed in this District during the "year 1855, the principal works being limited to the completion of drainage "improvements which had been commenced in former years, and the instalments "for which had been issued with a view to close loans. In all cases inspected "by him, he found the works executed in a very satisfactory manner, and the "proprietors well pleased with the result of their operations. Some few cases "are still incomplete, but they will be ready for final inspection in a short time.

"Three loans have been taken for farm buildings: viz., by Major Blackall, "and Messrs. Gosselin and H. M. Bond. The works have been inspected by "Board's Architect, Mr. Owen, who has reported favourably on them. In his "opinion, they will afford great accommodation to the owners, and will also "considerably increase the value of the farms on which they are erected."

Counties of Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, Dublin, and Wicklow. Mr. William F. Irwin, Inspector.

Mr. William F. Irwin, Inspector of Drainage for the Dublin district, including the counties of Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, Dublin, and Wicklow, reports as follows:—

"I have the pleasure to state that the several works which I have inspected "within the last year have been, without exception, well executed; they are "situate chiefly within the limits of the estates of proprietors who had executed "works of thorough drainage, under former loans; and in all cases the proprie-"tors expressed their satisfaction at the results obtained by the draining "operations, and highly approved of the arrangements and system of checks "which had been adopted by the Board in carrying out the Land Improve-"ment Act. At the present time, though ordinary labourers are limited in "number, and charges are high, skilled labour is comparatively abundant; "and it is to the employment of practised hands that we now find drains "judiciously laid out, cut to a proper shape and depth, and the pipe tiles, or

"other conduit adopted laid and covered, so as to insure a free discharge for "the water.

"Owing to the increased demand, draining tiles of Irish manufacture can "now be purchased in the following localities, fully equal, and in some cases, "superior to those imported from Bridgewater :—Louth, Sir John Macneil's "manufactory, near Dundalk; Meath, in the vicinity of Drogheda; Kingstown "and Rathfarnham, county of Dublin; Wexford, at Courtown Harbour, and "several other localities; Carlow, at Bagnalstown; at Moyvoughly, county "Westmeath; at Athy, county of Kildare; and several other localities within the "district surrounding Dublin.

"In addition to the drainage works executed under the Land Improvement "Act, many proprietors, profiting by the experience they, as well as their stewards "and tenants, have obtained by working under the Board, have undertaken "extensive and successful works by using their own funds, instead of borrowed "money.

"Within the past year extensive works under the Act have been executed "on the estates of Mr. Naper, Lough Crew, county Meath; Lord Talbot de "Malahide, county Dublin; Mrs. Dease, Dublin; Lord Castlemaine, county "Westmeath; Mr. Fitzgerald, county Kildare; Mr. Wakefield, county Kildare; "Mr. Tottenham, county Wicklow; and several others. During the year "which is past I have examined and certified for drainage works executed to "the value of upwards £10,000. Fifteen new loans have been obtained for the "above counties, and, no doubt, many in addition would have been applied for, "were it not for the increased price of labour, which now amounts to upwards of "thirty per cent."

Queen's County. Mr. W. Hamilton, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. William Hamilton, Inspector of Drainage in the Queen's County, reports that during the last year he had not been called upon to report upon any new loans, the causes alluded to in his last report appearing still to operate in preventing proprietors from entering upon new drainage undertakings. But with reference to the recent inspections made on works which had been completed, and others still progressing, he was happy to state he found the expenditure had been remunerative, although in some the improvement was more striking than in others, depending upon situation, and the quality of the soil; and many occupiers are now prosperously carrying on their avocations at full rents, which could not have been maintained if their farms had been left in their former unimproved condition.

It is only to be regretted that, with universal testimony existing of the great value to landowners of the assistance provided by the Legislature, so few, comparatively, had availed themselves of the advantage thus offered.

County of Carlow, and parts of Kilkenny and Queen's County. Mr. Joseph Fishbourne Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Joseph Fishbourne, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Carlow, and parts of Kilkenny and Queen's County, reports as follows :—

"I have had much experience of the working of the Land Improvement Act, "having been employed as Inspector from January, 1847, to this date; and I "have to repeat my conviction that it has proved most beneficial to Ireland "generally, by showing how improvements can be well and economically "executed, and also by furnishing funds to proprietors whose position with "regard to their properties rendered it necessary to make the lands improved "liable for the cost of improvements.

"Many are now so satisfied of the great advantages which accrue from such "work, that they have commenced fencing, draining, and subsoiling from private "funds. The appearance of the country, the improved management of farms, "and, above all, the diligence and conduct of labourers throughout this district, "is very satisfactory.

"The wages of labourers have increased much; however, good men can still "be had at from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, and less useful men at wages "in proportion to their ability; during the time when active farm work is "being executed, labourers generally leave task-work, and serve the farmers, "where they are fed, and paid better wages than they can earn on drainage "task-work.

"A considerable amount of improvement has been effected in this district "within the past year, and some new loans have been lately obtained. I will "mention one fact out of many which have come within my own knowledge. A

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"proprietor purchased under the Incumbered Estates Court lands which had "been held by tenants, at very low rents, which, notwithstanding, they were "unable to pay; the lands, consequently, were handed over to the new proprietor "in a most wretched condition; subsequently they have been thorough drained, "and useless fences levelled. Last summer I inspected those lands, and saw "bullocks which were pastured there during the season; they were in prime "condition. The proprietor assured me he refused, from a solvent tenant, a "rent of 40*s.* per Irish acre, which is more than double the rent which the "former tenants were unable to pay previously to the commencement of the "improvements."

County of Wexford. Mr. Henry Newton, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Henry Newton, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Wexford, reports as follows:—

"The county of Wexford contains nine baronies, viz.:—Gorey, Ballaghkeene, "Scarawalsh, Shelmalier East, Shelmalier West, Bantry, Bargy, Forth, and Shel-"burne. In the barony of Ballaghkeene, I have inspected the drainage works "on the property of Mrs. F. Irvine which are progressing as rapidly as the limited "number of hands offering for employment will admit. The land has been much "improved in value by main and thorough drainage, as also the property of the "Earl of Arran, and Mr. William Bolton; the latter proprietor assured me "last week, when inspecting the works on the townland of Ballyduff, containing "only eighty-seven acres, that he had sold the produce of this land last year for "upwards of £1,500, or nearly £17 per statute acre. In my preliminary report, "dated January, 1851, and to which I beg to refer, I stated that this townland had "lately been thrown on Mr. Bolton's hands, in a wretched condition, and I was "certainly much surprised to learn the enormous result from so small an expen-"diture. Nearly the whole farm has been thorough drained and fences levelled: by "this latter improvement, and filling marl-holes, over six statute acres, hitherto "waste, have been rendered productive. On Mr. J.C. Poundin's property, the result "from thorough drainage has not been as great as I had anticipated: the sub-"soil is a stiff yellow clay, on blue marl; some of the fields from which green "crops have been drawn off, and ploughed in wet weather, retain water on the "surface. I recommended the proprietor summer fallowing and subsoiling as a "remedy. The drains were discharging freely, and were above the level of the "overflow of water from the Cahore arterial drainage. In the barony of Scara-"walsh, the Rev. Charles Lett is employing as many hands as he can collect, but "he will require an addition of 20 per cent. on the original estimates, to enable "him to execute the works at the present wages for labour. Lord Carew, on a "small loan for the improvement of his estate at Wheelagower, has, through his "tenant, Mr. Hinson, converted a piece of waste snipe-bog into a small farm, on "which he has introduced garden cultivation. On Shelmalier East, Mr. J. E. "Redmond has successfully improved his farm by thorough drainage; and too "much cannot be said of the permanently improved land of Artramount, the "property of Mr. George Le Hunt, particularly those fields which have been "subsoiled after thorough drainage. In Shelmalier West, Mr. Solomon Richards, "on the townland of Cortican, has let a farm, improved by thorough drainage, "digging, and liming, for more than double the former rent. Lord Carew, on "Aughfad, has also expended £100 on thorough drainage; and in Bantry his "Lordship has thoroughly reclaimed and improved some poor worn-out land by "draining, subsoiling, clearing rocks and stones, levelling old useless fences, "erecting new ones, and thereby squaring fields, and converted them into a really "profitable farm, most of which has been limed. Mr. James Grogan has obtained "a second loan, in consequence of the increase in the value of the lands improved "under his former loan. In the barony of Bargy I inspected Mr. F. A. Kennedy's "works under the act, but he has only expended one instalment on a loan of "£700. In the barony of Forth, Mr. James Howlin, on his own property, at "Ballycromigan, and under a loan obtained by Mrs. Edwards for the drainage "of Harristown, to which he is tenant, has successfully improved a considerable "tract of land, which has produced excellent crops of every description, and, I "believe, is the only individual who has succeeded in saving Swedish turnip seed "of the first quality in this country; his crop of Swedish turnips, grown at "Harristown, was superior both in quantity and quality, and previously to the "drainage, the land was so wet that it could not be ploughed. I was much struck "by the new face the country presented, in the neighbourhood of Arthurstown,

"the property of Lord Templemore, in the barony of Shelburne, several small "farms (the former occupants of which have emigrated to America) have been "consolidated, and are now cultivated by intelligent tenants with capital. In "addition to thorough drainage, and squaring fields, farm houses and offices "have been erected, under the direction of his Lordship's agent.

"In the barony of Idrone East, county of Carlow, on the estate of the Earl of "Courtown, I found the pipes in some parts which had been thorough drained, "had become disarranged, from springs after heavy rains bursting upwards, and "breaking their line; in other places the pipes were stopped by fibrous roots "having grown within. The mouths of the outlets are generally well elevated, "still the overflow at high floods in the Burren drainage admits of tadpoles "getting into the pipes, and when there growing into frogs, tends materially to "interrupt the flow of water. I also inspected the drainage and other works "executed on the estate of the late Lord Beresford, in the barony of Carlow— "they have all been executed in a most creditable manner, and the farm is now "highly cultivated. In conclusion, I have again to remark that the difficulty of "obtaining labourers to execute drainage works prevents many a proprietor from "seeking for new loans under these Acts; and I regret still to observe the main "drainages generally throughout the county of Wexford, and the part of Carlow "I inspect, have been much neglected, and in many instances have thrown back "water into the sub-main, and even the parallel drains."

County of Tipperary, and part of King's County.
Mr. James J. Poe, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. James J. Poe, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Tipperary and part of the King's County, reports that:—

"With the exception of a few cases, in some of which supplemental loans have "been made to proprietors in this district, his observations for the last year were "confined very much to works for which the last instalments have been issued; "and he has thereby been enabled to form an accurate judgment on the result "of the works executed under the Land Improvement Acts, as well as from "his acquaintance with the lands, prior to the issuing of the loan, as also from "his observation of their progressive improvement during the progress of the "works.

"He has no hesitation in stating that the benefits conferred are fully appre- "ciated by all classes in the district. Permanent agricultural improvement has "been encouraged even among those who were slow to commence draining, and "who did not avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the Act; while to "the several persons who could not (owing to the state in which property was "either settled or incumbered) otherwise obtain money for the improvement of "their lands, the facilities afforded have been decidedly beneficial, not only to the "present occupiers, but will be to those who ultimately succeed them.

"A larger amount of produce has been, and will yearly be, brought into "market; and the country at large will eventually gain from that which, in the "first instance, was intended for individual benefit.

"The works executed have generally been preserved in good order, and he has "found only few instances in which little attention was paid to the annual clean- "ing-up of the main drains. From the commencement of his inspections he "impressed on the proprietors the necessity of annual cleansing of the main "drains, and his instructions have been attended to. Farm roads and fences, on "which there has been a considerable outlay, have been well taken care of; but "these are not so important as the unseen submains and minor drains, which do "not attract the superficial notice till the damage suffered by backwater becomes "apparent from their inefficiency.

"His district affords opportunity of remark on several kinds of soil, from the "coal district of Slieveardagh to the deep blue clay subsoils near Banagher; and "in all, the great advantage of the deep system of thorough draining at wide "intervals has been successful. The use of tiles, particularly in moory soils, has "become rather more general, caused, in part at least, by the increased rate of "wages, as it saves the cost of breaking stones.

"The great improvements recently made on the estate of Mr. Barker, of "Kilcooly, through the means of supplemental loans, is very remarkable. His "lands at the foot of the Slieveardagh hills were very wet, and, consequently, "produced nothing better than coarse rushy pasture. Where they have been "thorough drained the herbage is quite changed, and they will, in a few years, "double their former value. The extensive estates of Mr. Smith Barry, in the

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"barony of Middlethird and Clanwilliam, have also been worked upon with the "best results, under the superintendence of Mr. Conroy. The estate of Mr. "Trant, in Eliogarty, has been very judiciously improved, both by subsoiling "and thorough draining. The estates of Mr. Francis Spaight, in the barony of "Owney and Arra, on which large sums have been expended, independent of "the loans under this Act; and also the several lands in the Ormond baronies, "for the improvement of which loans, varying in amount from £200 to £800, "all prove the great benefit resulting from the judicious outlay thereon.

"In the King's County good results from thorough draining and subsoiling "are exhibited in the works executed on the estates of Mr. Guy Atkinson, Mr. "H. Darby, Mr. Sandford Palmer, and several others which he has examined. "The lands of Mrs. Bird, near Banagher, which were recently purchased, and "upon which no improvement of any kind had previously been undertaken, are "now under the full operation of improvement; and land which heretofore had "been considered as almost valueless, will, by levelling, draining, and the appli- "cation of the blue clay subsoil, be converted into excellent pasture.

"The applications for 'loans for farm buildings' have not been as numerous "as expected; however, some are in progress. The commencement of a "'farmery,' on an extensive scale, has been made on the estate of Major-General "Dwyer, which will be completed in another year; but it may be observed, that "the building of farm offices, independent of loans obtained for the purpose, has "made some progress during the last year, which shows progressive improvement "in the condition of the country."

County of Galway. Mr. Chas. Cooper, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Charles Cooper, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Galway, reports that:—

"Operations under the Land Improvement Acts in this county, have been of "limited extent during the past year, and the works may now be said to be "drawing to a close, the inspections having been confined, principally, to the "final reports on the completion of the works.

"Only three new loans have been made during the year, two for improvements "by drainage, and one for farm buildings, to be erected at Raglass, on the estate "of Mr. James M. Bourchier, but these being of the usual character of improve- "ments under the Act, do not call for any special notice. In conclusion, he "observes, that in every case which has come to his knowledge, proprietors who "obtained loans have expressed themselves as fully satisfied with the results "obtained."

County of Waterford. Mr. Arthur U. Roberts, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Arthur U. Roberts, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Waterford, reports that:—

"During the year 1855, no new loans have been obtained in the county of "Waterford, but nearly the entire of the lands thorough drained under this Act, "have been brought into cultivation with success; those lands have yielded "excellent crops of oats, mangel, and turnips; and with some few exceptions the "drained land hitherto tilled and laid down, has given fair crops of grass, and "now exhibits a rich and luxuriant surface. The exceptions are in places where "either the landlord or tenant have neglected to maintain and keep clean the "main drains and outlets; with these, he has, during his inspections, had frequent "cause to find fault, and invariably where land which had been drained under "this Act, again presents the appearance of saturation from wet, he has been able "to trace the cause not to any fault in the work, but to the main drains and "outlets being allowed to become choked, and back-water being allowed to "lie in the submain and minor drains.

"In his last report he mentioned that, although there were no works in pro- "gress under this Act, in the county of Waterford, yet, that the occupiers of "of land have, in works executed by themselves on their farms, followed the "system prescribed by the Commissioners, and this has been even more apparent "than hitherto; and he has been called several times by tenant farmers to "advise and lay out works for them, which shows that they appreciate the man- "ner in which the several works were executed under the Land Improvement "Act."

County of Limerick. Mr. John

Mr. John Cox, Inspector of Drainage for the county of Limerick and adjoining districts in neighbouring counties, reports as follows:—

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Cox, Inspector of Drainage.

"In briefly reporting my experience on the working of the Landed Property "Improvement Acts within my district during the past year, I am glad to notice "the increased amount of applications for new loans, and a greater desire on the "part of proprietors to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by these enact-"ments than that which characterized the two preceding years; and I also have "the pleasure to observe, that the general expression of public opinion leaves no "room to doubt that lasting benefits have been conferred on the country by the "introduction and practice of the system adopted in the execution of work "under the Land Improvement Acts.

"Within the last year it has become my duty to prepare thirteen preliminary "plans and estimates for loans, amounting to an aggregate of £13,350, including "two farm-building cases to the amount of £1,183. I have also made, within "the same period, thirty-eight progress inspections and reports on sanctioned "loans, amounting to £20,750, and certified bills of measurement for complete "execution, in accordance with approved plans and specifications, of 710 acres of "thorough drainage, 5,130 perches of open main drainage, 1,434 perches of new "fences, 722 perches of new farm roads, and 495 acres of levelling, &c., all "generally performed in a satisfactory manner, and followed up in many cases "by an effective system of after-treatment, thus doubly enhancing the value of "said improvements.

"I have reason to know, that were it not for the diminished supply of labour "which many parts of the country have now to complain of, many additional "land-improvement projects would have been proceeded with; and were stronger "evidence necessary to prove the advantageous results arising from well executed "works of that nature than that already given in previous reports, such may be "found in the following communication which I have been favoured with from "Mr. David Fitzgerald, a very extensive and respected land agent:—

"'In reply to your favour of the 29th ultimo, requesting I would give you "'my opinion, and the results of my experience of the benefits derived from the "'application of the Land Improvement Acts upon the properties under my "'management, I beg to say that I have much pleasure in affording you some "'information which I possess on the subject.

"'That the Land Improvement Acts have been a great boon to the owners of "'property cannot well be doubted. Under their sanction money can be obtained "'on easier terms than the best security could command in the general money "'market; and its outlay on improvements is restricted only by the approval of "'the Board of Works to the original plan, and to its proper execution; and in "'exercising this control, if the proposed plan of improvement is feasible, and "'the execution unattended with much difficulty, the Board raise no obstacles. "'The proprietor has, therefore, the power of expending the loan to the "'greatest advantage, and if this is not always done, he alone is to blame; and, "'accordingly, in most cases that have come within my knowledge, the outlay "'has been of decided advantage to the proprietor. There is one point, how-"'ever, necessary to be attended to, if this advantage is to be made permanent— "'the *maintenance* of the works, without which the best conceived and most "'perfectly executed scheme of improvement can confer no really permanent "'benefit. Earth-works have a great tendency to deteriorate, and unless their "'repairs are constantly attended to, the wear and tear of time and weather will "'render them useless.

"'As regards the improvements upon properties under my management "'they were nearly all carried out under the superintendence of Mr. William "'Uniack Townsend, whose judicious plans and careful supervision have pro-"'duced very satisfactory results. I will cite the following instances:—

"'Loan, £300.—Proprietor, Mr. William N. Lee.

"'This loan was expended in the latter part of the year 1849 on the "'drainage of about fifty-seven acres of a light moory soil, part of which lay "'low, and was always flooded in winter; and the part above the influence of "'flooding rested on a rocky subsoil, and was studded with stones, protruding "'in many places above the surface. The drainage completely removed the "'surface and under water; and the tenant having followed up the improve-"'ment by effectively subsoiling and clearing away all rocks and loose stones, it "'is now a valuable piece of land, and has produced, for the last two harvests, "'good grain and root crops. Mr. Townsend's estimate of the return was

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"'£8 14*s.* per cent. on the outlay; but, I believe, it has realized more than ten "'per cent., the land being now worth, at least, 20*s.* per acre, while its former "'value was merely nominal; but in estimating the rate of increase, the tenant's "'subsequent outlay should, of course, be taken into consideration.

"'Loan, £1,500.—Sir St. George Gore, Bart., Proprietor.

"'The improvements effected by this loan were commenced in 1850, and "'were finally completed in 1853. The land improved is of a rich alluvial "'character, commonly known as "corcass" land, and is bounded on the east by "'the River Maigue. In 1850 the embankment along that river was worn to "'a very insufficient level, much weakened by imperfectly restored gaps, and "'very tortuous in its course; it was, in fact, wholly insufficient to protect the "'land enclosed, and, in all probability, had it remained in that state until "'the extraordinary spring tide of 19th November, 1850, which carried away "'so many of the banks along the Shannon and its tributaries, it would have "'suffered a similar fate; and in that case the expense of reconstruction would "'not only have been much greater, but the land which would have been "'flooded (over 600 acres of "corcass") must have remained unprofitable for at "'least a year. The bank, however, was completely remade previously to "'November, 1850; it was considerably raised, its course straightened, and in "'some cases removed nearer to the river, by which twelve acres of the foreshore "'were enclosed and rendered available for tillage. An old deep creek was "'closed effectually, by which some ground was gained, and the embankment so "'strengthened and raised, the highest tide since has not come within a foot of "'the top of this new bank. This corcass land was at that time much injured "'by the water from the upper lands, the only means of carrying off which "'consisted in two old water-courses, a few feet deep, and quite unable to "'discharge the supply of water, one of these being the only outfall for the "'waters of Dromore lake. Their courses have been, in some places, lowered "'and widened; but a straighter line has been generally followed, and two new "'cuts, of larger dimensions, have been formed, with sluices, to discharge the "'water into the Maigue; and the result is that the "corcasses" are no longer "'saturated with water, or flooded. In connexion with one of these cuts, fifty "'acres of a light, clayey, arable soil have been thorough drained, and thereby "'much improved. The improvement of the water-course leading from Dromore "'lake has only been carried to the bridge of the old road to Pallaskenry, a "'distance from the lake of 120 perches. It was originally intended to carry "'the improvement up to the lake, and it can now be done with much facility "'and considerable advantage, as about sixty acres of coarse moory pasture "'may then be thorough drained, and rendered valuable land. At present, "'it is not worth 3*s.* per acre, the greater part being frequently flooded. The "'estimate for all these improvements was £1,503 6*s.* 0*d.*; the whole of the "'works estimated for were not completed; but others, such as lateral drains, "'and accommodation bridges, which were not in the original estimates, were "'found necessary and were perfected. The total expenditure amounted to "'£1,529 15*s.* 0*d.* It is difficult in such a case to estimate the exact value of "'the improvement; in their former state, indeed, the lands would have soon "'become most unproductive. They are now in a state to render the most "'profitable cultivation possible, and the return is, I feel sure, far greater than "'that estimated—namely, £9 per cent. on the outlay.

"'Labouchere Letter—£575.—Land Improvement Acts—£1,450.
George Tuthill, Esq., Owner.

"'The improvements in this case consisted of the construction of a new "'embankment, which was very much needed, and serves as a protection to 1,200 "'acres of valuable corcass land. The former bank had fallen considerably into "'decay, and was of little use in the new construction. The amount expended "'under "Labouchere's letter" was productive of but small advantage, the "'quantity of work done being very disproportionate to the expenditure. The "'loan under the Improvement Acts was, however, economically expended; but "'a further expenditure by the owner of £300 has been necessary to complete "'the work, and to remedy the neglect of the tenants, in not attending to its "'preservation. Taking the whole expenditure on this work at £2,350, it "'cannot be deemed an excessive outlay to secure the cultivation of 1,200 acres "'of land, which is now well worth from 25*s.* to 30*s.* per acre.

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"'Loan, £900.—Thomas M'Mahon, Esq., owner.

"'The works executed under this loan was the reconstruction of an embank-
"'ment made some twenty years since, by which 100 acres of slob were then
"'enclosed. It was almost levelled by the high tide of November, 1850, and
"'the 100 acres of corcass land remained under water until the spring of 1854.
"'This work cost considerably more than the loan; but it was absolutely
"'necessary to recover the land, which is now let for £300 per annum.

"'Farm-buildings—Loan, £500.—William N. Lee, Esq., owner.

"'Farm-buildings—Loan, £150.—W. C. Frend, Esq., owner.

"'These loans were expended on farm-buildings, which, in each case, were
"'required by the tenants as conditions in taking the lands; in the one case, the
"'tenant pays the whole, and in the other, a proportion of the instalments for
"'repayment, in addition to the rent agreed on; and I very much approve of such
"'a system of accommodation.'"

Southern District of the County of Cork. Mr. Adam N. Meade, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Adam N. Meade, Inspector of Drainage for the Southern District of the county of Cork, reports that he has very little to remark on the working of this Act during the past year, with regard to new works, as very few have been undertaken:—

"With regard to previous loans, several have been satisfactorily completed,
"but in some of them he regrets to observe a very general neglect in keeping
"the mouths of the submains open, and in cleaning the open main drains, and
"preventing the surface water from the higher lands finding its way into the
'submains. This was more perceptible in cases where the landlords have drained
"the land for their tenants, and made no increase in consequence. In nearly all
"such cases the tenants have paid less attention to the efficiency of the drains,
"than if they bore a portion of the expense.

"There are, however, several instances in which a very great improvement has
"taken place in the state of the land, and in the general appearance of the farms.
"In some of the remote parts of the county, through which he passed during the
"year, he perceived the greatest improvement from the making of farm roads.
"This was most perceptible on the property of the late Samuel Levis, where,
"previously, tenants from want of roads had no carts, and in consequence, were
"obliged to carry out the manure by horse-back loads."

Central District of the County of Cork. Mr. Samuel Hussey, Inspector of Drainage.

Mr. Samuel Hussey, Inspector of Drainage for the Central District of the county of Cork, and Southern portion of the county of Kerry, states:—

"Few new loans were granted during the year 1855 in his district, and in
"consequence nothing of a novel character has occurred since his last report.
"But, he observes, that the Act has given the greatest satisfaction to all who
"have availed themselves of it. And more works of enterprise are carried on
"from private funds by the borrower, under the Act, than any other class of
"proprietors; and, notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining labourers, the
"remunerative prices obtained for land produce, have induced proprietors to
"commence works of improvement more generally than could have been
"anticipated."

County of Kerry. Mr. Robert Bell, Inspector.

Mr. Robert Bell, Inspector for the county of Kerry, reports:—

"That with each succeeding year the importance of the large expenditure
"under the Land Improvement Act, in Kerry, is becoming more apparent, as
"will be seen by contrasting the present advanced state of agriculture there with
"other districts, where comparatively little has been done under its provisions.

"Kerry, in arcable extent, is the third largest county in Ireland; but if we
"deduct from its aggregate area the waste of mountain and deep bog land which
"could not be improved at a profit, it will be found that in no other county has
"so much been done in the way of drainage and improvement on a given surface
"of available land, or with better and more satisfactory results; for probably in
"no part of Ireland has agriculture made more rapid progress, whether in dairy
"or mixed husbandry, which is mainly to be attributed to the large sums ex-
"pended under the provisions of the Act; for, consequent upon the thorough
"drainage of the land, followed an improved system of husbandry. It has enabled
"the occupiers to introduce a better rotation of cropping, and by degrees to

Land Improvement.

"introduce a different and superior breed of stock, so that the produce on the "improved farms, whether as regards cattle, sheep, or corn, has been very much "increased; but the great feature in the change is the extended breadth of "turnips annually sown, and this is the principal crop whereby to judge of the "progress of agriculture in any district, it being the foundation of all good "husbandry; and it is quite remarkable to witness its extension in Kerry of late "years. But it may be noticed that in districts where nothing has been done in "the way of drainage, the old system of agriculture is still pursued in its primi-"tive forms of lazy-bed culture, and alternate croppings of oats and potatoes.

"During the past year there have been no new works of any importance "commenced, but improvements by private means are steadily on the increase, "and chiefly by the tenant farmers themselves; and the superior manner in "which such works are now executed is attributable to the numerous examples "in the neighbourhood furnished by the undertakings under the Drainage Act.

"Many proprietors feel it unnecessary at the present time, to increase the rent-"charge on their properties by applying for new loans, and will probably carry "out their further improvements from their own resources. The Act has already "done its work in laying the foundation for the permanent and progressive "improvement of the agriculture of the country; and as there is now abundant "employment in the general cultivation of the land for the available labour, it "is no longer necessary to carry on works as formerly for the purpose of giving "employment."

Public Buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The works necessary for the repairs and maintenance of the public buildings have been carried into effect during the past year.

The building of the new Female Convict Prison proceeds satisfactorily.

Queen's Colleges:—7 & 8 Vic., cap. 66.

The usual works of repair and maintenance have been executed.

District Lunatic Asylums.

All the new asylums erected under the charge of this department have been some time completed, and having been given over to the respective Boards of Governors are now in charge of those bodies.

The alterations and repairs ordered at Belfast Asylum are nearly completed.

Building to accommodate Post Office, Custom House, &c., Belfast.

The works of this building have made considerable and satisfactory progress, and it is expected the building will be fit for occupation in the course of next spring.

Customs Buildings.

Works of repair and improvement have been effected, during the past year, at six Custom Houses and twenty Coast Guard Stations, at a total expense of £1,820 18*s.* 7*d.*

POST ROADS.

Post Roads.

Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116.

On the application of the Postmaster-General, under the 61st section of the above Act, repairs have been executed during the past year on seventeen roads, situated in the following Counties, viz. :—

Clare,	Cork,
Donegal,	Monaghan,
Mayo,	Roscommon.

These repairs have been executed under the superintendence of the respective County Surveyors, at a cost of £2,150 9*s.* 9*d.*, repayable by Grand Jury Presentment at subsequent assizes.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE,

Arterial Drainage.

With Improvement of Navigation and Water-power, under the Acts 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 89 ; 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 69 ; 9 Vict., cap. 4 ; 10 & 11 Vict., cap. 79 ; 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 130; and 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 110.

Under this head we have only to record the progress which has been made during the past year towards bringing to completion the works of Arterial Drainage in the several districts, which had been commenced and remained unfinished at the close of 1854.

Although the weather, notwithstanding its extreme severity during the early part of the year, and occasional floods and heavy rains during the summer and autumn, has been reported by the District Engineers to have been generally favourable for drainage operations, and although every effort has been made to urge forward the works, yet the progress which has been attained has fallen considerably short of what had been anticipated. This is to be attributed almost entirely to the great difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining labour, even at very advanced rates, arising as well from its scarcity as from the great demand for it both by agriculturists and for railway works, for which kinds of employment a decided preference has been evinced by the labourers to that connected with drainage works. Other incidental causes of retardation have also occurred, which will be found detailed in the Engineers' reports on the particular districts to which such refer.

Of the eleven districts which were, under your Lordships' approval, resumed according to the recommendations of the Commissioners of Special Inquiry reporting in 1853, one only—"the Kill"—has been finally closed and handed over to the Trustees. Four others are, however, on the point of completion, and will be shortly reported on for award. In one of these latter, "the Lavally," the principal works have been executed by contract in a substantial and satisfactory manner. Of the other twenty-six districts which—though not suspended as in the cases of the eleven above referred to in consequence of the refusal of the proprietors to give their assents to the completion of the works on the revised estimates, after the limit of expenditure of £3 per acre under the Summary Proceedings Act had been reached—had yet been retarded from want of funds and other causes, and still remained in an unfinished state at the commencement of the past year, nine have been transferred to the care of the Trustees, appointed by the proprietors; four more have been reported on by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry; and the works of the remainder are in so advanced a state as to give every probability for their being finally closed during the present year.

Included in the number of those districts stated to have been specially reported on, are the slob lands reclaimed from the sea at Youghal, in the County Cork, which have been for a considerable time in a condition to transfer to the sole proprietor interested in them, and in regard to which we have now reason to hope that the difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of the transfer may shortly be removed.

Arterial Drainage.

The following are the districts referred to, ten in number, on which final awards have been made during the past year, together with the amounts charged upon the lands by those awards, and the amounts remitted under the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 130.

Districts.	Date of Award.	Area improved.			Expenditure.			Amount charged on District.			Amount remitted.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Crosslough,	3 April, 1855,	91	0	35	405	1	2	352	0	0	53	1	2
Boyne,	21 „ „	6,779	1	18	56,980	11	0	22,855	12	2	29,000	0	0
Ballyteige,	20 June, „	2,993	0	2	43,526	15	3	16,808	15	0	26,660	0	3
Turloughmore,	28 „ „	8,186	3	20	60,718	1	9	23,000	0	0	36,591	11	7
Kill,	17 August, „	636	3	0	2,799	4	7	1,000	0	0	1,799	4	7
Kilmagany,	13 Sept., „	2,821	2	0	10,984	13	10	7,000	0	0	3,647	6	0
Kilbride,	6 October, „	2,153	0	15	8,058	3	5	4,000	0	0	3,725	14	8
Glyde,	27 „ „	6,769	0	38	47,543	19	8	22,200	0	0	22,450	19	8
Derrylin,	19 Dec., „	187	0	4	787	14	6	300	0	0	487	14	6
Leesborough,	20 „ „	728	2	27	6,081	8	2	3,000	0	0	2,833	16	9
		31,346	2	39	237,885	13	4	100,516	7	2	127,249	9	2

Adverting to the reference made in our Report for 1854 to the slob lands reclaimed from the sea at Clonakilty, County Cork, in regard to which it was stated that, although an award had been made, yet the responsibility of the public from the causes given had not ceased. We have now to state that that responsibility still continues, no means or opportunity of satisfactorily disposing of these lands having offered.

Supplemental awards have been made during the year by the direction of your Lordships, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Special Inquiry, for six districts, the amounts remitted being as follows :—

District.	Date of Supplemental Award.	Amount remitted.		
		£	s.	d.
Ballycasey,	23rd February, 1855,	619	9	10
Borrisokane,	5th March, „	3,009	17	11
Castlebar Lakes,	7th „ „	1,419	3	2
Owenabrockagh,	13th „ „	1,563	9	8
Kilmaine,	„ „ „	3,747	5	2
Moyour,	12th April, „	3,724	1	5

The difficulties in which the four navigation projects which have been undertaken in connexion with the works of Arterial Drainage in Ireland, have been involved, (as adverted to in our Report for 1854), in consequence of the unexpected cost of the former beyond the amount of the original estimates, a moiety of which had been given as a free grant by Parliament, having been removed by the Act of last Session, 18 & 19 Vic., c. 110, whereby powers similar in effect to those conferred on your Lordships by the Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 130, in regard to the modifying, completing, and remitting portions of expenditure on works of Arterial Drainage, have been extended to your Lordships in respect to works of navigation ; and as but little now remains to be done to those works or such portions of them as it is intended to complete, we anticipate during the present year being in a position to submit them to your Lordships as ready for transference to the several counties with which they are respectively connected.

The whole expenditure charged against the different undertakings commenced under the Arterial Drainage Acts, deducting the sums received in repayments for works chargeable to counties, amounted at the end of 1855 to £2,064,859, of which £148,779 is due to the expenditure during 1855, the sum of £46,777 being included in the last-mentioned amount for interest on the loans obtained for the districts not completed. Of this expenditure £612,263 may be considered to have been charged on the completed districts ; £182,983 to have been remitted ; and £1,452,596 to be chargeable to districts not yet closed. Of the amount above mentioned as charged on the completed districts, £152,261 has been already repaid.

The usual returns connected with the expenditure on these works, and the usual extracts from the reports of the Engineers in charge of them, are appended to this Report.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Piers and Harbours.

Kingstown Harbour.

Your Lordships having decided on the plans for the new packet pier at Kingstown Harbour; the works to carry out the same have been pushed forward during portion of the last year, and are still proceeding, and it is expected that in twelve months a berth for the largest class of steam-boats will be completed.

The usual works of repair and maintenance have been executed to the harbour works generally.

The following is a return of the vessels that entered the harbour in the last year :—

	Number.	Tonnage.
To and from the port of Dublin, waiting wind and tide, sailing vessels,	678	78,362
To and from the port of Dublin, waiting wind and tide, steamers,	45	14,190
From English, Irish, Scotch, and Foreign ports to Irish ports,	274	18,094
From English, Scotch, and Foreign ports to English and Scotch ports,	142	13,781
From Irish Ports to English, Scotch, and Foreign ports,	203	14,350
From English and Scotch ports to Foreign ports,	42	7,515
For orders,	21	2,080
To Kingstown,	319	49,190
Men-of-war and revenue cruisers,	8	—
	1,732	197,562
In the previous year the numbers were,	1,925	235,832

The works at Tarbert Pier in the County of Kerry have been commenced and are progressing satisfactorily.

INLAND NAVIGATIONS.

Inland Navigation.

The works of the Shannon, Boyne, Tyrone, and Maig Navigations have received the ordinary repairs, and have been maintained in good working order.

We have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's obedient Servants,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.
JOHN RADCLIFF.
J. G. M'KERLIE.

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1*st July*, 1856.

APPENDIX A.

LOANS AND GRANTS.

ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, showing the Total of Sums

Reference to Account.	Page	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Balances on the 31st December, 1854.	Issues from Consolidated Fund on Loan. Through the Paymaster of Civil Services.	Repayments on Account of Loans. Through the Paymaster of Civil Services.	Received.
		LOAN ACCOUNTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A 1	34	Abstract of Total Issues and Repayments, under Acts 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, and 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, classified,	—	—	—	—
A 2	36	Public Works Loans (Exchequer Bills), 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	—	—	7,981 9 4	—
A 3	38	Public Works and Arterial Drainage Loans (Consolidated Fund), 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, &c.,	—	103,075 4 8	25,780 16 10	—
A 4	46	Shannon Loans (Exchequer Bills), 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61,	—	—	7,430 2 9	—
	48	Labour Rate (Consolidated Fund), 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 87,	—	—	603 18 3	—
	48	Labouchere Drainage (Consolidated Fund), 10 Vic., c. 10,	—	—	15,473 10 4	—
	48	Land Improvement Loans (ditto), 10 Vic., c. 32,	—	33,179 9 4	89,840 2 6	—
A 5	48	Loans by late Commissioners (ditto), 57 Geo. III., c 34,	—	—	5,080 0 0	—
		SERVICE ACCOUNTS.				
A 6	48	Grant Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, and 1 & 9 Vic., c. 21 & 1,	2,103 7 5	—	—	—
A 7	50	River Drainage, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89; 9 Vic., c. 4; and 8 9 Vic., c. 69, &c., viz.:— 1. Works Account, 2. Preliminary Expenses, 3. Liability Accounts,	—	—	—	144,982 7 1
A 8	56	Piers, Harbours, and Fisheries, 9 Vic., c. 3, and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75, and 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136,	640 11 7	—	—	2,276 19 8
A 9	58	Land Improvement Preliminaries, 10 Vic., c. 32,	589 13 6	—	—	1,261 15 10
A 10	58	Shannon Navigation, Rents and Tolls, 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, &c.,	8,484 2 2	—	—	2,989 11 7
A 11	60	Parliamentary Votes and Grants, viz.:— 1. Salaries and Incidents of Office and Fisheries, 2. Public Buildings, 3. Inland Navigation, Tyrone and Maigue, 4. Harbours of Howth, Dunmore, & Donaghadee, 5. Insolvent Court, 6. Marshalsea, 7. Kingstown Harbour, 8. Convict Depots and Constabulary Barracks, 9. Female Convict Prison, 10. Philipstown Iron Prison, 11. Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Maintenance), 12. Belfast Custom-House, Post Office, &c., 13. Navigation in connexion with Drainage, 14. Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Building), 15. General Prison for Convicts (Building), 16. Maynooth College (Enlargement),	21,927 7 7	—	—	76,598 9 1
A 12	66	Maintenance of Roads, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33; 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116; and 6 Geo. IV., c. 101, viz.:— 1. Repairs of Grant Roads, 2. Ditto Post Roads, 3. Ditto Roads and Bridges,	883 12 0	—	—	2,157 15 9
A 13	66	Employment of Labouring Poor, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107,	2,874 8 6	—	—	Nil.
A 14	68	Miscellaneous Services, viz.:— 1. Boyne River Navigation, 2. Receivers' Accounts for Loans, 3. Limerick Floating Docks, 4. District Lunatic Asylums, 5. Railway Deposits for Arbitration Expenses, 6. Sundry Accounts,	—	—	—	56,655 2 5
			37,503 2 9	136,254 14 0	152,190 0 0	286,922 1 5

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 27, 1856.

intrusted to their Management for Collection or Disbursement for One Year, ended 31st December, 1855.

Balances Overdrawn on the 31st December, 1855.	Totals.	Overdrawn Balances from Accounts of 1854.	Issued on Loan by Board's Certificates on the Paymaster of Civil Services.	Payments to the Consolidated Fund, through the Paymaster of Civil Services.	Disbursements on Account of Public Works or Services.	Balances on the 31st December, 1855.	Totals.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	7,981 9 4	—	—	7,981 9 4	—	—	7,981 9 4
—	128,856 1 6	—	103,075 4 8	25,780 16 10	—	—	128,856 1 6
—	7,430 2 9	—	—	7,430 2 9	—	—	7,430 2 9
—	603 18 3	—	—	603 18 3	—	—	603 18 3
—	15,473 10 4	—	—	15,473 10 4	—	—	15,473 10 4
—	123,019 11 10	—	33,179 9 4	89,840 2 6	—	—	123,019 11 10
—	5,080 0 0	—	—	5,080 0 0	—	—	5,080 0 0
—	2,103 7 5	—	—	—	—	2,103 7 5	2,103 7 5
151,727 15 6	296,710 2 7	115,022 17 7	—	—	181,687 5 0	Per Contra.	296,710 2 7
—	2,917 11 3	—	—	—	1,567 7 4	1,350 3 11	2,917 11 3
—	1,851 9 4	—	—	—	1,174 0 3	677 9 1	1,851 9 4
—	11,473 13 9	—	—	—	3,282 10 0	8,191 3 9	11,473 13 9
—	98,525 16 8	—	—	—	88,624 8 7	9,901 8 1	98,525 16 8
—	3,041 7 9	—	—	—	2,336 6 1	705 1 8	3,041 7 9
—	2,874 8 6	—	—	—	49 16 8	2,824 11 10	2,874 8 6
—	56,655 2 5	6,875 17 7	—	—	38,588 7 3	11,190 17 7	56,655 2 5
151,727 15 6	764,597 13 8	121,898 15 2	136,254 14 0	152,190 0 0	317,310 1 2	36,944 3 4	764,597 13 8

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

(A 1.)—Abstract of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works, under the Provisions of Acts 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, and subsequent Acts, classified under Counties and other general heads, and showing the Total Issues and Repayments to the 31st December, 1855.

COUNTY, &c.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Amount of Exchequer Bills issued.	Issued under 6 & 7 Vict., c. 44.	REPAYMENTS.		Principal remitted.
				Principal.	Interest.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim County,	For making and improving roads, court-houses, &c.	64,450 0 0	84,341 1 2	135,443 11 6	16,729 17 0	—
Armagh County,	Ditto,	—	2,507 10 9	2,086 16 9	542 0 0	—
Carlow County,	Ditto,	5,650 0 0	—	5,650 0 0	592 5 6	—
Carrickfergus, (County of the Town,)	Ditto,	1,450 0 0	2,993 10 0	4,443 10 0	689 0 4	—
Cavan County,	Ditto,	29,500 0 0	6,426 8 0	35,802 6 11	5,889 14 0	—
Clare County,	Ditto,	17,250 0 0	529 11 8	17,490 3 2	1,881 6 2	—
Cork County,	Ditto,	3,200 0 0	1,251 15 10	4,362 2 0	322 14 0	—
Cork, County of the City,	Ditto,	—	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	271 11 8	—
Donegal County,	Ditto,	14,150 0 0	3,337 5 0	17,442 9 0	1,848 5 0	—
Down County,	Ditto,	5,950 0 0	—	5,950 0 0	288 16 4	—
Dublin City,	Ditto,	—	1,211 6 8	1,211 6 8	42 11 11	—
Dublin County,	Ditto,	2,450 0 0	3,088 11 1	5,240 19 0	638 16 2	—
Fermanagh County,	Ditto,	4,950 0 0	100 0 0	4,950 0 0	871 1 7	—
Galway County,	Ditto,	23,850 0 0	7,102 14 4	30,520 19 1	1,590 19 4	—
Galway Town,	Ditto,	600 0 0	500 0 0	826 3 7	153 0 5	—
Kerry County,	Ditto,	57,950 0 0	18,144 9 6	76,078 12 8	8,964 16 1	—
Kildare County,	Ditto,	4,850 0 0	1,752 10 0	6,602 10 0	1,407 3 6	—
Kilkenny County,	Ditto,	29,350 0 0	—	29,350 0 0	3,238 9 4	—
King's County,	Ditto,	1,550 0 0	4,888 17 3	5,345 17 8	941 4 3	—
Leitrim County,	Ditto,	7,650 0 0	—	7,650 0 0	1,233 2 4	—
Limerick City,	Ditto,	1,150 0 0	2,781 8 8	3,061 10 2	760 11 6	—
Limerick County,	Ditto,	2,700 0 0	10,218 18 9	7,483 8 10	1,816 6 1	—
Londonderry Co.	Ditto,	1,250 0 0	—	1,250 0 0	304 10 9	—
Longford County,	Ditto,	—	4,387 1 4	3,147 16 9	771 1 1	—
Louth County,	Ditto,	6,250 0 0	3,300 0 0	9,341 7 1	1,356 16 2	—
Mayo County,	Ditto,	9,150 0 0	3,288 0 0	12,438 0 0	1,414 5 3	—
Meath County,	Ditto,	—	2,347 18 2	1,053 15 10	341 15 5	—
Queen's County,	Ditto,	3,700 0 0	3,963 0 0	7,251 14 9	568 14 4	—

(A 1.) ABSTRACT of LOANS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, under the Provisions of Acts 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, and subsequent Acts, classified under Counties and other general heads, and showing the Total Issues and Repayments to the 31st December, 1855.—*continued.*

COUNTY, &c.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Amount of Exchequer Bills issued.	Issued under 6 & 7 Vict., c. 44.	REPAYMENTS.		Principal remitted.
				Principal.	Interest.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Roscommon Co.,	For making and improving roads, court-houses, &c.	18,350 0 0	1,434 0 0	19,784 0 0	1,316 11 9	—
Sligo County, .	Ditto, .	2,100 0 0	6,206 6 9	7,235 10 10	1,044 13 8	—
Tipperary County,	Ditto, .	7,250 0 0	2,709 5 11	9,871 7 9	753 19 5	—
Tyrone County, .	Ditto, .	2,300 0 0	—	2,300 0 0	370 4 3	—
Waterford County,	Ditto, .	1,850 0 0	398 14 0	2,248 14 0	122 10 0	—
Waterford City, .	Ditto, .	1,550 0 0	—	1,550 0 0	75 7 5	—
Wexford County, .	Ditto, .	35,550 0 0	15,405 11 0	45,177 5 1	5,808 19 7	—
Wicklow County, .	Ditto, .	—	7,558 1 10	4,436 6 3	1,104 14 2	—
Westmeath County,	Ditto, .	—	1,065 1 8	600 5 5	147 5 10	—
Roads & Bridges,	For Roads, Bridges, &c.,	40,700 0 0	3,000 0 0	30,815 17 3	13,298 3 1	—
Sundry Harbours, Docks, &c.,	In aid of construction,	143,850 0 0	60,500 0 0	45,732 18 7	67,872 17 6	—
Inland Navigation,	Improving Works, &c.,	34,750 0 0	20,000 0 0	8,467 9 10	22,274 0 6	—
Public Buildings,	Erection and completion of Works, &c.,	128,250 0 0	5,050 0 0	129,680 10 3	49,797 12 1	1,203 15 4
Railways,	In aid of construction, &c.,	157,200 0 0	—	115,218 9 9	70,744 13 5	—
Miscellaneous,	In aid of Sundry Works,	14,250 0 0	300 0 0	14,550 0 0	2,362 13 8	—
Piers & Harbours,	Act 9 Vic. c. 3, and 10 and 11 Vic. c. 75,	—	30,886 6 11	6,307 6 7	139 10 9	—
River Drainage,	Act 5 & 6 Vic. c. 89,	—	1,587,496 3 4	34,753 18 0	130,356 17 5	182,982 15 7
Exchequer Bills issued and afterwards relodged,		3,700 0 0	—	3,700 0 0	345 9 7	—
	£	890,650 0 0	1,911,971 9 7	925,405 1 0	423,406 19 7	184,186 10 11

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 27, 1856.

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

(A. 2.)—A Statement of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, pursuant to the the 1st of January, 1855, the Repayments within the Year,

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1855. Principal.			Interest.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5	Limerick Navigation Company,	To improve Works,	5,400	0	0	815	19	9
70	Ditto,	Improving Quays, &c.,	4,268	15	0	683	10	3
15	Limerick Bridge Commissioners,	Completing Wellesley Bridge and Docks,	19,277	6	5	4,246	4	4
80	Ditto,	Purchasing Quayage and constructing new Quays,	40,000	0	0	8,810	19	2
108	Ditto,	Further extension of Quays,	5,000	0	0	1,376	14	3
20	Galway Dock Commissioners,	Constructing a Floating Dock,	12,402	14	10	592	4	8
126	Ditto,	In further aid of Works,	3,920	0	0	342	14	9
157	Ditto,	Completing Works of Harbour,	3,000	0	0	300	9	10
57	Boyne Navigation Company,	For improvements,	131	7	3	—		
113	Ditto,	For further improvements,	361	4	4	—		
28	Newry Navigation Company,	Improving Works,	5,878	3	9	41	17	5
255	Ditto,	For extension of Canal,	10,000	0	0	71	4	8
3	Ardglass Harbour Commissioners,	Completing Works of Harbour,	6,650	0	0	5,941	12	11
18	Athlunkard Bridge Commissioners,	Completing Works of the Bridge,	9,850	0	0	3,548	4	8
30	Dublin and Blessington Road Trustees,	For improvements,	1,137	10	0	366	2	9
143	Coleraine and Antrim Road Trustees,	For improvements,	62	10	10	8	0	6
31	Dublin and Kingstown Railway,	In aid of making Railways,	8,976	9	10	—		
101	Ditto,	Extension to Forty-food Road,	37,200	0	0	—		
212	Ulster Canal Company,	Completion of Works,	10,000	0	0	7,030	19	1
109	Robert Bowie,	Embankment at Cannon Island,	800	0	0	661	12	7
237	Rev. T. O'Shaughnessy,	Completion of R.C. Chapel, Ennis,	355	14	5	1	10	3
185	Mayo County,	Road, Ballaghadereen to Swinford,	54	6	4	33	12	10
244	Ditto,	„ Westport to Glinsk,	21	19	7	1	13	11
			£ 184,748	2	7	34,875	8	7

Dr. The Account of the Commissioners of Public Works for Loans under 1 & 2 Wm. IV.,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance outstanding as per foregoing Account, Principal,	184,748	2	7			
Ditto, ditto, Interest,	34,875	8	7			
				219,623	11	2
To Interest accrued within the Year,				7,476	12	5
				£227,100	3	7

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 27, 1856.

rovisions of the Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, for One Year; showing the Balance of each Loan on nd the Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1855.

Interest accrued within the Year.	Total.	Repayments.		Balance outstanding, December 31, 1855.		
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
216 0 0	6,431 19 9	—	—	5,400 0 0	1,031 19 9	
170 15 3	5,123 0 6	—	—	4,268 15 0	854 5 6	
771 1 7	24,294 12 4	—	—	19,277 6 5	5,017 5 11	
1,600 0 0	50,410 19 2	—	—	40,000 0 0	10,410 19 2	
250 0 0	6,626 14 3	—	—	5,000 0 0	1,626 14 3	
496 2 4	13,491 1 10	—	—	12,402 14 10	1,088 7 0	
156 16 0	4,419 10 9	—	—	3,920 0 0	499 10 9	
120 0 0	3,420 9 10	—	—	3,000 0 0	420 9 10	
5 4 10	136 12 1	40 0 0	5 4 10	91 7 3	—	
18 1 0	379 5 4	48 5 2	18 1 0	312 19 2	—	
235 2 4	6,155 3 6	—	179 1 6	5,878 3 9	97 18 3	
400 0 0	10,471 4 8	—	284 0 7	10,000 0 0	187 4 1	
266 0 0	12,857 12 11	—	—	6,650 0 0	6,207 12 11	
394 0 0	13,792 4 8	—	250 0 0	9,850 0 0	3,692 4 8	
45 10 5	1,549 3 2	—	—	1,137 10 0	411 13 2	
3 3 0	73 14 4	—	—	62 10 10	11 3 6	
317 0 5	9,293 10 3	4,194 19 7	317 0 5	4,781 10 3	—	
1,488 0 0	38,688 0 0	—	1,488 0 0	37,200 0 0	—	
500 0 0	17,530 19 1	—	—	10,000 0 0	7,530 19 1	
21 11 9	1,483 4 4	800 0 0	—	—	683 4 4	
—	357 4 8	279 1 0 76 13 5	1 10 3	—	—	Remitted: Principal, £76 13s. 5d. Interest, £1 10s. 3d.
1 10 11	89 10 1	54 6 4	1 0 10 34 2 11	—	—	Remitted: Interest, £34 2s. 11d.
0 12 7	24 6 1	21 19 7	0 8 6 1 18 0	—	—	Remitted: Interest, £1 18s.
7,476 12 5	227,100 3 7	Repaid. 5,438 11 8 Remitted. 76 13 5	Repaid. 2,542 17 8 Remitted. 37 11 2	179,232 17 6	39,771 12 2	

ap. 33, and other Acts, for One Year, ending December 31, 1855. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amount repaid within the Year, Principal, ...	5,438 11 8	—
Ditto, ditto, Interest, ...	2,542 17 8	—
		7,981 9 4
By Amount remitted, Principal, ...	76 13 5	
Ditto, Interest, ...	37 11 2	
		114 4 7
By Balance outstanding, Principal, ...	179,232 17 6	
Ditto, Interest, ...	39,771 12 2	
		219,004 9 8
		£227,100 3 7

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, pursuant to the Issues out of the Consolidated Fund, the Repayments within the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1855.		Amount issued within the Year.
				Principal.	Interest.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
999	Antrim County,	Road, Ballycastle to Bushmills, by Ballintoy	–	110 9 0	2 2 6	–
1000	Ditto,	Road, Bushmills to Giant's Causeway,	–	23 1 3	0 8 11	–
1073	Ditto,	Road, Portstewart to Bushmills,	–	35 19 2	0 13 11	–
1074	Ditto,	Road, Billychurch to Lisnagunnogue,	–	116 4 5	2 4 10	–
1075	Ditto,	Road, Ballycastle to Ballymena,	–	33 17 2	0 13 2	–
1076	Ditto,	Road, Billychurch to Lisnagunnogue Church,	–	44 16 9	0 17 5	–
1174	Ditto,	Road, Ballycastle to Ballymena, by Glenbush,	–	193 11 2	3 15 0	–
1175	Ditto,	Road, Ballycastle to Bushmills, by Clonchor,	–	101 5 11	1 19 0	–
1236	Ditto,	Building New Court House, Belfast,	–	253 19 1	4 18 1	–
1378	Ditto,	Road, Coleraine to Portrush,	–	82 3 4	1 11 8	–
1379	Ditto,	Road, Ballymena to Cushendall,	–	763 3 0	14 14 9	–
1380	Ditto,	Road, Ballymoney to Portrush,	–	1,121 4 7	21 13 1	–
1381	Ditto,	Completing ditto,	–	1,231 16 7	23 15 11	–
1382	Ditto,	Road, Ballymoney to Cushendall,	–	171 0 7	3 6 1	–
1383	Ditto,	Road, Ballymena to Portglenone,	–	3,064 11 10	59 4 0	–
1511	Ditto,	Road, Ballymena to Cushendall, by Glenariff	–	872 10 6	17 2 2	700 0 0
1532	Ditto,	Road, Larne to Carrickfergus,	–	2,940 15 11	39 15 1	5,800 0 0
948	Armagh County,	Road, Stewartstown to Antrim,	–	58 1 3	1 4 9	–
949	Ditto,	Road, Lurgan to Lisburn,	–	75 16 11	1 12 6	–
950	Ditto,	Road, Tanderagee to Portadown,	–	60 11 6	1 6 1	–
951	Ditto,	Road, Lurgan to Antrim,	–	65 11 2	1 8 3	–
953	Ditto,	Road, Lurgan to Stewartstown,	–	44 7 3	0 18 10	–
981	Ditto,	Road, Ballynary to Clancore,	–	67 12 4	1 9 1	–
982	Ditto,	Road, Richhill to Dungannon,	–	88 1 7	0 16 3	–
1044	Ditto,	Road, Portadown to Charlemont,	–	291 7 10	6 4 5	–
310	Carrickfergus Town,	Road, Carrickfergus to Ballynure,	–	–	–	–
325	Cavan County,	Road, Ballyconnell to Drumkeeran and Sligo,	–	25 17 7	0 11 4	–
1077	Ditto,	Road, Baillieboro' to Kingscourt,	–	176 10 5	3 17 1	–
1299	Clare County,	Road, Fermoyle to Caherbollog,	–	174 16 10	3 15 9	–
1424	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto,	–	20 14 10	0 9 1	–
1482	Ditto,	Repairing Pier at Ballyvaughan,	–	144 15 6	3 2 9	–
1321	Cork County,	Road, Kanturk to Limerick,	–	79 17 6	1 9 10	–
1402	Ditto,	Road, Kanturk to Killarney,	–	129 14 9	2 8 5	–
1425	Ditto,	Road, Middleton and Cloyne to Whitegate,	–	84 13 6	1 11 8	–
705	Donegal County,	Road, Falcara Cross to Guidore,	–	202 4 5	3 19 2	–
1469	Ditto,	Part of Road, Rathmelton to Rossnakill,	–	39 12 4	0 15 8	–
1470	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto (490 perches),	73 11 8	–	–	150 0 0
1471	Ditto,	Road, Milford to Glin,	–	69 16 0	1 5 1	–
1078	Dublin County,	Rebuilding Old Bawn Bridge,	–	297 12 1	16 3 4	–
1426	Fermanagh County,	Road, Lisbellaw to Brookborough,	–	100 0 0	12 2 3	–
305	Galway County,	Court House and Bridewell, Portumna,	–	3 2 8	0 2 2	–
1483	Ditto,	Road, Ballygar to Castlerea, (196 perches),	–	69 16 10	2 6 10	–
1509	Ditto,	Road, Roscommon to Dunmore,	25 1 4	–	–	–
1512	Ditto,	Road, Athenry to Tuam,	–	6 0 9	0 4 0	–
1513	Ditto,	Bridge across River of Bunowen,	–	255 7 0	8 10 6	–
1514	Ditto,	Road, Ballinasloe to Ahascragh,	–	178 9 2	4 9 6	–
1516	Ditto,	Bridge at Coolaspuddane,	–	90 10 5	3 0 10	–
1403	Galway Town,	Road, Fahybeg to Nile Lodge,	–	184 14 7	4 9 2	–
1404	Ditto,	Sewerage Works in Town of Galway,	–	45 15 6	0 11 4	–
1456	Ditto,	Completing Works at Salt Hill,	–	62 7 0	1 9 11	50 5 10
306	Kerry County,	Road, Caherciveen to the Quay,	–	15 16 10	0 6 0	–
331	Ditto,	Wooden Bridge over the Sound at Caherciveen,	–	22 11 5	0 8 8	–
1045	Kildare County,	Road, Edenderry to Trim,	–	9 1 9	0 3 7	–
1253	King's County,	Completing unfinished Relief Works,	–	1,644 15 5	32 18 0	–
320	Limerick City,	Building a Court House,	–	104 6 3	1 12 9	–
1272	Ditto,	Road, Askeaton to Limerick,	–	444 18 0	7 0 3	–
1372	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Askeaton,	–	230 13 7	3 12 9	–
1484	Ditto,	For completing the Ashbourne Road,	–	326 13 10	5 3 0	–
1261	Limerick County,	Road, Limerick to Kilmallock,	–	9 8 6	0 3 9	–
1262	Ditto,	Road, Kilfinane to Tipperary,	–	375 18 1	7 14 6	–
1263	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto,	–	229 2 0	4 14 2	–
1264	Ditto,	Ditto to Bruff,	–	13 3 9	0 5 4	–
1265	Ditto,	For completing the Bridge of Bosnelstown,	–	52 15 6	1 1 9	–
1266	Ditto,	Road, Pallasgreen to Cappawhite,	–	43 14 11	0 18 1	–
1267	Ditto,	Ditto to Kilcommon,	–	143 12 11	2 19 2	–
1268	Ditto,	Road, Cappamore to Emly,	–	20 1 2	0 8 3	–
1269	Ditto,	Road, Pallasgreen to Cappawhite,	–	115 3 11	2 7 3	–
1270	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Charleville,	–	21 9 11	0 8 8	–
1271	Ditto,	Road, Adare to Ballingarry,	–	20 19 11	0 8 8	–
1308	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Croom,	–	228 18 9	4 14 2	–
1309	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Askeaton,	–	960 8 3	19 14 6	–
1310	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Pallaskenry,	–	88 5 3	1 16 2	–
1311	Ditto,	Road, Askeaton to Limerick,	–	11 16 7	0 4 11	–
1312	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Pallaskenry,	–	29 8 7	0 11 11	–
1313	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Askeaton,	–	17 10 6	0 7 5	–
1314	Ditto,	Road, Court Bridge to Rathkeale,	–	13 3 5	0 5 4	–
1315	Ditto,	Road, Doon to Newport,	–	75 19 6	1 11 3	–
1358	Ditto,	Road, Newcastle to Kilmallock,	–	780 17 9	16 1 0	–
1359	Ditto,	Road, Newcastle to Newmarket,	–	427 5 1	8 15 6	–
1360	Ditto,	Road, Newcastle to Listowel,	–	65 15 11	1 7 2	–

Provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 44, showing the Balance of each Loan on the 1st January, 1855, the Year, and the Balance outstanding on December 31, 1855.

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1855.		Over-payments.	No. of Loan.
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1 6 3	113 17 9	110 9 0	3 8 9	–	–	–	999
0 5 5	23 15 7	23 1 3	0 14 4	–	–	–	1000
0 13 9	37 6 10	35 19 2	1 7 8	–	–	–	1073
1 19 4	120 8 7	116 4 5	4 4 2	–	–	–	1074
0 11 9	35 2 1	33 17 2	1 4 11	–	–	–	1075
0 15 9	46 9 11	44 16 9	1 13 2	–	–	–	1076
7 10 4	204 16 6	75 1 10	8 17 10	118 9 4	2 7 6	–	1174
2 7 9	105 12 8	92 8 11	4 3 1	8 17 0	0 3 8	–	1175
3 0 7	261 17 9	253 19 1	7 18 8	–	–	–	1236
3 11 10	87 6 10	18 2 3	3 17 9	64 1 1	1 5 9	–	1378
32 11 2	810 8 11	195 9 6	35 17 2	567 13 6	11 8 9	–	1379
48 16 11	1,191 14 7	252 10 6	53 0 9	868 14 1	17 10 0	–	1380
52 10 6	1,308 3 0	316 8 5	57 17 11	915 8 2	18 8 6	–	1381
7 9 3	181 15 11	37 19 11	8 1 9	133 0 8	2 13 7	–	1382
133 18 10	3,257 14 8	675 7 6	145 0 8	2,389 4 4	48 2 2	–	1383
61 8 3	1,651 0 11	277 11 2	52 8 10	1,294 19 4	26 1 7	–	1511
246 16 10	9,027 7 10	1,753 13 9	167 16 3	6,987 2 2	118 15 8	–	1532
2 5 0	61 11 0	21 17 10	2 14 4	36 3 5	0 15 5	–	948
2 18 1	80 7 6	29 7 7	3 10 11	46 9 4	0 19 8	–	949
2 6 5	64 4 0	23 8 4	2 16 8	37 3 2	0 15 10	–	950
2 5 8	69 5 1	33 3 9	3 0 3	32 7 5	0 13 8	–	951
1 13 11	47 0 0	17 16 4	2 1 2	26 10 11	0 11 7	–	953
2 6 10	71 8 3	34 9 8	3 1 10	33 2 8	0 14 1	–	981
1 8 8	40 6 6	15 12 0	1 15 6	22 9 7	0 9 5	–	982
11 7 11	309 0 2	105 0 4	13 12 10	186 7 6	3 19 6	–	1044
0 6 10	0 6 10	–	0 6 10	–	–	–	310
0 5 1	26 14 0	25 17 7	0 16 5	–	–	–	325
7 4 4	187 11 10	52 9 4	8 5 8	124 1 1	2 15 9	–	1077
7 16 4	186 8 11	29 19 3	8 5 9	144 17 7	3 6 4	–	1299
0 19 4	22 3 3	2 13 0	1 0 2	18 1 10	0 8 3	–	1424
6 13 6	154 11 9	18 6 5	6 18 7	126 9 1	2 17 8	–	1482
2 2 10	83 10 2	51 15 11	2 12 8	28 1 7	1 0 0	–	1321
3 13 3	135 16 5	103 15 8	5 11 8	25 19 1	0 10 0	–	1402
2 18 4	89 3 6	49 0 4	3 16 2	35 13 2	0 13 10	–	1425
6 14 2	212 17 9	121 0 5	8 19 7	81 4 0	1 13 9	–	705
1 1 5	41 9 5	32 11 10	1 14 2	7 0 6	0 2 11	–	1469
–	150 0 0	130 0 0	–	–	–	53 11 8	1470
1 16 3	72 17 4	59 12 10	2 17 2	10 3 2	0 4 2	–	1471
14 18 0	328 13 5	–	–	297 12 1	31 1 4	–	1078
5 0 0	117 2 3	–	–	100 0 0	17 2 3	–	1426
0 2 2	3 7 0	3 2 8	0 4 4	–	–	–	305
2 18 8	75 2 4	16 7 1	4 4 7	53 9 9	1 0 11	–	1483
–	–	12 10 8	–	–	–	37 12 0	1509
0 6 0	6 10 9	–	–	6 0 9	0 10 0	–	1512
10 18 11	274 16 5	54 9 11	15 10 1	200 17 1	3 19 4	–	1513
7 10 5	190 9 1	40 14 2	9 5 10	137 15 0	2 14 1	–	1514
3 17 5	97 8 8	19 5 9	5 10 3	71 4 8	1 8 0	–	1516
8 10 7	197 14 4	26 4 3	9 18 9	158 10 4	3 1 0	–	1403
1 16 6	48 3 4	16 5 2	1 16 4	29 10 4	0 11 6	–	1404
2 14 1	116 16 10	26 17 1	3 2 11	85 15 9	1 1 1	–	1456
0 16 0	16 18 10	–	–	15 16 10	1 2 0	–	306
0 6 0	23 6 1	22 11 5	0 14 8	–	–	–	331
0 4 11	9 10 3	9 1 9	0 8 6	–	–	–	1045
66 18 9	1,744 12 2	551 15 10	78 11 6	1,092 19 7	21 5 3	–	1253
2 13 8	108 12 8	104 6 3	4 6 5	–	–	–	320
21 1 6	472 19 9	66 16 2	26 18 6	378 1 10	1 3 3	–	1272
11 0 4	245 6 8	31 7 8	14 0 6	199 5 11	0 12 7	–	1372
15 15 7	347 12 5	34 3 1	20 0 1	292 10 9	0 18 6	–	1484
0 8 7	10 0 10	1 15 2	0 9 0	7 13 4	0 3 4	–	1261
16 13 2	400 5 9	72 12 0	18 0 8	303 6 1	6 7 0	–	1262
10 3 10	244 0 0	43 8 8	11 0 0	185 13 4	3 18 0	–	1263
0 11 11	14 1 0	2 12 5	0 12 7	10 11 4	0 4 8	–	1264
2 5 9	56 3 0	12 1 4	2 10 4	40 14 2	0 17 2	–	1265
1 18 9	46 11 9	8 7 10	2 2 2	35 7 1	0 14 8	–	1266
6 7 2	152 19 3	28 3 10	6 18 2	115 9 1	2 8 2	–	1267
0 17 8	21 7 1	3 16 0	0 19 2	16 5 2	0 6 9	–	1268
5 1 9	122 12 11	22 14 1	5 10 5	92 9 10	1 18 7	–	1269
0 19 5	22 18 0	3 19 6	1 0 6	17 10 5	0 7 7	–	1270
0 18 8	22 7 3	3 19 6	1 0 2	17 0 5	0 7 2	–	1271
10 7 0	243 19 11	38 3 7	11 1 1	190 15 2	4 0 1	–	1308
42 19 3	1,023 2 0	173 9 6	46 3 10	786 18 9	16 9 11	–	1309
3 19 11	94 1 4	14 13 7	4 5 1	73 11 8	1 11 0	–	1310
0 10 10	12 12 4	1 19 0	0 11 6	9 17 7	0 4 3	–	1311
1 6 8	31 7 2	4 18 1	1 8 1	24 10 6	0 10 6	–	1312
0 16 0	18 13 11	2 17 6	0 17 2	14 13 0	0 6 3	–	1313
0 11 11	14 0 8	2 6 9	0 12 7	10 16 8	0 4 8	–	1314
3 8 5	80 19 2	12 11 5	3 13 3	63 8 1	1 6 5	–	1315
35 14 11	832 13 8	113 13 8	37 16 4	667 4 1	13 19 7	–	1358
19 11 9	455 12 4	61 7 4	20 13 10	365 17 9	7 13 5	–	1359
3 0 5	70 3 6	9 8 5	3 4 1	56 7 6	1 3 6	–	1360

(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1855. Principal.	Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1361	Limerick County,	Road, Newcastle to Kilmallock,	–	255 8 6	5 4 10	–
1362	Ditto,	Road, Bruff to Newport,	–	38 19 8	0 16 0	–
1363	Ditto,	Road, Kilfinane to Buttevant,	–	89 10 7	1 17 0	–
1364	Ditto,	Road, Galbally to Limerick,	–	104 1 11	2 2 9	–
1365	Ditto,	Road, Ballinlanders to Fermoy,	–	101 13 0	2 1 11	–
1427	Ditto,	Road, Cappamore to Limerick,	–	39 8 7	0 16 0	–
1428	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Rathkeale,	–	56 2 8	1 3 0	23 0 0
1429	Ditto,	Road, Rathkeale to Askeaton,	–	81 3 11	1 13 3	–
1430	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Waterford,	–	38 13 2	0 16 0	–
1431	Ditto,	Road, Pallasgreen to Emly,	–	20 10 1	0 8 8	–
1432	Ditto,	Road, Kilfinane to Tipperary,	–	127 0 9	2 12 3	–
1433	Ditto,	Road, Doon to Cappamore,	–	73 6 7	1 10 0	–
1434	Ditto,	Road, Bruff to Croom,	–	78 9 11	1 12 1	–
1435	Ditto,	Road, Croom to Adare,	–	51 10 2	1 1 4	–
1534	Ditto,	Road, Limerick to Tralee,	–	1,077 1 2	14 4 10	450 0 0
1225	Longford County,	Construction of Roads, Barony Ardagh,	–	150 6 5	3 4 6	–
1226	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto, Moydow,	–	234 9 10	5 0 8	–
1227	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto, Abbeyshrule,	–	72 17 0	1 11 5	–
1228	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto, Granard,	–	318 4 9	6 16 10	–
1229	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto, Longford,	–	385 0 3	8 5 8	–
1230	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto, Rathcline,	–	361 9 8	7 15 4	–
1159	Louth County,	Road, Dundalk to Carrickmacross,	–	265 14 9	6 1 9	–
257	Mayo County,	Road, Doughall to Cleggan,	–	7 8 4	0 10 10	–
288	Ditto,	Road, Glenamoy to Bangor,	–	123 7 0	4 14 8	–
307	Ditto,	Road, Castlebar to Newport,	–	103 17 0	3 13 11	–
1231	Meath County,	For completion of unfinished Relief Works,	–	391 9 2	9 4 3	–
1436	Ditto,	Road, Navan to Kingscourt,	–	27 8 4	0 12 9	–
1437	Ditto,	Road, Kingscourt to Dundalk,	–	271 3 3	6 7 9	–
1438	Ditto,	Road, Granard to Navan,	–	46 5 9	1 1 8	–
1439	Ditto,	Road, Kingscourt to Moynalty,	–	541 10 4	12 15 5	–
1440	Ditto,	Road, Navan to Ardee,	–	94 19 8	2 4 9	–
1441	Ditto,	Road, Athboy to Navan,	–	128 5 5	3 0 4	–
1248	Queen's County,	Road, Strand Bridge to Tolerton,	–	164 11 3	3 7 4	–
1249	Ditto,	Road, Ardentackle to Killeshan,	–	93 19 3	1 18 5	–
1250	Ditto,	Road, Rosenna to the Douglass Bridge,	–	46 1 10	0 18 9	–
1251	Ditto,	Road, Ardentackle to P. Browne's House,	–	246 1 0	5 0 5	–
1301	Sligo County,	Road, Collooney to Ballymote,	–	10 9 8	0 4 6	–
1366	Ditto,	Road, Mullaghanane to Kilcat,	–	36 11 5	0 16 8	–
1367	Ditto,	Completing the Victoria Road,	–	883 3 6	19 16 5	–
1515	Ditto,	Road, Ballymoate to Boyle,	–	130 2 10	1 9 11	436 0 0
1385	Tipperary County,	Road, Roscrea to Portumna,	–	53 4 8	0 19 2	–
1386	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto,	–	42 18 0	0 15 1	–
1452	Ditto,	Road, Nenagh to Killaloe,	–	48 8 5	0 16 10	–
1453	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto,	–	0 9 0	–	–
1454	Ditto,	Road, Borrisoleigh to Limerick,	–	22 9 6	0 7 9	–
1455	Ditto,	Road, Newport to Borrisoleigh,	–	36 15 3	0 13 0	–
1158	Westmeath County,	Road, Mullingar to Rochford Bridge,	–	101 7 7	2 6 0	–
1221	Ditto,	Road, Tyrrellspass to Ballymore,	–	73 5 1	1 13 3	–
1302	Ditto,	Road, Mullingar to Ballymahon,	–	101 1 11	2 6 0	–
1371	Ditto,	Road, Granard to Oldcastle,	–	227 19 7	5 3 9	–
1442	Ditto,	Road, Moate to Ballycumber,	–	72 12 5	1 13 3	–
1254	Wexford County,	Road, New Ross to Wexford,	–	111 2 11	2 5 11	–
1255	Ditto,	Road, New Ross to Nash, Tinterne, &c.	–	32 0 2	0 13 3	–
1256	Ditto,	Road, Enniscorthy to Oulart,	–	184 3 11	3 16 2	–
1257	Ditto,	Ditto, Ditto,	–	419 13 2	8 13 9	–
1316	Ditto,	Road, Cahore to Enniscorthy,	–	211 14 4	4 7 9	–
1317	Ditto,	Road, Wexford to New Ross,	–	45 8 2	0 18 8	–
1318	Ditto,	Road, Enniscorthy to Kilkenny,	–	119 14 6	2 9 8	–
1319	Ditto,	Road, Tinahely to Gorey,	–	106 4 10	2 3 10	–
1368	Ditto,	Bridge on Road, Taghmon to Kilmore,	120 0 0	–	–	–
1443	Ditto,	Road, Enniscorthy and Taghmon to Kilmore,	–	908 7 5	18 15 7	–
1444	Ditto,	Road, Enniscorthy to Bagnalstown,	–	1,081 2 3	22 7 3	–
1445	Ditto,	Road, Wexford and Taghmon to New Ross,	–	186 18 10	3 17 5	–
1446	Ditto,	Road, Ferns to Bagnalstown,	–	1,340 17 8	7 15 1	–
1447	Ditto,	Road, from the Sea to Enniscorthy,	–	281 6 5	5 16 3	–
1465	Ditto,	Road, Carnew to Cloughall,	–	143 19 5	2 19 7	47 10 0
1466	Ditto,	Road, Campile to Wexford,	–	96 6 8	1 19 9	39 10 0
1467	Ditto,	Building a Bridge over Road, Oulart to Enniscorthy,	–	1,228 15 2	25 8 6	–
1468	Ditto,	Completing Road, Oulart to Enniscorthy,	–	223 6 8	4 12 3	–
1435	Ditto,	Road, Wexford to Duncormack,	–	448 10 8	9 5 9	–
1486	Ditto,	Road, Enniscorthy to Kilmuckridge,	–	111 15 4	2 6 4	–
1535	Ditto,	Road, Campile to Enniscorthy,	–	92 15 9	1 12 1	276 11 0
943	Wicklow County,	Road, Blessington to Naas,	–	72 12 11	1 10 3	–
1154	Ditto,	Road, Blessington to Wicklow,	–	48 4 8	0 19 10	–
1163	Ditto,	Road, Kelshabeg to Lady Hutchinson's new road,	–	214 2 0	4 8 7	–
1164	Ditto,	Road, Kelshabounds to Kiltegan,	–	48 10 3	1 0 3	–
1165	Ditto,	Road, Donard to Snugboro' Bridge,	–	68 11 9	1 8 7	–
1166	Ditto,	Road, Donard to the Glen of Imaal,	–	21 0 5	0 8 8	–
1167	Ditto,	Road, Carnew to Ballinagate Bridge,	–	75 8 9	1 11 0	–
1168	Ditto,	Road, Rathdrum to Tinahely,	–	98 8 6	2 0 7	–
1169	Ditto,	Road, Kiltegan to Wicklow,	–	182 18 1	3 15 9	–
1237	Ditto,	Road, Blessington and Naas to Wicklow,	–	32 8 6	0 13 3	–
1238	Ditto,	Road, Ballinabarna Bridge, and River Dereen,	–	213 11 1	4 8 7	–

Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued*.

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1855.		Over-payments.	No. of Loan.	—
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
11 13 0	272 6 4	38 3 2	12 6 10	217 5 4	4 11 0	–	1361	
1 15 5	41 11 1	5 19 1	1 17 7	33 0 7	0 13 10	–	1362	
4 2 0	95 9 7	13 5 4	4 7 2	76 5 3	1 11 10	–	1363	
4 14 10	110 19 6	15 12 0	5 0 8	88 9 11	1 16 11	–	1364	
4 12 6	108 7 5	15 18 4	4 18 4	85 14 8	1 16 1	–	1365	
1 16 2	42 0 9	5 8 7	1 17 11	34 0 0	0 14 3	–	1427	
3 10 5	83 16 1	13 10 1	3 5 9	65 12 7	1 7 8	–	1428	
3 14 7	86 11 9	11 4 6	3 18 6	69 19 5	1 9 4	–	1429	
1 15 5	41 4 7	5 16 5	1 17 7	32 16 9	0 13 10	–	1430	
0 19 1	21 17 10	2 15 6	1 0 2	17 14 7	0 7 7	–	1431	
5 16 7	135 9 7	18 8 5	6 3 11	108 12 4	2 4 11	–	1432	
3 7 5	78 4 0	10 1 8	3 11 0	63 4 11	1 6 5	–	1433	
3 11 8	83 13 8	11 17 4	3 15 8	66 12 7	1 8 1	–	1434	
2 7 3	54 18 9	7 3 6	2 10 2	44 6 8	0 18 5	–	1435	
64 14 6	1,606 0 6	201 7 10	51 3 6	1,325 13 4	27 15 10	–	1534	
6 14 8	160 5 7	25 10 4	7 2 4	124 16 1	2 16 10	–	1225	
10 3 6	249 14 0	40 19 0	11 0 0	184 10 10	4 4 2	–	1226	
3 5 5	77 13 10	12 6 7	3 9 1	60 10 5	1 7 9	–	1227	
14 4 0	339 5 7	55 14 2	15 1 2	262 10 7	5 19 8	–	1228	
16 16 7	410 2 6	77 15 7	18 2 7	307 4 8	6 19 8	–	1229	
16 2 8	385 7 8	62 7 8	17 2 0	299 2 0	6 16 0	–	1230	
11 10 4	283 6 10	57 1 10	12 18 2	208 12 11	4 13 11	–	1159	
0 4 1	8 3 3	7 8 4	0 14 11	–	–	–	257	£0 12s. 2d. Int. remitted.
3 10 6	131 12 2	123 7 0	8 5 2	–	–	–	288	£5 17s. 7d. Ditto.
5 11 2	203 2 1	193 17 0	9 5 1	–	–	–	307	£5 10s. 1d. Ditto.
17 12 5	418 5 10	64 19 9	19 9 3	326 9 5	7 7 5	–	1231	
1 5 4	29 6 5	3 8 9	1 7 3	23 19 7	0 10 10	–	1436	
12 11 0	290 2 0	34 3 7	13 11 7	236 19 8	5 7 2	–	1437	
2 3 2	49 10 7	5 13 9	2 6 3	40 12 0	0 18 7	–	1438	
25 0 5	579 6 2	69 10 6	27 2 6	471 19 10	10 13 4	–	1439	
4 7 2	101 11 7	12 15 6	4 14 10	82 4 2	1 17 1	–	1440	
5 18 7	137 4 4	16 7 9	6 8 3	111 17 8	2 10 8	–	1441	
7 9 6	175 8 1	41 8 9	8 1 3	123 2 6	2 15 7	–	1248	
4 5 3	100 2 11	23 17 4	4 12 0	70 1 11	1 11 8	–	1249	
2 1 4	49 1 11	11 17 7	2 4 9	34 4 3	0 15 4	–	1250	
11 3 4	262 4 9	62 4 5	12 0 7	183 16 7	4 3 2	–	1251	
0 2 0	10 16 2	10 9 8	0 6 6	–	–	–	1301	
0 13 0	38 1 1	36 11 5	1 9 8	–	–	–	1366	
39 14 2	942 14 1	145 17 5	42 17 5	737 6 1	16 13 2	–	1367	
2 0 1	569 12 10	232 13 0	3 0 10	333 9 10	0 9 2	–	1515	
2 6 5	56 10 3	12 10 2	2 9 10	40 14 6	0 15 9	–	1385	
1 16 0	45 9 1	13 0 5	1 19 7	29 17 7	0 11 6	–	1386	
1 0 0	50 5 3	42 16 6	1 14 6	5 11 11	0 2 4	–	1452	
–	0 9 0	0 9 0	–	–	–	–	1453	
0 7 10	23 5 1	22 9 6	0 15 7	–	–	–	1454	
1 5 5	38 13 8	25 1 1	1 13 10	11 14 2	0 4 7	–	1455	
4 9 5	108 3 0	19 14 7	5 4 3	81 13 0	1 11 2	–	1158	
3 5 6	78 3 10	14 3 3	3 15 7	59 1 10	1 3 2	–	1221	
4 11 11	107 19 10	17 1 10	5 5 0	84 0 1	1 12 11	–	1302	
10 6 9	243 10 1	38 11 1	11 16 5	189 8 6	3 14 1	–	1371	
3 0 6	77 6 2	21 19 7	3 13 9	50 12 10	1 0 0	–	1442	
4 7 5	117 16 3	39 15 2	5 3 4	71 7 9	1 10 0	–	1254	
1 4 9	33 18 2	11 17 5	1 9 7	20 2 9	0 8 5	–	1255	
7 5 3	195 5 4	66 2 5	8 11 7	118 1 6	2 9 10	–	1256	
16 14 1	445 1 0	145 7 9	19 12 3	274 5 5	5 15 7	–	1257	
8 10 10	224 12 11	69 11 4	9 18 8	142 3 0	2 19 11	–	1316	
1 17 9	48 4 7	12 11 6	2 2 6	32 16 8	0 13 11	–	1317	
4 16 10	127 1 0	38 11 2	5 12 4	81 3 4	1 14 2	–	1318	
4 7 3	112 15 11	32 7 2	4 19 10	73 17 8	1 11 3	–	1319	
–	–	30 0 0	–	–	–	150 0 0	1368	
39 15 7	966 18 7	192 15 11	43 9 1	715 11 6	15 2 1	–	1443	
46 19 10	1,150 9 4	240 17 4	51 12 8	840 4 11	17 14 5	–	1444	
8 1 5	198 17 8	43 11 6	8 18 6	143 7 4	3 0 4	–	1445	
58 1 0	1,426 13 9	306 10 2	63 19 10	1,034 7 6	21 16 3	–	1446	
12 6 3	299 8 11	59 17 9	13 9 3	221 8 8	4 13 3	–	1447	
7 16 8	202 5 8	48 7 7	7 15 11	143 1 10	3 0 4	–	1465	
5 15 11	143 12 4	30 7 2	5 11 4	105 9 6	2 4 4	–	1466	
53 15 9	1,307 19 5	261 12 9	58 16 3	967 2 5	20 8 0	–	1467	
9 15 9	237 14 8	47 4 3	10 13 9	176 2 5	3 14 3	–	1468	
20 1 9	477 18 2	80 7 10	21 12 2	368 2 10	7 15 4	–	1485	
5 0 10	119 2 6	19 4 1	5 7 11	92 11 3	1 19 3	–	1486	
13 17 11	384 16 9	62 9 1	9 0 5	306 17 8	6 9 7	–	1535	
2 12 5	76 15 7	34 3 5	3 6 7	38 9 6	0 16 1	–	943	
2 0 0	51 4 6	13 15 2	2 5 6	34 9 6	0 14 4	–	1154	
9 7 5	227 18 0	45 19 11	10 5 1	168 2 1	3 10 11	–	1163	
2 2 5	51 12 11	10 3 5	2 6 7	38 6 10	0 16 1	–	1164	
3 0 3	73 0 7	14 3 11	3 6 1	54 7 10	1 2 9	–	1165	
0 18 8	22 7 9	4 7 4	1 0 2	16 13 1	0 7 2	–	1166	
3 5 6	80 5 3	17 1 4	3 12 0	58 7 5	1 4 6	–	1167	
4 5 4	104 14 5	22 6 2	4 13 10	76 2 4	1 12 1	–	1168	
7 19 11	194 13 9	39 12 2	8 15 4	143 5 11	3 0 4	–	1169	
1 8 1	34 9 10	7 17 5	1 10 9	24 11 1	0 10 7	–	1237	
9 7 0	227 6 8	46 0 4	10 4 8	167 10 9	3 10 11	–	1238	

(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1855.		Amount issued within the Year.
				Principal.	Interest.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1239	Wicklow County,	Road, Ballinabarna and Ballineddin,	–	50 8 3	1 0 8	–
1241	Ditto,	Road, Crossford to Rathshanmore,	–	188 6 7	3 17 9	–
1242	Ditto,	Road, Wicklow to Roundwood,	–	240 7 10	4 19 4	–
1304	Ditto,	Road, Ballinguile Bridge to Talbotstown,	–	115 16 9	2 8 0	–
1305	Ditto,	Road, Baltinglass and Rathdrum to Wicklow,	–	114 2 3	2 7 2	–
1306	Ditto,	Road, Rathdrum to Tinahely,	–	671 3 3	13 17 7	–
1307	Ditto,	Road, Ballymanus Bridge to Ballygobbin,	–	310 13 9	5 4 1	50 0 0
1373	Ditto,	Road, Tynte Park and Carrigower Bridge,	–	109 16 4	2 5 6	–
1374	Ditto,	Road, Irishtown and Kilpoole,	–	177 19 4	3 13 7	–
1448	Ditto,	Road, Carnew to Rathdrum,	–	223 10 5	4 12 8	–
1449	Ditto,	Road, Carnew to Wicklow,	–	40 10 8	0 17 0	–
1487	Ditto,	Road, Baltinglass to Rathdrum,	–	166 8 3	2 11 1	–
1488	Ditto,	Road, Baltinglass to Bumbohall,	–	62 6 4	1 0 11	35 0 0
1510	Ditto,	Road, Carnew to Tullow,	–	187 7 8	2 18 9	–
255	Newry Navigation Company,	Extension of Canal,	–	20,000 0 0	572 0 4	–
322	Portrush Harbour Directors,	Protection of Pier and Harbour,	–	3,244 9 10	300 17 0	–
1544	Ditto,		–	1,000 0 0	56 19 9	500 0 0
402	Trustees of Limerick Roads,	For Improvements,	–	1,834 1 11	290 7 5	–
882	Limerick Bridge Commissioners,	Construction of Floating Docks,	–	54,000 0 0	9,417 19 9	–
336	Rev. P. Fleming,	Completing Malahide Chapel,	–	305 14 5	28 12 7	–
367	Rev. Thomas Barry,	Enlargement of Roman Catholic Chapel at Bantry,	–	600 0 0	154 8 2	–
506	Rev. Owen O'Reilly,	Aiding Erection of Roman Catholic Chapel at Virginia,	–	528 17 0	102 11 8	–
644	Rev. James Doheny,	Galleries to Roman Catholic Chapel at Dunmanway,	–	540 0 0	161 1 7	–
881	Rev. James Sheahan,	Completion of Roman Catholic Chapel in united Parishes of Kilmacabea and Kilfaugherabeg,	–	500 0 0	162 13 6	–
883	Rev. J. M'Davett,	Finishing Roman Catholic Chapel at Culduff,	–	31 18 11	1 6 6	–
959	Rev. James Crawford,	Erection of Presbyterian Church, Londonderry,	–	500 0 0	131 7 4	–
1053	Annalong Pier,	In aid of Construction,	–	588 0 0	–	–
1055	Ballycotton Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,753 9 4	–	–
1060	Ballinakill Pier,	Ditto,	–	387 0 5	–	–
1066	Belmullet Canal,	Ditto,	–	3,995 1 6	–	–
1067	Bunowen Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,241 5 6	–	–
1069	Ballyness Pier,	Ditto,	–	159 15 3	–	–
1173	Ballinagaul Pier,	Ditto,	–	447 6 10	–	–
1387	Burren Pier,	Ditto,	–	481 6 8	–	–
1390	Ballywalter Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,020 2 3	–	–
1071	Brandon Pier,	Ditto,	–	168 19 11	–	–
1049	Courtown Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,998 5 3	–	–
1054	Carlingford Pier,	Ditto,	–	872 13 4	–	–
1064	Claddagh Pier,	Ditto,	–	991 6 10	–	–
1070	Clogher Head Pier,	Ditto,	–	220 6 3	–	–
1388	Cushendall Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,500 0 0	–	–
1059	Dingle Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,494 13 3	–	–
1391	Duncannon Pier,	Ditto,	–	835 4 4	–	–
1056	Greystones Pier,	In aid of Construction,	–	189 1 4	–	–
1057	Kilkieran Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,000 0 0	–	–
1392	Kilmore Pier,	Ditto,	–	2,070 0 0	–	–
1065	Knightstown Pier,	Ditto,	–	856 10 6	–	–
1058	Kilmakeelogue Pier,	Ditto,	–	697 11 0	–	–
1050	Mountcharles Pier,	Ditto,	–	842 1 7	–	–
1051	Newport Pier,	Ditto,	–	370 13 3	–	–
1068	Newcastle Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,975 0 0	–	–
1072	Portnablahy Pier,	Ditto,	–	351 11 5	–	–
1063	Rossroe Pier,	Ditto,	–	200 0 0	–	–
1052	Slade Pier,	Ditto,	–	595 0 5	–	–
1389	Skull Pier,	Ditto,	–	469 12 2	–	–
1172	Tarrea Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,117 10 0	–	–
1062	Ventry Pier,	Ditto,	–	1,100 0 0	–	–
1030	Commissioners of Public Works,	Drainage, &c.:— Annagh District,	–	1,720 12 9	280 2 7	–
1034	Ditto,	Alick District,	–	2,489 1 11	149 8 0	–
1100	Ditto,	Ardee District,	–	–	598 18 1	2,283 11 3
299	Ditto,	Blackwater District,	–	6,030 11 0	367 18 4	–
314	Ditto,	Borrisokane District,	–	7,739 17 11	919 7 10	–
907	Ditto,	Ballycowan District,	–	403 6 10	24 4 11	–
912	Ditto,	Broadlough District,	–	1,049 1 7	66 16 1	–
971	Ditto,	Boley District,	–	1,935 17 1	116 9 7	–
1005	Ditto,	Borris-in-Ossory District,	–	6,483 5 0	1,276 3 5	912 11 5
1011	Ditto,	Boyne District,	–	39,710 0 0	3,853 17 4	4,410 11 0
1016	Ditto,	Ballinamore and Ballyconnell District,	–	137,378 0 0	12,614 12 3	–
1018	Ditto,	Ballybay District,	–	448 17 4	79 5 4	–
1020	Ditto,	Brosna Ferbane District,	–	59,500 0 0	5,128 11 7	4,000 0 0
1025	Ditto,	Ballinhassig District,	–	6,744 17 1	639 1 6	–
1037	Ditto,	Ballyteigue District,	–	28,330 0 0	2,091 19 0	9,196 15 3

Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1855.		Over-payments.	No. of Loan.	—
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2 4 2	53 13 1	10 14 7	2 7 11	39 13 8	0 16 11	–	1239	
8 19 7	201 3 11	15 15 8	9 4 4	172 10 11	3 13 0	–	1241	
10 15 0	256 2 2	43 17 2	11 11 2	196 10 8	4 3 2	–	1242	
5 4 5	123 9 2	19 8 1	5 11 11	96 8 8	2 0 6	–	1304	
5 3 7	121 13 0	18 12 3	5 10 3	95 10 0	2 0 6	–	1305	
30 3 4	715 4 2	117 12 10	32 7 2	553 10 5	11 13 9	–	1306	
14 8 4	380 6 2	73 18 7	13 11 5	286 15 2	6 1 0	–	1307	
5 0 1	117 1 11	16 16 2	5 6 4	93 0 2	1 19 3	–	1373	
8 2 6	189 15 5	27 7 0	8 12 4	150 12 4	3 3 9	–	1374	
10 5 4	238 8 5	31 19 2	10 17 0	191 11 3	4 1 0	–	1448	
1 17 1	43 4 9	6 2 11	1 19 9	34 7 9	0 14 4	–	1449	
7 13 3	176 12 7	22 16 5	7 3 7	143 11 10	3 0 9	–	1487	
4 5 8	102 12 11	13 18 5	3 11 7	83 7 11	1 15 0	–	1488	
8 13 10	199 0 3	22 19 2	8 3 4	164 8 6	3 9 3	–	1510	
800 0 0	21,372 0 4	–	1,056 4 1	20,000 0 0	315 16 3	–	255	
160 18 10	3,706 5 8	46 4 8	374 3 6	3,198 5 2	87 12 4	–	322	
64 6 4	1,621 6 1	–	79 11 10	1,500 0 0	41 14 3	–	1544	
91 14 0	2,216 3 4	–	–	1,834 1 11	382 1 5		402	
2,700 0 0	66,117 19 9	–	–	54,000 0 0	12,117 19 9	–	882	
15 6 0	349 13 0	–	–	305 14 5	43 18 7	–	336	
–	754 8 2	–	30 0 0	600 0 0	124 8 2	–	367	
–	631 8 8	300 0 0 228 17 0	102 11 8	–	–	–	506	Remitted, Prin., £228 17s. Int., £102 11s. 8d.
–	701 1 7	30 0 0	–	510 0 0	161 1 7	–	644	
–	662 13 6	–	–	500 0 0	162 13 6	–	881	
–	33 5 5	31 18 11	1 6 6	–	–	–	883	Remitted, Prin., £31 18s. 11d. Int., £1 6s. 6d.
25 0 0	656 7 4	–	–	500 0 0	156 7 4	–	959	
18 7 6	606 7 6	147 0 0	18 7 6	441 0 0	–	–	1053	
–	1,753 9 4	–	–	1,753 9 4	–	–	1055	
5 2 11	392 3 4	29 12 0	5 2 11	357 8 5	–	–	1060	
–	3,995 1 6	2,097 8 4	–	1,897 13 2	–	–	1066	
–	1,241 5 6	124 2 6	–	1,117 3 0	–	–	1067	
–	159 15 3	15 19 6	–	143 15 9	–	–	1069	
–	447 6 10	55 18 4	–	391 8 6	–	–	1173	
–	481 6 8	–	–	481 6 8	–	–	1387	
–	1,020 2 3	51 0 2	–	969 2 1	–	–	1390	
–	168 19 11	16 18 0	–	152 1 11	–	–	1071	
–	1,998 5 3	–	–	1,998 5 3	–	–	1049	
33 19 6	906 12 10	283 12 4	33 19 6	589 1 0	–	–	1054	
–	991 6 10	326 16 7	–	664 10 3	–	–	1064	
–	220 6 3	55 1 6	–	165 4 9	–	–	1070	
–	1,500 0 0	–	–	1,500 0 0	–	–	1388	
–	1,494 13 3	149 9 4	–	1,345 3 11	–	–	1059	
–	835 4 4	208 16 0	–	626 8 4	–	–	1391	
8 10 5	197 11 9	19 18 0	8 10 5	169 3 4	–	–	1056	
–	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	–	900 0 0	–	–	1057	
–	2,070 0 0	207 0 0	–	1,863 0 0	–	–	1392	
–	856 10 6	85 13 0	–	770 17 6	–	–	1065	
–	697 11 0	35 4 4	–	662 6 8	–	–	1058	
–	842 1 7	84 4 2	–	757 17 5	–	–	1050	
21 14 3	392 7 6	370 13 3	21 14 3	–	–	–	1051	
–	1,975 0 0	98 15 0	–	1,876 5 0	–	–	1068	
–	351 11 5	35 3 2	–	316 8 3	–	–	1072	
–	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–	1063	
–	595 0 5	446 5 3	–	148 15 2	–	–	1052	
–	469 12 2	–	–	469 12 2	–	–	1389	
–	1,117 10 0	55 17 6	–	1,061 12 6	–	–	1172	
–	1,100 0 0	110 0 0	–	990 0 0	–	–	1062	
–	2,000 15 4	–	–	1,720 12 9	280 2 7	–	1030	
–	2,638 9 11	–	–	2,489 1 11	149 8 0	–	1034	
–	2,882 9 4	2,283 11 3	598 18 1	–	–	–	1100	Prin. remitted.
–	6,398 9 4	–	–	6,030 11 0	367 18 4	–	299	
–	8,659 5 9	3,009 17 11	–	4,730 0 0	919 7 10	–	314	£3,009 17 11 Prin. rem.
–	427 11 9	–	–	403 6 10	24 4 11	–	907	
–	1,115 17 8	–	–	1,049 1 7	66 16 1	–	912	
–	2,052 6 8	–	–	1,935 17 1	116 9 7	–	971	
–	8,671 19 10	–	1,102 16 4	7,395 16 5	173 7 1	–	1005	
–	47,974 8 4	29,000 0 0	–	15,120 11 0	3,853 17 4	–	1011	£29,000 Prin. remitted.
5,495 2 5	155,487 14 8	–	–	137,378 0 0	18,109 14 8	–	1016	
–	528 2 8	–	–	448 17 4	79 5 4	–	1018	
2,491 9 0	71,120 0 7	–	–	63,500 0 0	7,620 0 7	–	1020	
–	7,383 18 7	–	–	6,744 17 1	639 1 6	–	1025	
380 17 9	40,599 12 0	26,660 0 3	–	10,866 15 0	3,072 16 9	–	1037	£26,660 0 3 Prin. remit.

(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1855. Principal.	Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
		Drainage, &c.—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1109	Commissioners of Public Works,	Ballycasey District,	–	2,805 3 2	385 17 6	–
1113	Ditto,	Ballinderry District,	–	745 10 6	44 17 8	–
1156	Ditto,	Burren District,	–	15,389 9 11	1,524 7 3	–
1212	Ditto,	Balla District,	–	14,700 0 0	1,106 6 8	500 0 0
1214	Ditto,	Ballinahown District,	–	5,722 7 4	286 11 6	–
1191	Ditto,	Boardsmill District,	–	1,641 5 3	288 8 5	–
1395	Ditto,	Ballinaskea District,	–	523 11 7	89 11 11	–
1416	Ditto,	Ballynakill District,	–	217 4 7	31 19 11	–
896	Ditto,	Clonakilty District,	–	9,108 18 9	1,277 14 11	–
899	Ditto,	Cork Slob District,	–	5,920 7 11	636 7 3	–
901	Ditto,	Carrigower District,	–	2,681 9 1	161 5 11	–
909	Ditto,	Carrigans District,	–	2,047 2 2	123 3 1	–
911	Ditto,	Cuilmore District,	–	291 9 0	18 9 8	–
914	Ditto,	Camcloon District,	–	238 4 10	14 6 5	–
921	Ditto,	Castlebar Lakes District,	–	277 7 7	50 9 7	–
970	Ditto,	Carbury Mill Stream District,	–	516 9 0	31 0 11	–
973	Ditto,	Carrowmore Lakes District,	–	703 12 8	42 7 1	–
980	Ditto,	Clonlost District,	–	1,934 0 6	116 7 2	–
1013	Ditto,	Cappagh District,	–	10,500 0 0	722 3 8	1,000 0 0
1024	Ditto,	Comogue District,	–	2,963 14 6	154 14 3	–
1038	Ditto,	Castlebernard District,	–	13,050 0 0	1,118 1 4	450 0 0
1043	Ditto,	Cavetown District,	–	1,868 12 0	112 9 0	–
1097	Ditto,	Curragha District,	–	194 5 9	38 7 11	–
1179	Ditto,	Coolaney District,	–	4,531 19 7	272 13 3	–
1186	Ditto,	Castlemartyr District,	–	4,450 0 6	585 6 4	489 19 6
1207	Ditto,	Croghan District,	–	3,186 5 5	191 13 8	–
1217	Ditto,	Crosslough District,	–	340 0 0	34 0 11	65 1 2
967	Ditto,	Cahore District,	–	1,468 15 10	88 7 8	–
974	Ditto,	Derrylin District,	–	653 0 0	57 0 7	–
976	Ditto,	Drumbominy District,	–	276 11 3	16 13 3	–
1010	Ditto,	Dungolman District,	–	8,587 1 10	858 8 10	–
1021	Ditto,	Deel District,	–	10,158 4 9	1,337 3 3	1,338 12 7
1029	Ditto,	Dunkellin District,	–	25,800 0 0	2,198 14 3	2,000 0 0
1209	Ditto,	Dunmore District,	–	33,796 19 8	3,053 15 6	1,000 0 0
1219	Ditto,	Derryholmes District,	–	5,964 2 5	357 6 3	–
1178	Ditto,	Drumcliff District,	–	3,846 12 9	192 13 3	–
1180	Ditto,	Dunmoran District,	–	4,519 3 10	253 11 1	–
919	Ditto,	Eslin District,	–	7,933 6 1	397 6 0	–
908	Ditto,	Fergus District,	–	34,969 2 4	2,941 11 1	1,500 0 0
978	Ditto,	Foranwell District,	–	3,111 2 6	181 9 10	–
1252	Ditto,	Fane District,	–	95 15 6	118 13 3	–
906	Ditto,	Gorteen District,	–	2,146 18 8	108 6 0	–
969	Ditto,	Garr District,	–	3,067 8 9	184 10 5	–
1004	Ditto,	Glyde District,	–	30,752 13 10	2,594 5 5	–
1423	Ditto,	Glenariff District,	–	1,845 4 4	253 3 9	–
917	Ditto,	Hind District,	–	16,369 3 11	1,661 14 11	500 0 0
922	Ditto,	Hermitage District,	–	241 12 9	12 2 4	–
1036	Ditto,	Headford District,	–	768 4 7	42 0 9	–
1027	Ditto,	Inny District,	–	29,500 0 0	2,388 4 4	4,500 0 0
900	Ditto,	Kilbride District,	–	6,399 11 5	637 4 6	–
902	Ditto,	Kilmurry District,	–	623 4 11	37 9 8	–
916	Ditto,	Kill District,	–	2,689 0 0	269 6 10	110 4 7
968	Ditto,	Kilcock District,	–	1,590 2 1	95 13 2	–
975	Ditto,	Kinmeen District,	–	208 13 2	12 11 6	–
979	Ditto,	Kilmaganny District,	–	9,186 12 0	914 4 6	–
1012	Ditto,	Killimor District,	–	45,365 0 0	4,241 15 3	1,500 0 0
1022	Ditto,	Kilmaine District,	–	7,990 10 1	1,260 10 6	–
1031	Ditto,	Kilbeggan District,	–	18,750 0 0	1,552 10 11	1,000 0 0
1098	Ditto,	Kilmannock District,	–	3,707 18 9	632 6 5	–
1208	Ditto,	Keenagh District,	–	7,504 0 6	626 3 2	–
889	Ditto,	Lough Neagh District,	–	109,000 0 0	8,906 15 1	22,000 0 0
972	Ditto,	Leesboro' District,	–	4,028 0 0	396 17 2	–
1007	Ditto,	Longford District,	–	23,500 0 0	2,046 0 6	4,500 0 0
1008	Ditto,	Lorrha District,	–	2,304 19 3	409 14 11	–
1023	Ditto,	Lough Gara District,	–	14,800 0 0	1,078 6 0	500 0 0
1032	Ditto,	Lough Oughter District,	–	70,000 0 0	5,962 2 6	500 0 0
1035	Ditto,	Loughans District,	–	1,285 11 8	267 17 0	208 8 4
1042	Ditto,	Lough Crew District,	–	2,503 19 8	159 6 6	–
1047	Ditto,	Lough Corrib District,	–	147,125 10 10	13,345 7 1	17,000 0 0
1082	Ditto,	Lough na Saggart District,	–	100 0 0	22 0 7	–
1210	Ditto,	Lough Dalla District,	–	2,480 8 4	149 4 1	–
1211	Ditto,	Lavally District,	–	11,020 8 4	798 1 0	2,000 0 0
1213	Ditto,	Lough Mask District,	–	50,000 0 0	4,435 14 8	500 0 0
1218	Ditto,	Lisduff District,	–	1,515 3 5	77 7 9	–
1220	Ditto,	Lough Lannagh District,	–	14,609 15 3	1,388 2 1	1,000 0 0
904	Ditto,	Miles and Templebryan District,	–	1,263 8 6	75 19 9	–
913	Ditto,	Mullawn District,	–	304 12 4	18 7 0	–
1017	Ditto,	Moyour District,	–	6,909 11 10	415 14 9	–
1033	Ditto,	Mullafarry District,	–	699 13 6	42 2 3	–
1040	Ditto,	Maghera District,	–	1,243 1 8	74 15 8	–
1041	Ditto,	Moyne and Crosspatrick District,	–	252 13 9	50 6 11	–
1215	Ditto,	Monivea District,	–	13,971 0 11	1,324 3 8	300 0 0
1019	Ditto,	Nobber District,	–	5,134 3 4	711 8 5	–
897	Ditto,	Owenkeagh District,	–	1,028 2 5	58 0 6	–
1003	Ditto,	Oranhill District,	–	1,471 16 2	348 5 6	–

Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1855.		Over-payments.	No. of Loan.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
–	3,191 0 8	619 9 10	–	2,185 13 4	385 17 6	–	1109	£619 9 10 Prin. remit.
–	790 8 2	–	–	745 10 6	44 17 8	–	1113	
–	16,913 17 2	–	–	15,389 9 11	1,524 7 3	–	1156	
495 0 8	17,101 7 4	53 14 6	–	15,146 5 6	1,901 7 4	–	1212	
–	6,008 18 10	–	–	5,722 7 4	286 11 6	–	1214	
–	1,929 13 8	–	–	1,641 5 3	288 8 5	–	1191	
–	613 3 6	–	–	523 11 7	89 11 11	–	1395	
–	252 4 6	–	–	217 4 7	34 19 11	–	1416	
–	10,386 13 8	–	–	9,108 18 9	1,277 14 11	–	896	
–	6,556 15 2	–	–	5,920 7 11	636 7 3	–	899	
–	2,842 15 0	–	–	2,681 9 1	161 5 11	–	901	
–	2,170 5 3	–	–	2,047 2 2	123 3 1	–	909	
–	309 18 8	–	–	291 9 0	18 9 8	–	911	
–	252 11 3	–	–	238 4 10	14 6 5	–	914	
–	327 17 2	–	–	277 7 7	50 9 7	–	921	
–	547 9 11	–	–	516 9 0	31 0 11	–	970	
–	745 19 9	–	–	703 12 8	42 7 1	–	973	
–	2,050 7 8	–	–	1,934 0 6	116 7 2	–	980	
449 10 8	12,671 14 4	–	–	11,500 0 0	1,171 14 4	–	1013	
–	3,118 8 9	–	–	2,963 14 6	154 14 3	–	1024	
448 0 6	15,066 1 10	–	–	13,500 0 0	1,566 1 10	–	1038	
–	1,981 1 0	–	–	1,868 12 0	112 9 0	–	1043	
–	232 13 8	–	–	194 5 9	38 7 11	–	1097	
–	4,804 12 10	–	–	4,531 19 7	272 13 3	–	1179	
–	5,525 6 4	–	466 6 6	4,940 0 0	118 19 10	–	1186	
–	3,377 19 1	–	–	3,186 5 5	191 13 8	–	1207	
–	439 2 1	53 1 2	–	352 0 0	34 0 11	–	1217	£53 1 2 Prin. remitted.
–	1,557 3 6	–	–	1,468 15 10	88 7 8	–	967	
21 15 1	731 15 8	–	–	653 0 0	78 15 8	–	974	
–	293 4 6	–	–	276 11 3	16 13 3	–	976	
–	9,445 10 8	–	–	8,587 1 10	858 8 10	–	1010	
–	12,834 0 7	–	1,065 10 10	11,496 17 4	271 12 5	–	1021	
1,080 6 7	31,079 0 10	–	–	27,800 0 0	3,279 0 10	–	1029	
1,362 4 7	39,212 19 9	406 0 8	–	34,390 19 0	4,416 0 1	–	1209	
–	6,321 8 8	–	–	5,964 2 5	357 6 3	–	1219	
–	4,039 6 0	–	–	3,846 12 9	192 13 3	–	1178	
–	4,772 14 11	–	–	4,519 3 10	253 11 1	–	1180	
–	8,330 12 1	–	–	7,933 6 1	397 6 0	–	919	
1,442 5 4	40,852 18 9	–	–	36,469 2 4	4,383 16 5	–	908	
–	3,292 12 4	–	–	3,111 2 6	181 9 10	–	978	
–	214 8 9	–	–	95 15 6	118 13 3	–	1252	
–	2,255 4 8	–	–	2,146 18 8	108 6 0	–	906	
–	3,251 19 2	–	–	3,067 8 9	184 10 5	–	909	
404 8 5	33,751 7 8	22,450 19 8	–	8,301 14 2	2,998 13 10	–	1004	£22,450 19 8 Prin. rem'd.
–	2,098 8 1	–	–	1,845 4 4	253 3 9	–	1423	
553 8 11	19,084 7 9	–	–	16,869 3 11	2,215 3 10	–	917	
–	253 15 1	–	–	241 12 9	12 2 4	–	922	
–	810 5 4	–	–	768 4 7	42 0 9	–	1036	
1,278 19 3	37,667 3 7	–	–	34,000 0 0	3,667 3 7	–	1027	
84 3 3	7,120 19 2	3,725 14 8	–	2,673 16 9	721 7 9	–	900	£3,725 14 8 Prin. remit.
–	660 14 7	–	–	623 4 11	37 9 8	–	902	
35 7 3	3,103 18 8	1,799 4 7	–	1,000 0 0	304 14 1	–	916	£1,799 4 7 Prin. remit.
–	1,685 15 3	–	–	1,590 2 1	95 13 2	–	968	
–	221 4 8	–	–	208 13 2	12 11 6	–	975	
120 16 4	10,221 12 10	3,647 6 0	–	5,539 6 0	1,035 0 10	–	979	£3,647 Cs. Prin. remit.
1,542 5 11	52,649 1 2	–	–	46,865 0 0	5,784 1 2	–	1012	
–	9,251 0 7	3,747 5 2	–	4,243 4 11	1,260 10 6	–	1022	£3,747 5 2 Prin. remit.
769 1 4	22,071 12 3	–	–	19,750 0 0	2,321 12 3	–	1031	
–	4,340 5 2	–	–	3,707 18 9	632 6 5	–	1098	
295 15 0	8,425 18 8	43 3 2	–	7,460 17 4	921 18 2	–	1208	
4,525 3 0	144,431 18 1	–	–	131,000 0 0	13,431 18 1	–	889	
134 3 10	4,559 1 0	–	–	4,028 0 0	531 1 0	–	972	
1,046 18 0	31,092 18 6	–	–	28,000 0 0	3,092 18 6	–	1007	
–	2,714 14 2	–	–	2,304 19 3	409 14 11	–	1008	
601 10 8	16,979 16 8	–	–	15,300 0 0	1,679 16 8	–	1023	
2,807 6 11	79,269 9 5	–	–	70,500 0 0	8,769 9 5	–	1032	
–	1,761 17 0	–	233 9 3	1,494 0 0	34 7 9	–	1035	
–	2,663 6 2	–	–	2,503 19 8	159 6 6	–	1042	
6,016 8 1	183,487 6 0	–	–	164,125 10 10	19,361 15 2	–	1047	
–	122 0 7	–	–	100 0 0	22 0 7	–	1082	
–	2,620 12 5	–	–	2,480 8 4	149 4 1	–	1210	
401 17 9	14,220 7 1	–	–	13,020 8 4	1,199 18 9	–	1211	
1,671 18 11	56,607 13 7	–	–	50,500 0 0	6,107 13 7	–	1213	
–	1,592 11 2	–	–	1,515 3 5	77 7 9	–	1218	
501 14 6	17,499 11 10	87 5 9	–	15,522 9 6	1,889 16 7	–	1220	
–	1,339 8 3	–	–	1,263 8 6	75 19 9	–	964	
–	322 19 4	–	–	304 12 4	18 7 0	–	913	
–	7,325 6 7	3,724 1 5	–	3,185 10 5	415 14 9	–	1017	£3,724 1 5 Prin. rem'd.
–	741 15 9	–	–	699 13 6	42 2 3	–	1033	
–	1,317 17 4	–	–	1,243 1 8	74 15 8	–	1040	
–	303 0 8	–	–	252 13 9	50 6 11	–	1041	
473 9 4	16,008 13 11	57 18 2	–	14,213 2 9	1,797 13 0	–	1215	
–	5,845 11 9	–	–	5,134 3 4	711 8 5	–	1019	
–	1,086 2 11	–	–	1,028 2 5	58 0 6	–	897	
–	1,820 1 8	–	–	1,471 16 2	348 5 6	–	1003	

(A 3.)—A Statement of Loans made by the

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Over-payments.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1855. Principal.	BALANCE outstanding, January 1, 1855. Interest.	Amount issued within the Year.
		Drainage, &c.—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1015	Commissioners of Public Works,	Owenabrockagh District,	–	1,854 5 7	327 10 6	–
903	Ditto,	Quin District,	–	13,285 9 0	1,570 2 2	714 11 0
894	Ditto,	Red Bog District,	–	703 14 5	42 7 2	–
898	Ditto,	Ratooragh District,	–	508 3 6	30 11 4	–
905	Ditto,	Rinn and Blackriver District,	–	18,208 5 9	1,362 2 4	1,500 0 0
1028	Ditto,	Rath or Clooneen District,	–	6,071 6 4	343 15 6	–
915	Ditto,	Shandrum District,	–	651 8 3	39 3 4	–
918	Ditto,	Sow District,	–	8,409 16 4	499 3 6	–
920	Ditto,	Shanagolden District,	–	4,772 4 7	477 19 8	–
966	Ditto,	Shandon District,	–	620 8 8	37 6 0	–
1006	Ditto,	Strokestown District,	–	29,717 0 0	2,820 6 10	–
1014	Ditto,	Shrule District,	–	23,364 0 0	2,300 3 0	–
1026	Ditto,	Shinrone District,	–	7,338 15 11	580 7 8	–
1048	Ditto,	Saleen Lough District,	–	2,918 19 1	177 10 10	–
977	Ditto,	Tawnawoggawn District,	–	1,119 17 11	56 1 10	–
1009	Ditto,	Turloghmore District,	–	48,681 0 0	4,627 5 3	6,537 1 9
1189	Ditto,	Templemore District,	–	3,178 3 2	719 13 0	–
1039	Ditto,	Wilkinstown District,	–	1,275 6 1	76 14 2	–
1464	Ditto,	Wottonstown District,	–	202 13 0	25 13 6	–
895	Ditto,	Youghal District,	–	18,935 0 0	1,887 11 2	500 0 0
			218 13 0	1,568,036 3 7	140,906 1 7	103,075 4 8
		Deduct Transfers,	–	–	–	–
			£ 218 13 0	1,568,036 3 7	140,906 1 7	103,075 4 8

Dr. The Account of the Commissioners of Public Works of

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance of last Account, viz.:—		
Loans outstanding,	1,568,036 3 7	
Interest due,	140,906 1 7	
		1,708,942 5 2
To Issues out of the Consolidated Fund to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt by Commissioners of Public Works,	103,075 4 8	
To Interest accrued within the Year,	46,771 6 5	
To Amount received in anticipation of Issues,	241 3 8	
		150,087 14 9
		£1,859,029 19 11

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 27, 1856.

(A 4.)—SHANNON

Statement of Loans by the Commissioners acting in execution of the Provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. on account up to the

COUNTIES.	Amounts certified. Principal.	Amounts certified. Interest.	Amounts certified. Principal and Interest.	Repayments. In former Years.	Repayments. In the Year 1855.	Total Repayments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Limerick,	7,794 13 4	1,517 3 5	9,311 16 9	9,311 16 9	—	9,311 16 9
Limerick, County of the City,	2,051 3 7	438 8 0	2,489 11 7	2,489 11 7	—	2,489 11 7
Clare,	19,089 5 3	2,828 14 11	21,918 0 2	21,918 0 10	—	21,918 0 10
Tipperary, North Riding,	13,495 11 1	2,026 19 4	15,522 10 5	15,522 10 5	—	15,522 10 5
Tipperary, South Riding,	6,250 19 5	875 15 3	7,126 14 8	7,126 14 0	—	7,126 14 0
Galway,	39,071 3 3	5,947 17 11	45,019 1 2	45,019 4 3	—	45,019 4 3
Roscommon,	70,181 2 1	15,940 8 6	92,121 10 7	78,195 11 10	5,449 17 5	83,645 9 3
King's County,	13,492 7 7	1,803 12 5	15,296 0 0	15,300 17 9	—	15,300 17 9
Westmeath,	26,000 3 3	3,987 6 3	29,987 9 6	29,903 3 2	83 17 4	29,987 0 6

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 27, 1856.

* Interest reduced by £82 15*s.*, abatement

Commissioners of Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCE outstanding, December 31, 1855.		Over-payments.	No. of Loan.	—
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
–	2,181 16 1	1,563 9 8	–	290 15 11	327 10 6	–	1015	£1,563 9 8 Prin. remit.
–	15,570 2 2	–	1,222 3 10	14,000 0 0	347 18 4	–	903	
–	746 1 7	–	–	703 14 5	42 7 2	–	894	
–	538 14 10	–	–	508 3 6	30 11 4	–	898	
761 1 8	21,831 9 9	–	–	19,708 5 9	2,123 4 0	–	905	
–	6,415 1 10	–	–	6,071 6 4	343 15 6	–	1028	
–	690 11 7	–	–	651 8 3	39 3 4	–	915	
–	8,908 19 10	–	–	8,409 16 4	499 3 6	–	918	
100 17 7	5,441 1 10	–	–	4,772 4 7	668 17 3	–	920	
–	657 14 8	–	–	620 8 8	37 6 0	–	966	
930 0 5	33,527 7 3	–	–	29,717 0 0	3,810 7 3	–	1006	
778 7 4	26,442 10 4	–	–	23,364 0 0	3,078 10 4	–	1014	
–	7,919 3 7	–	–	7,338 15 11	580 7 8	–	1026	
–	3,096 9 11	–	–	2,918 19 1	177 10 10	–	1048	
–	1,175 19 9	–	–	1,119 17 11	56 1 10	–	977	
640 3 8	60,485 10 8	36,591 11 7	–	18,626 10 2	5,267 8 11	–	1009	£36,591 11 7 Prin. rem
–	3,897 16 2	–	655 0 6	3,178 3 2	64 12 6	–	1189	
–	1,352 0 3	–	–	1,275 6 1	76 14 2	–	1039	
–	228 6 6	–	–	202 13 0	25 13 6	–	1464	
638 18 7	21,961 9 9	–	–	19,435 0 0	2,526 9 9	–	895	
46,771 6 5	1,858,788 16 3	157,095 15 1	9,026 10 4	1,514,038 3 10	178,650 17 8	241 3 8		
–	–	1,089 1 6	–	–	–	–		
46,771 6 5	1,858,788 16 3	156,006 13 7	9,026 10 4	1,514,038 3 10	178,650 17 8	241 3 8		
Remitted, ...		139,136 9 1	115 18 0					
Nett Repayments, . .		16,870 4 6	8,910 12 4					

Issues and Repayments under Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 44. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance due to Loan Accounts, being for Amounts paid in advance of Issues, . .		218 13 0
By Payments into the Consolidated Fund by lodgments to Credit of Paymaster of Civil Services, Loans Repayments, as per statement, viz.:—		
Principal, ...	16,870 4 6	
Interest, ...	8,910 12 4	
		25,780 16 10
By amount Remitted by Treasury Minute, viz.:—		
Principal, ...	139,136 9 1	
Interest, including £1,089 1*s.* 6*d.* transferred to Principal, as per statement, . .	1,204 19 6	
		140,341 8 7
By Balance, viz.:—		
Loans Outstanding, Principal, ...	1,514,038 3 10	
Interest due, ...	178,650 17 8	
		1,692,689 1 6
		£1,859,029 19 11

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

NAVIGATION.

cap. 61, showing the Total Amounts certified to Grand Juries and to Individuals, and the Repayments 31st December, 1855.

COUNTIES.	Amounts certified.			Repayments.		Total Repayments.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal and Interest.	In former Years.	In the Year 1855.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Longford, . . .	20,000 0 0	2,908 6 6	22,908 6 6	22,872 18 7	49 4 6	22,922 3 1
Leitrim, . . .	39,181 2 1	*8,462 3 4	47,643 5 5	40,283 4 3	1,445 1 3	41,728 5 6
Mayo, ...	5,000 0 0	766 15 2	5,766 15 2	5,558 9 11	187 8 0	5,745 17 11
Sligo, ...	5,181 2 1	766 7 10	5,947 9 11	5,732 17 2	214 14 3	5,947 11 5
Loans, account of Counties, .	272,788 13 0	48,269 18 10	321,058 11 10	299,235 0 6	7,430 2 9	306,665 3 3
Ditto, Individuals, .	9,480 2 11	388 8 3	9,868 11 2	9,053 2 5	—	9,053 2 5
Total, . £	282,268 15 11	48,658 7 1	330,927 3 0	308,288 2 11	7,430 2 9	315,718 5 8

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

on repayment made in advance.

(A 5.)—A Statement of Outstanding Loans made by the late "Commissioners for the Issue of Loans Amount of Principal and Interest due upon each on the 1st January, 1855, the Interest since

No. of Loan.	NAME OF PARTY.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	BALANCES outstanding January 1, 1855. Principal.			Interest.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4	Commissioners of Navan Turnpike Road,		4,933	6	1	1,776	13	9
24	Ditto,	Ditto,	1,286	14	10	386	5	6
53	Ditto,	Ditto,	923	1	7	435	0	1
8	Corporation of the Bridge across the Shannon at Portumna,		1,678	17	6	—		
13 & 28	Commissioners of Wide Streets to improve Cork City,		6,700	0	0	5,967	13	0
113	Ditto,	Ditto,	7,000	0	0	9,200	13	7
40	Mayo County,	To improve Court-House at Castlebar,	186	1	3	133	17	4
52	Ditto,	To improve Court-House at Ballinrobe,	39	5	2	29	17	9
43	Kilkenny County,	For Causeway at Thomastown,	90	5	10	16	10	2
92	Ditto,	Road, Castlecomer to Ballinakill,	118	12	9	21	16	7
87	Galway Town,	Portico for Court-House,	0	18	2	0	1	4
61	Commissioners for a Bridge across the Shannon at Athlunkard,		55,384	12	4	19,080	16	4
70	R. H. Maunsell,	Canal at Plassy, County Limerick,	912	19	10	758	5	6
96	N. D. Crommelin,	To improve an Estate, County Antrim,	10,000	0	0	—		
106	Commissioners for a Bridge across the Shannon at Athlunkard,		6,000	0	0	6,487	19	11
123	Limerick City,	Road, Limerick to Tarbert,	86	10	4	68	4	4
139	Commissioners for a Bridge at Youghal,		10,000	0	0	8,283	5	4
		Total,	105,341	5	8	52,647	0	6

The Account of the Commissioners of Public Works for late Loans

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Amount collected, as per foregoing Statement :—						
Principal,	80	0	0			
Interest,	5,000	0	0			
				5,080	0	0

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 27, 1856.

(A 6.)—An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

Grant

	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought from last Account,	2,103	7	5

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 27, 1856.

out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND," pursuant to the Act 57 G. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts; showing the accrued, the Repayments within the Year, and the Balances outstanding on December 31, 1855.

Interest accrued within the Year.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS.		BALANCES outstanding December 31, 1855.		—
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
295 19 7	7,005 19 5	—	—	4,933 6 1	2,072 13 4	
64 7 0	1,737 7 4	—	—	1,286 14 10	450 12 6	
46 3 0	1,404 4 8	—	—	923 1 7	481 3 1	
—	1,678 17 6	80 0 0	—	1,598 17 6	—	
—	12,667 13 0	—	—	6,760 0 0	5,967 13 0	
—	16,200 13 7	—	—	7,000 0 0	9,200 13 7	
9 6 0	329 4 7	—	—	186 1 3	143 3 4	
1 19 0	71 1 11	—	—	39 5 2	31 16 9	
4 10 0	111 6 0	—	—	90 5 10	21 0 2	
5 19 0	146 8 4	—	—	118 12 9	27 15 7	
—	0 19 6	—	—	0 18 2	0 1 4	
2,215 8 0	76,680 16 8	—	5,000 0 0	55,384 12 4	16,296 4 4	
—	1,671 5 4	—	—	912 19 10	758 5 6	
—	10,000 0 0	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	
240 0 0	12,727 19 11	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,727 19 11	
4 6 6	159 1 2	—	—	86 10 4	72 10 10	
400 0 0	18,683 5 4	—	—	10,000 0 0	8,683 5 4	
3,287 18 1	161,276 4 3	80 0 0	5,000 0 0	105,261 5 8	50,934 18 7	

out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND for one Year, ended December 31, 1855.

	£ s. d. Cr.
By Amount paid into the Paymaster of Civil Services' Account in the Bank of Ireland, being Repayments of Advances out of Consolidated Fund by Loans made by late Commissioners, as per Contra, ...	5,080 0 0

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

OF PUBLIC WORKS, in the year ended December 31, 1855.

LOANS.

	£ s. d.
By Balance carried to next Account, ...	2,103 7 5

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

(A 7.)—RIVER

Acts 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89; 9 Vict., c. 4;

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Received for carrying on the Works.		
		From Commissioners of Public Works Loan Fund.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.
	RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1. WORKS ACCOUNT.			
	Fixed Projects.			
2	To Ardee,	2,283 11 3	—	2,283 11 3
9	Borris-in-Ossory,	912 11 5	—	912 11 5
17	Boyne,	4,410 11 0	49 3 2	4,459 14 2
23	Brusna (Ferbane),	4,000 0 0	—	4,000 0 0
62	Ballyteigue,	9,196 15 3	284 7 3	9,481 2 6
172	Balla,	500 0 0	9 1 2	509 1 2
184	Ballinamore, &c.,	—	9 10 0	9 10 0
19	Cappagh,	1,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0
47	Clonakilty,	—	—	—
51	Cork Slob,	—	—	—
55	Carrigower,	—	—	—
67	Carrigans,	—	—	—
138	Castlebernard,	450 0 0	—	450 0 0
161	Castlemartyr,	489 19 6	—	489 19 6
179	Crosslough,	65 1 2	—	65 1 2
15	Dungolman,	—	—	—
29	Deel,	1,338 12 7	—	1,338 12 7
38	Dunkellin,	2,000 0 0	1 4 6	2,001 4 6
111	Derrylin,	—	—	—
164	Dunmore,	1,000 0 0	2 0 0	1,002 0 0
65	Fergus,	1,500 0 0	28 2 0	1,528 2 0
8	Glyde,	—	107 11 11	107 11 11
79	Hind River,	500 0 0	—	500 0 0
36	Inny,	4,500 0 0	1 15 0	4,501 15 0
18	Killimor,	1,500 0 0	8 0 0	1,508 0 0
41	Kilbeggan,	1,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0
54	Kilbride,	—	21 2 1	21 2 1
78	Kill,	110 4 7	—	110 4 7
124	Kilmaganny,	—	36 18 7	36 18 7
160	Keenagh,	—	—	—
11	Longford,	4,500 0 0	3 0 0	4,503 0 0
32	Lough Gara, &c.,	500 0 0	9 0 0	509 0 0
43	Loughs Oughter, &c.,	500 0 0	190 0 8	690 0 8
53	Loughans,	208 8 4	—	208 8 4
68	Lough Neagh,	22,000 0 0	3,292 0 3	25,292 0 3
109	Leesborough,	—	—	—
170	Lavally,	2,000 0 0	—	2,000 0 0
174	Lough Mask, &c.,	500 0 0	174 0 4	674 0 4
183	Loughs Corrib, &c.,	17,000 0 0	957 7 11	17,957 7 11
193	Lough Lannagh,	1,000 0 0	0 15 9	1,000 15 9
140	Maghera,	—	—	—
176	Monivea,	300 0 0	30 5 8	330 5 8
	Carried forward, £	85,265 15 1	5,215 6 3	90,481 1 4

DRAINAGE.

8 & 9 Vict., c. 69; and 10 & 11 Vict., c. 79, &c.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1855.

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Expenditure on Works.	Interest chargeable on Moneys provided for carrying on the Works.	TOTAL.	—
	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By Balance from 31st December, 1854, .	—	—	—	115,022 17 7
	1. WORKS ACCOUNT.				
	Fixed Projects.				
2	By Ardee, ...	5 9 8	—	5 9 8	
46	Alick, ...	305 10 8	—	305 10 8	
9	Borris-in-Ossory, . . .	6 10 0	—	6 10 0	
17	Boyne, ...	93 17 6	—	93 17 6	
23	Brusna (Ferbane), . . .	6,585 11 4	2,863 19 0	9,449 10 4	
62	Ballyteigue, ...	2,100 15 3	668 18 0	2,769 13 3	
172	Balla, ...	1,099 12 0	495 0 8	1,594 12 8	
184	Ballinamore, &c., . . .	14,032 7 3	5,765 8 8	19,797 15 11	
19	Cappagh, ...	1,306 14 6	592 0 8	1,898 15 2	
47	Clonakilty, ...	102 11 0	—	102 11 0	
51	Cork Slob, ...	5 16 6	—	5 16 6	
55	Carrigower, ...	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	
67	Carrigans, ...	6 13 4	—	6 13 4	
138	Castlebernard, . . .	1,132 19 6	648 0 6	1,781 0 0	
161	Castlemartyr, . . .	21 1 2	—	21 1 2	
179	Crosslough, ...	7 16 6	—	7 16 6	
15	Dungolman, ...	0 12 0	—	0 12 0	
29	Deel, ...	11 13 6	—	11 13 6	
38	Dunkellin, ...	5,038 6 0	1,255 6 7	6,293 12 7	
111	Derrylin, ...	8 8 8	26 2 5	34 11 1	
164	Dunmore, ...	3,174 11 8	1,362 4 7	4,536 16 3	
65	Fergus, ...	3,667 18 0	1,442 5 4	5,110 3 4	
8	Glyde, ...	624 12 10	779 2 6	1,403 15 4	
79	Hind River, ...	273 0 4	662 17 5	935 17 9	
36	Inny, ...	7,971 4 11	1,428 19 3	9,400 4 2	
18	Killimor, ...	511 5 6	1,667 11 6	2,178 17 0	
41	Kilbeggan, ...	1,727 11 10	979 1 4	2,706 13 2	
54	Kilbride, ...	91 15 11	126 18 11	218 14 10	
78	Kill, ...	11 19 11	53 6 9	65 6 8	
124	Kilmaganny, ...	165 12 11	182 4 7	347 17 6	
160	Keenagh, ...	746 8 10	295 15 0	1,042 3 10	
11	Longford, ...	2,827 8 5	1,281 7 1	4,108 15 6	
32	Lough Gara, &c., . . .	2,322 14 2	676 10 8	2,999 4 10	
43	Loughs Oughter, &c., . .	3,846 7 3	3,032 6 11	6,878 14 2	
53	Loughans, ...	3 15 1	—	3 15 1	
68	Lough Neagh, . . .	23,566 12 6	5,935 3 0	29,501 15 6	
109	Leesborough, ...	13 15 2	205 11 1	219 6 3	
170	Lavally, ...	3,501 4 5	401 17 9	3,903 2 2	
174	Lough Mask, &c., . . .	2,064 16 9	1,671 18 11	3,736 15 8	
183	Loughs Corrib, &c., . . .	7,812 6 4	6,016 8 1	13,828 14 5	
193	Lough Lannagh, . . .	277 16 4	599 7 10	877 4 2	
140	Maghera, ...	0 1 0	—	0 1 0	
176	Monivea, ...	357 19 10	473 9 4	831 9 2	
	Carried forward, . £	97,453 6 3	41,589 4 4	139,042 10 7	—

(A 7.)—RIVER

Acts 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89; 9 Vict., c. 4,

AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Received for carrying on the Works. From Commissioners of Public Works Loan Fund. £ s. d.	Other Receipts. £ s. d.	TOTAL. £ s. d.
	RECEIPT—*continued.*			
	Works Account—Fixed Projects—*continued.*			
	Brought forward, . .	85,265 15 1	5,215 6 3	90,481 1 4
59	To Quin, ...	714 11 0	—	714 11 0
	Quoile, ...	—	—	—
61	Rinn and Black River, ...	1,500 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
10	Strokestown, ...	—	—	—
20	Shrule, ...	—	—	—
35	Shinrone, ...	—	—	—
80	Sow, ...	—	—	—
82	Shanagolden, ...	—	—	—
14	Turloughmore, ...	6,537 1 9	—	6,537 1 9
42	Templemore, ...	—	—	—
44	Youghal, ...	500 0 0	—	500 0 0
		£94,517 7 10	5,215 6 3	99,732 14 1
	To Navigation in connexion with Drainage, received from Exchequer in aid of Works, ...		—	2,573 0 0
	Ditto, amount lodged by Treasury on account of current Expenditure, to be hereafter accounted for, ...		—	10,000 0 0
	Total Receipts—Fixed Projects, ...		—	112,305 14 1
	2. WORKS ACCOUNT.			
	Preliminary Investigations.			
	To Incidental Account, ...		—	—
	Limerick, ...		—	—
	Newtown, ...		—	—
				Nil.
	Total Receipt—Preliminary Investigations, . .		—	—
	Carried forward, . .		—	112,305 14 1

DRAINAGE—*continued.*

8 & 9 Vict., c. 69; and 10 & 11 Vict., c. 79, &c.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1855—*continued.*

No. of Final Notice.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Expenditure on Works.	Interest chargeable on Moneys provided for carrying on the Works.	TOTAL.	—
	EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Works Account—Fixed Projects—*continued.*				
	Brought forward, .	97,453 6 3	41,589 4 4	139,042 10 7	115,022 17 7
59	By Quin, ...	523 1 6	—	523 1 6	
	Quoile, ...	—	6 15 0	6 15 0	
61	Rinn, &c., ...	2,778 10 0	761 1 8	3,539 11 8	
10	Strokestown, ...	701 1 11	1,421 14 2	2,122 16 1	
20	Shrule, ...	159 7 1	1,008 2 3	1,167 9 4	
35	Shinrone, ...	1 6 3	—	1 6 3	
80	Sow, ...	24 11 0	—	24 11 0	
82	Shanagolden, ...	—	190 17 7	190 17 7	
14	Turloughmore, . . .	290 16 1	1,034 5 0	1,325 1 1	
42	Templemore, ...	4 5 0	—	4 5 0	
44	Youghal, ...	65 11 11	765 10 2	831 2 1	
	£	102,001 17 0	46,777 10 2	148,779 7 2	
	Total Expenditure—Fixed Projects, ...			—	148,779 7 2
	2. Works Account.				
	Preliminary Investigations.				
	By Incidental Account, ...			82 8 8	
	Limerick, ...			0 2 4	
	Newtown, ...			0 10 0	
	Total Expenditure—Preliminary Investigations, . .			—	83 1 0
	Carried forward, . .			—	263,885 5 9

(A 7.)—RIVER

Acts 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89; 9 Vict., c. 4;

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioner

RECEIPT—*continued.*

3. Liability Account.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	112,305 14 1
To Amounts received from Counties and out of general recoveries under Awards to pay off Debentures on the following Districts, viz.:—		
Ardee,	9,927 18 11	
Borris-in-Ossory,	2,740 18 2	
Boyne,	8,038 11 7	
Ballyteigue,	3,060 16 5	
Balla,	53 14 6	
Castlebernard,	—	
Deel,	—	
Dunmore,	406 0 8	
Fane,	180 8 0	
Glyde,	304 12 5	
Kilmannock,	615 0 0	
Killimor,	784 19 3	
Keenagh,	43 3 2	
Longford,	135 17 5	
Lorrha,	104 9 5	
Loughans,	321 4 2	
Leesborough,	123 15 8	
Loughs Corrib, &c.,	160 0 0	
Lough Lannagh,	87 5 9	
Moyne and Crosspatrick,	12 0 0	
Monivea,	57 18 2	
Strokestown,	—	
Shrule,	181 4 6	
Turloughmore,	4,106 19 7	
Templemore,	1,229 15 3	
Total Receipt—Liability Account,	—	32,676 13 0
To Balance to next Account,	—	151,727 15 6
		£ 296,710 2 7

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 27, 1856.

DRAINAGE—*continued.*

8 & 9 Vict., c. 69; and 10 & 11 Vict., c. 79, &c.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1855—*continued.*

	Loans paid off.	Interest, &c., paid with Moneys received under Award.	Total.	—
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*				
3. Liability Account.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	—	—	263,885 5 9
By Amounts paid in reduction of Loan and Interest, ...	—	—	—	
Ardee, ...	10,388 0 0	158 7 10	10,546 7 10	
Borris-in-Ossory, . . .	2,575 0 0	50 13 2	2,625 13 2	
Boyne, ...	7,760 0 0	239 18 7	7,999 18 7	
Ballyteigue, . . .	3,000 0 0	193 16 5	3,193 16 5	
Balla, ...	53 14 6	—	53 14 6	
Castlebernard, . . .	—	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Deel, ...	—	272 9 9	272 9 9	
Dunmore, ...	406 0 8	—	406 0 8	
Fane, ...	—	180 8 0	180 8 0	
Glyde, ...	500 0 0	329 9 1	829 9 1	
Kilmannock, . . .	—	0 17 6	0 17 6	
Killimor, ...	1,000 0 0	20 16 8	1,020 16 8	
Keenagh, ...	43 3 2	—	43 3 2	
Longford, ...	500 0 0	—	500 0 0	
Lorrha, ...	100 0 0	2 4 5	102 4 5	
Loughans, ...	300 0 0	5 3 7	305 3 7	
Leesborough, . . .	200 0 0	8 6 8	208 6 8	
Lough Corrib, &c., . .	—	—	—	
Lough Lannagh, . . .	87 5 9	—	87 5 9	
Moyne and Crosspatrick, . .	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	
Monivea, ...	57 18 2	—	57 18 2	
Strokestown, . . .	—	47 9 0	47 9 0	
Shrule, ...	200 0 0	13 6 8	213 6 8	
Turloghmore, . . .	3,900 0 0	172 19 6	4,072 19 6	
Templemore, . . .	—	5 7 9	5 7 9	
Total Expenditure—Liability Account, . .	31,071 2 3 —	1,753 14 7 —	32,824 16 10 —	32,824 16 10
				£ 296,710 2 7

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

(A 8.)—PIERS, HARBOURS,

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from last Account, ...	—	—	640 11 7
PIERS AND HARBOURS, Acts 9 Vic., c. 3, and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75.			
To Amount received by way of Grant, ...	—	1,000 0 0	—
To Re-payments from Counties, on Account of Piers, applied to refund the Board for Interest paid to the Exchequer, and subsequently remitted, pursuant to Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 136, . .	—	1,089 1 6	—
To Receipt in aid of Works (Sale of Plant) :—			
Kilmore Pier, ...	72 12 6	—	—
Newcastle Pier, ...	93 12 10	—	—
Tarrea Pier, ...	2 7 0	—	—
		168 12 4	
Total Receipts, Piers and Harbours, . . .	—		2,257 13 10
RECEIPTS IN AID OF FISHERY PIERS, (TOLLS.)			
To Ring Pier, ...		—	19 5 10
			£2,917 11 3

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 27, 1856.

AND FISHERIES.

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1855. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PIERS AND HARBOURS, Acts 9 Vic., c. 3, and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75.)			
By Amount expended on the following fixed projects:—			
Brandon Pier,	438 6 3		
Belmullet Canal,	23 17 5		
Cushendall Pier,	8 10 11		
Kilmore Pier (removing rocks),	5 5 6		
Rosroe Pier,	200 0 0		
Tarbert Pier,	543 18 3		
		1,219 18 4	
By Amount expended under Act 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 136, for Repairs:—			
Bruckless Pier,	15 9 11		
Clifden Pier,	1 10 0		
Castletown Pier,	90 9 11		
Caherciveen Pier,	44 19 11		
Cushendall Pier,	56 3 11		
Killibegs Pier,	5 0 0		
Newcastle Pier,	85 1 2		
Roundstone Pier,	2 1 11		
Tarrea Pier,	21 12 4		
Teelin Pier,	19 19 11		
		342 9 0	
Total Expenditure, Piers and Harbours,			1,562 7 4
EXPENDITURE FOR FISHERY PIERS.			
By Ring Pier,		—	5 0 0
			1,567 7 4
By Balance carried to next Account,	—	—	1,350 3 11
			£2,917 11 3

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

(A 9.)—LAND IMPROVEMENT

Act 10 Vict.,

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from last Account,	—	—	589 13 6
Amount received from Treasury by way of Loan,	—	500 0 0	
Amount received from Proprietors in repayment of preliminary expenses, &c.,	—	761 15 10	
			1,261 15 10
			£1,851 9 4

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 27, 1856.

(A 10.)—SHANNON

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from the last Account,	—	—	8,484 2 2
WORKS.			
To Works at Athlone in adjustment of Personal Accounts,	—	0 0 4	
RENTS AND TOLLS.			
To Amount received for Rents,	1,260 8 0		
„ „ Tolls, wharfage, &c.,	1,647 6 8		
„ „ Produce of sale of materials, &c.,	80 8 3		
„ „ Fines,	1 8 4		
		2,989 11 3	
			2,989 11 7
			£11,473 13 9

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 27, 1856.

PRELIMINARIES.

cap. 32.

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1855. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amount paid into Exchequer, in repayment of advances,	—	909 2 6	
Amount paid for preliminary investigations, advertising, scrivenery, &c.,	—	264 17 9	
			1,174 0 3
Balance to next Account,	—	—	677 9 1
			£1,851 9 4

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

NAVIGATION.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended December 31, 1855. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WORKS.			
By Works at Athlone,	—	15 6 10	
RENTS AND TOLLS.			
By Amount expended, viz.:—			
Salaries and allowances,	1,202 12 4		
Maintenance and repairs,	2,036 2 9		
Rents,	15 2 4		
Taxes,	1 17 7		
Miscellaneous expenses,	11 8 2		
		3,267 3 2	
			3,282 10 0
Balance,	—	—	8,191 3 9
			£11,473 13 9

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

RECEIPT.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance,	—			—			21,027	7	7
1. SALARIES AND INCIDENTS OF OFFICE:—									
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—			20,218	0	0			
Amount of Law Costs recovered,	—			301	12	8			
Registration Fees,	—			4	5	6			
Sundry Receipts and relodgment,	—			56	7	5			
Total Receipt, "Salaries, &c., of Office,"	—						20,580	5	7
2. PUBLIC BUILDINGS:—									
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—			20,367	2	0			
Amount of sundry Receipts for Rents, &c.,	—			208	13	0			
Total Receipt, "Public Buildings,"	—						20,575	15	0
3. INLAND NAVIGATION:—									
To Tyrone Navigation,									
Amount received for Rents,	22	0	0						
Ditto Tolls,	343	19	5						
				365	19	5			
To Maigue River Navigation,									
Amount of Vote received from Treasury,	102	18	0						
Ditto Tolls received,	40	8	8						
				143	6	8			
Total Receipt, "Inland Navigation,"	—						509	6	1
Carried forward,	—			—			63,592	14	3

VOTES AND GRANTS.

of Public Works, for the Year ended December 31, 1855. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Salaries and Incidents of Office :—									
By Salaries of the Board,	2,863	19	2						
Salaries of the Establishment, including Engineers,	13,677	8	1						
Amount of Contributions to the Superannuation Fund,	795	6	1						
Salaries of Supernumerary Staff,	1,076	17	0						
Law Expenses,	160	1	5						
Postage,	487	1	5						
Travelling Expenses of Inspection,	1,069	13	11						
Incidents, including Coals, &c.,	310	11	8						
Amount paid for Progress Inspections,	939	11	4						
Expenses connected with Special Drainage Commission,	23	9	0						
				21,403	19	1			
Salaries and Incidents of Fisheries :—									
By Salaries of two Inspecting Commissioners,	1,034	17	11						
Travelling Expenses of Inspection or Survey,	251	13	5						
Advertisements,	99	12	0						
Incidents,	52	2	11						
				1,438	6	3			
Total Expenditure, "Salaries, &c., of Office,"							22,842	5	4
2 Public Buildings :—									
By Repairs of Buildings, Furniture, &c. :—									
Census Office,	—			173	18	10			
Charitable Bequests Office,	—			100	3	8			
Custom House,	—			1,000	8	4			
Dublin Castle,	—			5,026	17	7			
Four Courts,	—			1,652	9	7			
House, No. 4, Palace-street,	—			243	5	2			
Incidents,	—			159	14	1			
Income Tax Office,	—			77	6	9			
Incumbered Estates Office,	—			614	2	1			
Late Inland Navigation Office,	—			115	11	6			
Phœnix Park,	—			6,862	18	9			
Record Buildings,	—			809	12	4			
Royal Hibernian Military School,	—			2,758	2	3			
Royal Hospital,	—			3,391	18	2			
Royal Irish Academy,	—			335	3	9			
Stationery Office,	—			37	7	11			
Stores, City Quay,	—			7	7	8			
Irishtown Church,	—			13	9	9			
Belfast College,	—			290	4	9			
Cork College,	—			90	13	8			
Galway College,	—			1,180	18	9			
Total Expenditure, "Public Buildings,"	—						24,941	15	4
3. Inland Navigation :—									
By Tyrone Navigation,									
Salaries and Incidents,	189	12	4						
Labour and Materials,	236	8	11						
				426	1	3			
By Maigue River Navigation,									
Salary of Inspector,	33	13	0						
Labour and Materials,	58	3	3						
				91	16	3			
Total Expenditure, "Inland Navigation,"	—						517	17	6
Carried forward,	—			—			48,301	18	2

Dr. Receipt and Expenditure on account of Parliamentary Votes and

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . . .	—	—	63,592 14 3
4. HARBOURS :—			
To Howth Harbour,			
Amount of Vote received from the Treasury, . .	30 0 0		
Ditto Rents received, ...	95 14 11		
		125 14 11	
To Dunmore Harbour,			
Amount of Rents received, ...	73 17 2		
Ditto of Dues, ...	20 7 7		
		94 4 9	
To Donaghadee Harbour,			
Amount of Rents received, ...	—	5 0 0	
Total Receipts, "Harbours," . .			224 19 8
5. INSOLVENT COURT, ...	—	—	Nil.
6. MARSHALSEA :—	—	—	Nil.
7. KINGSTOWN HARBOUR :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote, .	—	10,000 0 0	
Ditto on account of Dues, . . .	—	1,029 15 6	
Ditto Ditto, Rents, . . .	—	71 15 6	
Sundry Receipts for sale of Plant, &c., . . .	—	692 1 9	
Total Receipt, "Kingstown Harbour," .			11,793 12 9
8. CONVICT DEPOTS AND CONSTABULARY BARRACKS :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote, .	—	2,000 0 0	
Total Receipt, "Convict Depot, &c.," .			2,000 0 0
9. FEMALE CONVICT PRISON :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote, .	—	2,000 0 0	
Total Receipt, "Female Convict Prison," .			2,000 0 0
10. PHILIPSTOWN IRON PRISON :—			
Received from the Paymaster of Civil Services, . .	—	—	5,250 0 0
11. CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (Maintenance) :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote, .	—	1,264 0 0	
Ditto for Rent, ...	—	27 10 0	
			1,291 10 0
12. BELFAST CUSTOM HOUSE, POST OFFICE, &c. :—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote, .	—	—	9,800 0 0
Carried forward, . . .	—	—	95,952 16 8

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

Grants in the Year ended December 31, 1855—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—		48,301 18 2
4. HARBOURS:—			
By Howth Harbour,			
Labour and Materials,	124 14 1		
Salary of Harbour Master,	23 15 10		
Incidents,	0 2 0		
		148 11 11	
By Dunmore Harbour,			
Transfer to Exchequer, amounts received for sales of grounds,	150 0 0		
Incidents,	1 13 1		
		151 13 1	
By Donaghadee Harbour,			
Labour and Materials,	20 5 6		
Salaries and Incidents,	42 3 9		
		62 9 3	
Total Expenditure, "Harbours,"			362 14 3
5. INSOLVENT COURT,	—	—	47 12 6
6. MARSHALSEA,	—	—	342 19 0
7. KINGSTOWN HARBOUR:—			
By New Steamer Wharf, Contract Work,	—	1,662 10 0	
Stone Materials, Labour included,	—	8,237 14 9	
Ballast supplied, Contract,	—	155 1 0	
Maintenance, Repairs, &c.,	—	418 3 10	
Salaries of Harbour Master, Engineer, &c.,	—	750 9 5	
Boatmen, Watchmen, &c.,	—	522 14 9	
Incidents and Contingencies,	—	487 19 8	
Rents and Taxes,	—	53 4 3	
Total Expenditure, "Kingstown Harbour,"			12,287 17 8
8. CONVICT DEPOTS AND CONSTABULARY BARRACKS:—			
By Repairs of Buildings, Furniture, &c.:			
Constabulary Depot Barracks, Phœnix Park,	—	1,418 5 9	
Smithfield Convict Depot,	—	162 7 1	
Grangegorman Convict Depot,	—	331 7 6	
Mountjoy Prison,	—	937 18 7	
Total Expenditure, "Convict Depot, &c.,"			2,849 18 11
9. FEMALE CONVICT PRISON:—			
By Works under Contract,	—	2,505 4 5	
Labour and Materials,	—	210 17 9	
Salary of Clerk of Works,	—	71 13 0	
Incidents,	—	4 4 0	
Total Expenditure, "Female Convict Prison,"			2,791 19 2
10. PHILIPSTOWN IRON PRISON:—			
By Works under Contract,	—	—	3,839 19 9
11. CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (Maintenance):—			
By Repairs of Building, &c.,	—	506 19 2	
			506 19 2
12. BELFAST CUSTOM HOUSE, POST OFFICE, &c.:—			
By Works under Contract,	—	12,141 6 0	
Architect for Professional Services,	—	399 19 11	
Salary of Clerk of Works,	—	158 14 6	
			12,700 0 5
Carried forward,	—	—	84,031 19 0

(A 11.)—PARLIAMENTARY

Dr. Receipts and Expenditure on account of Parliamentary Votes and

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	95,952 16 8
13. Navigation in Connexion with Drainage:—			
To Amount received from the Treasury on account of Vote,	—	—	2,573 0 0
14. Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Building),	—	—	Nil.
15. General Prison for Convicts,	—	—	Nil.
16. Maynooth College,	—	—	Nil.
			£98,525 16 8

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 27, 1856.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

Grants in the Year ended December 31, 1855—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . . .	—			—			84,031	19	0
13. Navigation in Connexion with Drainage :—									
By Transfer to River Drainage in aid of Navigation Works, .	—			—			2,573	0	0
14. Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Building) :—									
By Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer, not required, .	—			—			929	12	5
15. General Prison for Convicts :—									
By Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer, not required, .	—			—			1,028	8	6
16. Maynooth College :—									
By Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer, not required, .	—			—			61	8	8
Balance, . . .	—			—			9,901	8	1
							£98,525	16	8

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

(A 12.)—MAINTENANCE

Dr. An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance from 1854,	—	—	883 12 0
To Amount transferred from deposit account— Grant Roads—Kerry County,	—	157 7 8	
To Amount received from Treasury for Post Roads,	—	2,000 0 0	
Ditto for sale of Implements, Roads, and Bridges,	—	0 8 1	
			2,157 15 9
			£3,041 7 9

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 27, 1856.

(A 13.)—EMPLOYMENT

Dr. An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought from last account,	—	2,874 8 6
		£2,874 8 6

Office of Public Works, Dublin, February 27, 1856.

OF ROADS.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1855.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County. 1. Grant Roads.			
Antrim, By Antrim Coast Road,	19 15 0		
Kerry County, repaid to Paymaster Civil Services,	157 7 8		
		177 2 8	
2. Post Roads.			
By Clare County,	614 6 10		
Cork „	141 18 6		
Donegal „	160 17 0		
Kilkenny „	431 7 1		
Limerick „	134 6 6		
Mayo „	381 4 7		
Monaghan „	194 19 4		
Roscommon „	91 9 11		
		2,150 9 9	
3. Roads and Bridges.			
By Cork County,	2 9 3		
Kerry „	4 18 6		
Limerick „	0 16 5		
Mayo „	0 9 6		
		8 13 8	
			2,336 6 1
By Balance to next Account,	—	—	705 1 8
			£3,041 7 9

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

OF LABOURING POOR.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1855.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amount expended during the year,	49 16 8	
		49 16 8
By Balance carried to next account,	—	2,824 11 10
		£2,874 8 6

John Trimmer, *Accountant.*

(A 14.)—MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. BOYNE RIVER NAVIGATION :—			
To Amount of Tolls received,	393 14 11		
Total Receipt "Boyne Navigation,"		—	393 14 11
2. RECEIVER'S ACCOUNT FOR LOANS :—			
To Portumna Bridge :—			
Amount of Tolls received,	109 1 11		
		109 1 11	
To Navan Road :—			
Amount of Tolls received,	1,128 11 3		
		1,128 11 3	
To Galway Harbour :—			
Amount of Tolls received,	1,086 3 9		
		1,086 3 9	
To Limerick Bridge, Harbour, &c. :—			
Amount of Tolls received,	7,289 8 7		
„ Rents „	244 1 3		
		7,533 9 10	
Total Receipt "Loans Receiver's Accounts,"	—		9,857 6 9
3. LIMERICK FLOATING DOCKS, Act 10 & 11 Vict., cap. 198 :—			
To Proceeds of sale of Plant,	—	42 0 0	
Total Receipt "Limerick Floating Dock,"	—		42 0 0
4. DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS :—			
To Belfast District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	7,164 0 0		
Proceeds of sale of Plant,	63 12 1		
		7,227 12 1	
To Clonmel Lunatic Asylum,	—	Nil.	
To Eglinton Lunatic Asylum, Cork :—			
Received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	4,100 4 5		
Received from Rents,	300 5 0		
Received from Proceeds, Sale of Plant, &c.,	13 1 6		
		4,413 10 11	
To Killarney District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	6,793 4 10		
		6,793 4 10	
To Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	920 12 1		
Transfer of value of cooking apparatus to Convict Depôts, &c.,	139 0 0		
		1,059 12 1	
Carried forward,	—	19,493 19 11	10,293 1 8

SERVICES.

of Public Works, in the Year ended December 31, 1855. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance from last Account,	—	—	6,875 17 7
1. By Boyne River Navigation :—			
Labour and Materials,	91 3 8		
Salaries and Incidents,	186 5 2		
Repayment of Interest, account of Loans,	111 11 0		
Total Expenditure "Boyne Navigation,"		—	388 19 10
2. Receiver's Account for Loans :—			
By Portumna Bridge :—			
Labour,	2 15 0		
Salaries,	39 0 0		
Incidents,	6 3 10		
Repayment of Interest, account of Loans,	80 0 0		
		127 18 10	
By Navan Road :—			
Manual Labour,	248 12 5		
Materials for Surface Repairs,	345 7 5		
Salaries—Superintendent and Pay Clerk, £131 17 11			
„ Overseer, 65 0 0			
	196 17 11		
Rents,	127 14 1		
Tradesmen's Bills,	4 7 11		
		922 19 9	
By Galway Harbour :—			
Labour and Materials,	192 11 7		
Salaries and Incidents,	472 11 7		
		665 3 2	
By Limerick Bridge Harbour, &c. :—			
Labour and Materials,	831 0 8		
Salaries and Incidents, including compensation,	2,062 8 0		
Repayment of Interest, account of Loan,	5,000 0 0		
		7,893 8 8	
Total Expenditure "Loans Receiver's Accounts,"	—		9,609 10 5
3. Limerick Floating Docks, Act 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 198 :—			
By Labour,	—	349 3 10	
Plant and Materials,	—	63 19 10	
Salaries and Incidents,	—	30 5 11	
Total Expenditure "Limerick Floating Dock,"	—		443 9 7
4. District Lunatic Asylums :—			
By Belfast District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Works under Contract, &c.,	1,747 15 9		
Architect for Professional Services,	149 19 11		
Salaries and Incidents,	162 3 7		
Furniture and Fitments,	783 17 4		
		2,843 16 7	
By Clonmel Lunatic Asylum :—			
Furniture and Fitments,	—	18 7 0	
By Eglinton Lunatic Asylum, Cork :—			
Labour, Materials, &c.,	260 13 6		
Salaries and Incidents,	200 17 0		
Furniture and Fitments,	165 11 11		
		627 2 5	
By Killarney District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Labour and Materials,	121 12 4		
Salaries and Incidents,	20 3 1		
Furniture and Fitments,	5 13 0		
		147 8 5	
By Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum,	—		
		Nil.	
Carried forward,	—	3,636 14 5	17,317 17 5

Dr. Receipt and Expenditure on account of Miscellaneous Service,

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .		19,493 19 11	10,293 1 8
DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS—*continued.*			
To Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Received from Paymaster of Civil Services, . .	6,500 0 0		
		6,500 0 0	
To Omagh District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Received from Paymaster of Civil Services, . .	—		
		200 0 0	
To Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin :—			
Received from Paymaster of Civil Services, . .	577 10 0		
		577 10 0	
To Sligo District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Received from Paymaster of Civil Services, . . .	6,500 0 0		
		6,500 0 0	
Total Receipt "District Lunatic Asylums," . .	—		33,271 9 11
5. SUNDRY RAILWAY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS :—			
To Amount received to meet Expenses of Arbitration, .	—	—	
			938 12 5
6. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS :—			
To Circular Road and Annesley Bridge :—			
Amount of Presentment for Balance of Expenditure, .	—	46 14 4	
To Blackrock Road, ...		Nil.	
To N. de la C. Crommellin, amount received to keep up Policies of Assurance for £10,000, as security for loan advanced by late Loan Commissioners, ...		330 0 0	
To Land Improvement Loans Repayment :—			
Amount recovered from Proprietors, . . .		688 1 3	
To Amount received from Treasurers of Counties and others, in repayment of Loans under several Acts, which on being apportioned, were transferred, ...		5,338 15 2	
To Drainage Repayments :—			
Received from Defaulters, ...		3,415 6 2	
To Temporary Receipts, ...		656 11 4	
To Roads Gratuities :—			
Amount received, ...		Nil.	
To Deposit Accounts:—			
Amount received from County Antrim, . . .		20 0 0	
To Fishery Weirs, &c. :—			
Amount received for Improvements, &c., . . .		62 0 0	
To Proceeds of Sale and Transfer of Stock, New 3 per cent. on account of Contractors and others, . . .		1,531 0 7	
To Dividends received on Investments of Stock on account of Contractors and others, ...		63 9 7	
Total Receipt, "Sundry Accounts," . .			12,151 18 5
			£56,655 2 5

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
February 27, 1856

SERVICES—*continued.*

Year ended December 31, 1855—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .		3,636 14 5	17,317 17 5
DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS—*continued.*			
By Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Works under Contract, Labour, &c., . . .	3,689 10 7		
Architect for Professional Services, . . .	86 5 0		
Salaries and Incidents, ...	122 19 10		
Furniture and Fitments, ...	1,082 16 7		
		4,981 12 0	
By Omagh District Lunatic Asylum, . . .	—		
		Nil.	
By Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin :—			
Works under Contract, Labour, &c., . . .	2,026 15 8		
Architect for Professional Services, . . .	200 0 0		
Salaries and Incidents, ...	50 1 6		
Furniture and Fitments, ...	438 0 1		
		2,714 17 3	
By Sligo District Lunatic Asylum :—			
Works under Contract, Labour, &c., . . .	2,852 18 0		
Salaries and Incidents, ...	112 19 8		
Furniture and Fitments, ...	558 17 9		
		3,524 15 5	
Total Expenditure "District Lunatic Asylums," .	—		14,857 19 1
5. SUNDRY RAILWAY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS :—			
By Amount paid for Expenses of Arbitration, . .	—	901 15 10	
			901 15 10
6. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS :—			
By Circular Road and Annesley Bridge, . . .	—		
		Nil.	
By Blackrock Road :—			
Balance paid Grand Jury, City of Dublin, . .		3 11 5	
By N. de la C. Crommellin, amount paid, being one year's Premium on his Life Assurance, ...	—		
		330 0 0	
By Land Improvement Loans Repayment :—			
Amount transferred to the Paymaster of Civil Services, .	—		
		812 10 4	
By Amount transferred to the Paymaster of Civil Services, .	—		
		5,208 3 2	
By Drainage Repayments :—			
Transferred to Paymaster of Civil Services, . .	—		
		2,585 0 11	
By Temporary Receipts, amount repaid, . . .		652 19 7	
By Roads Gratuities :—			
Amount paid, ...		49 2 2	
By Deposit Accounts :—			
County Antrim, amount returned, . . .	876 8 0		
County Kerry, Do., . . .	162 1 10		
		1,038 9 10	
By Fishery Weirs, &c. :—			
Amount expended for Improvements, &c., . .		126 4 11	
By Payments to Contractors and others of Stock sold out, .		1,531 0 7	
By Dividends on Investments paid to Contractors and others,		49 9 7	
Total Expenditure, "Sundry Accounts," . .	—		12,386 12 6
			45,464 4 10
By Balance carried to next Account, ...	—	—	11,190 17 7
			£56,655 2 5

JOHN TRIMMER, *Accountant.*

APPENDIX B.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS.

	Page		Page
Antrim County,	74	Limerick County,	98
Armagh „	78	Londonderry „	75
Carlow „	86	Longford „	80
Cavan „	79	Louth „	80
Clare „	96	Mayo „	91
Cork „	104	Meath „	81
Donegal „	75	Monaghan „	79
Down „	78	Queen's „	84
Dublin „	82	Roscommon „	93
Fermanagh „	76	Sligo „	89
Galway „	94	Tipperary „	100
Kerry „	107	Tyrone „	77
Kildare „	83	Waterford „	103
Kilkenny „	87	Westmeath „	82
King's „	83	Wexford „	88
Leitrim „	90	Wicklow „	85

(B.)—LAND IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 10th Vict., chap. 32, &c.

SCHEDULE—Showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, the amount applied for, sanctioned, and issued by Instalments, with the Date of the last Issue, and also the Amount of Loans subsequently cancelled or relinquished to December 31, 1855.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
ANTRIM,	Antrim, Lower,	William C. D. Johnston,	510 15 2	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Clotworthy Walkinshaw,	866 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
	Antrim, Upper,	Alexander Montgomery,	1,382 15 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	15 April, 1852.
		George J. Clarke,	3,521 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	9 Jan., „
		Alexander Arthur,	765 11 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	6 Sept., 1850.
	Belfast, Lower,	Alexander H. Haliday,	5,684 10 2	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	19 Nov., 1849.
		Alexander H. Haliday and William R. Haliday,	4,657 5 9	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	19 „ „
		Thomas Greg,	9,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	15 June, 1850.
		Viscount Templetown,	12,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	12 Aug., 1855.
		John Thompson,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	1 May, „
		Robert Thompson,	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	240 0 0	1	„ „
	Belfast, Upper,	John Wallace,	2,837 12 8	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert Thomson,	2,061 5 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	24 July, 1852.
		John Thomson,	2,872 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	23 April, 1855.
		William Crawford,	2,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	1,600 0 0	4	30 Dec., 1852.
		Alexander H. Haliday,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	17 „ „
	Cary,	Alexander Stewart,	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	12 April, „
		Alexander G. Fullerton,	2,400 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	8 Feb., „
		John M'Gildowney,	3,734 2 8	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	25 July, „
		John M'Neale, jun.,	1,390 10 2	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	11 Jan., „
		Earl of Antrim,	3,667 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	16 Aug., 1849.
		Alexander G. Fullerton,	1,824 15 10	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1851.
		Earl of Antrim,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	23 Dec., 1850.
		Hugh Lecky,	1,018 8 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	7 Nov., 1851.
		George A. Wray,	1,400 0 0	1,250 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	4	7 March, „
		Ditto,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 Aug., 1852.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 „ „
		Elizabeth Anderson,	1,072 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	6 March, 1854.
		Hugh and Robert Anderson,	2,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	23 Nov., 1853.
		Charles Price,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	7 June, „
		Andrew Sharpe,	256 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	3 Aug., 1854.
	Dunluce, Lower	Hugh M'Neile,	3,959 5 11	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	4 Jan., 1852.
		George Macartney,	4,388 6 10	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	6 „ 1849.
		William Trail,	827 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	21 May, 1852.
		Henry Murphy,	119 4 3	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 July, „
		James S. Moore,	1,489 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	15 April, „
		Thomas Hincks,	154 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 Feb., 1854.
		John Given,	163 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	3 Aug., „
	Lower Dunluce and Carey,	James Stuart,	750 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	24 Dec., 1855.
	Dunluce, Upper	John Montgomery,	5,215 15 4	2,500 0 0	450 0 0 1,050 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	16 Aug., 1849.
		James R. Phillott,	284 2 5	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 Jan., 1852.
		John Cromie,	2,389 10 9	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	3 Aug., „
		Henry Anderson,	900 0 0	900 0 0	–	720 0 0	4	16 Nov., „
		Earl of Antrim,	11,773 0 0	2,500 0 0	500 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	22 June, 1850.
		Sir Edmund W. Macnaghten	15,474 8 11	5,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	28 Jan., 1851.
		Thomas Montgomery,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	23 June, „
		Henry Anderson,	680 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	4 Feb., 1852.
		John Montgomery,	487 16 10	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas G. Batt,	2,338 15 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	25 June, 1853.
		Samuel Ferguson,	192 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	24 „ 1851.
		George Macartney,	660 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	29 Oct., 1852.
	Glenarm, Lower	John M'Neile,	4,889 0 0	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	28 „ 1849.
		Edmund M'Donnell,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	6 Dec., „
		Earl of Antrim,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	5 April, 1852.
		Alexander Macauley,	3,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	6 „ 1849.
		Edmund F. Cuppage,	3,458 0 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	6 Dec., 1850.
		Rev. D. Courtenay,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	5 Aug., 1854.
	Glenarm, Upper	James Agnew,	6,551 13 11	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	28 Nov., 1849.
		Earl of Antrim,	12,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	12 Oct., „
		Edmund M'Donnell,	18,722 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	28 June, „
		Ditto,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	17 „ 1850.
	Kilconway,	William Anderson,	2,830 2 3	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	5 April, 1848.
		Hugh Montgomery,	6,668 12 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	29 Oct., 1849.
		Ditto,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	420 0 0	3	29 Jan., 1851.
		Thomas Scott,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	26 „ 1854.
		Thomas Greg,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	26 Oct., 1855.
	Massareene, Lower.	Arthur Henry,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	26 Aug., 1850.
		Alexander Montgomery,	2,803 5 7	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	1 June, „
		Arthur Henry,	1,100 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	3 Nov., 1853.
		Ditto,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	15 „ „
	Toome, Lower,	John M'Neile,	12,725 3 3	6,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	8	3 Dec., 1849.
		Sir Robert S. Adair,	2,531 13 6	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	18 Aug., 1852.
	Toome, Upper,	John Thompson,	9,285 6 0	2,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	23 „ 1851.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Londonderry,	Coleraine,	Mitchell Smyth,	1,613 6 4	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	21 Aug., 1849.
		Ditto,	1,481 18 10	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	28 „ 1850.
		Sir Henry H. Bruce,	9,530 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	4,000 0 0	8	4 March, „
		Benjamin B. Gough,	1,980 0 0	600 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	4	16 „ „
		Thomas M'Clellan,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	2 May, „
		Hamill Smyth,	1,345 2 7	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	6 Jan., 1849.
		Henry Richardson,	14,293 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	4,500 0 0	9	16 Oct., 1852.
		Griffin C. Galt,	290 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	21 Feb., 1851.
		Acheson Lyle,	838 16 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	5 April, 1848.
		Thomas M'Clellan,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	3	10 March, 1851.
		Robert Alexander,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 Dec., „
		John Lyle,	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	28 April, 1853.
		John Cromie,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	15 Aug., 1851.
		William W. Sillito,	290 5 2	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	27 June, „
		Alexander M'Laughlin,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 Dec., „
		James B. Ball,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	21 July, 1852.
		Alexander M'Laughlin,	100 12 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 May, „
		Robert Alexander,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 May, 1855.
		Sir H. H. Bruce,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	1 Aug., „
	Keenaght,	Thomas Scott,	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	3	10 May, 1852.
		William Osborne and Joseph Osborne,	2,455 18 2	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	4	12 Dec., 1851.
		Marcus M'Causland,	16,028 15 0	4,000 0 0	–	4,000 0 0	8	25 March, 1852.
		Richard Hunter,	3,357 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	18 Jan., „
		Alexander Ross,	448 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 „ 1850.
		Sir Henry H. Bruce,	5,635 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	14 Aug., „
		George V. Sampson,	683 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	2 May, „
		Benjamin Lane,	363 15 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	30 „ „
		William Lane,	365 5 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	14 Aug., 1849.
		John Martin,	342 13 4	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 Feb., 1851.
		James M'Sparrow,	1,113 0 4	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	26 Aug., „
		William Wilson,	673 6 2	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	8 May, „
		George V. Sampson,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	14 „ 1853.
		Richard Hunter,	3,387 19 2	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	10 June, „
		George Craig,	160 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 March, 1854.
		George Scott,	497 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	16 May, 1855.
	Loughinsholen,	William Graves,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 May, 1850.
		Richard Hunter,	597 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	16 Oct., „
		John P. Hewitt,	100 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	90 0 0	5	23 July, 1849.
		Earl Clancarty and others,	3,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	–	1,520 0 0	4	23 Dec., 1852.
		Richard Hunter,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	5 Sept., 1853.
		James Courtenay,	312 4 10	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	16 May, 1855.
	Tirkeeran,	John Lithgow,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 May, 1848.
		Anthony Babington,	6,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	26 „ 1850.
		Acheson Lyle,	424 11 8	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	1 „ 1849.
		B. J. Beresford,	1,500 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1850.
		Acheson Lyle,	504 13 2	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	10 March, 1849.
		Peter B. Maxwell,	800 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	25 Oct., „
		Thomas Scott,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	13 Feb., 1855.
		Peter B. Maxwell,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	9 Aug., 1850.
		Mervyn Wilson,	1,100 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	10 Nov., 1854.
Donegal,	Banagh,	John Hamilton,	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	12	1 May, 1849.
		Earl of Arran,	6,908 0 0	6,000 0 0	3,550 0 0	2,450 0 0	5	17 Feb., „
		George C. G. Wray,	129 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	24 Oct., 1848.
		Thomas Brooke,	1,278 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	27 Aug., 1851.
		Arthur Walker,	142 10 10	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	26 Jan., 1850.
		Joseph Welsh,	380 8 2	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	15 Dec., 1851.
		Sophia Major,	566 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	12 April, „
		Sarah Cassidy,	371 0 7	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Claudius Hamilton and others,	282 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 Sept., 1849.
		Thos. Wark and Stephen Wark,	460 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	–	–
		William Sinclair,	2,376 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	14 Aug., 1851.
		George C. G. Wray,	109 8 4	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1849.
		Robert G. Montgomery,	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	–	–
		George C. G. Wray,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	20 April, 1852.
		Thomas Brooke,	4,661 10 0	1,900 0 0	–	760 0 0	2	29 Aug., 1849.
		William Sinclair,	672 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	11 „ „
	Boylagh,	John Hamilton,	2,600 0 0	2,300 0 0	920 0 0	1,380 0 0	3	26 Sept., 1848.
	Inishowen, East	Henry Hart,	800 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	2 Feb., 1850.
		Samuel Carmichael,	350 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	3 April, 1849.
		Peter B. Maxwell,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	30 May, 1850.
		Michael Doherty,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	22 Sept., 1852.
		John Harvey,	330 5 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	29 Jan., 1850.
		Robert Witherow,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	3	13 March, „
		Thomas Lynch,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	1 Aug., 1851.
		Thomas Witherow,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 March, 1849.
		George Canning,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		James M'Monagle,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	13 June, 1849.
		Henry Lynch,	308 0 0	150 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0	4	8 Sept., „
		Lord Templemore,	16,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	5,400 0 0	11	25 May, 1852.
		John Cochran,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1850.
		William O'Donnell,	175 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	19 „ 1849.
		William Knox,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	17 July, 1850.
		George Young,	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	24 „ „

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Donegal—*con.*	Inishowen, East —*continued.*	John Ferguson,	760 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 June, 1851.
		James S. Dougherty,	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 Dec., 1852.
		Thomas Witherow,	108 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	12 Aug., „
		George Young,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	30 March, 1853.
		Henry St. G. Layard,	749 2 0	250 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James W. Doherty,	381 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	17 May, 1852.
	Inishowen, West,	George Lynch,	161 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	25 Jan., 1849.
		John Torrens	5,035 0 0	1,400 0 0	280 0 0	1,120 0 0	4	13 April, 1850.
		Joseph Dysart and Alexander Dysart,	330 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	12 Aug., „
		John Canning,	236 10 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	27 May, 1853.
		Anna E. Norman and Conolly Norman,	5,550 0 0	1,750 0 0	–	1,750 0 0	5	3 June. „
		James Ross,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	26 May, 1854.
		James Alexander,	692 0 0	650 0 0	–	260 0 0	2	4 Feb., 1851.
		James H. Todd,	288 18 2	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	16 Feb., 1853.
		N. C. Martin,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 Oct., 1854.
	Kilmacrenan,	William Marshall,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	23 „ 1848.
		Hamilton Verschoyle,	1,278 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	26 „ „
		Anthony Hastings,	274 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Nov., 1849.
		John R. Boyd,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	4 Dec., „
		Mary S. Brooke,	1,760 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	1,400 0 0	5	22 June, 1850.
		John Irwin,	118 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	17 Nov., 1848.
		Earl of Leitrim,	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	6	13 April, 1850.
		Ditto,	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	2,200 0 0	4,800 0 0	10	13 April, 1854.
		Robert H. Patten,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	23 Nov., 1849.
		John Irwin,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	11 Oct., 1848.
		Henry Maturin,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 Jan., 1850.
		William Atkins,	308 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	31 July, 1849.
		Charles F. Stewart,	652 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	12 Nov., 1850.
		John Olphert,	606 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	240 0 0	4	12 June, 1849.
		James Sinclair,	449 1 0	400 0 0	240 0 0	160 0 0	2	4 April, „
		Thomas Brooke,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	15 July, 1851.
		Alexander Nixon,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	19 „ 1850.
		John Irwin,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	15 Aug., 1851.
		William Moore,	385 7 4	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 April, „
		Charles F. Stewart,	199 16 8	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	8 June, 1850.
		Henry Lethem,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	26 May, 1854.
	Raphoe,	James Irwin,	106 12 5	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John Keys,	359 3 7	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Blair,	157 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1850.
		Sir Edmund S. Hayes,	7,128 0 0	5,300 0 0	2,800 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	14 June, 1849.
		Marquis of Abercorn,	10,297 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	4,500 0 0	9	28 Aug., 1851.
		Sir Robert A. Ferguson,	534 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	14 „ 1849.
		Hugh Rooney,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	27 Jan., „
		Andrew Ferguson,	1,850 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	13 Aug., 1850.
		Robert M'Clintock,	346 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	7 April, 1849.
		Joseph Pratt,	463 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	25 Aug., „
		William Knox,	194 9 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert G. Montgomery,	2,086 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	7 Dec., 1853.
		Sir Robert Bateson,	1,138 10 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	17 June, 1851.
		Ditto,	1,376 7 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	7 April, 1849.
		Earl of Wicklow,	4,930 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	4,000 0 0	8	12 Aug., 1852.
		Earl of Erne,	4,060 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	11 June, „
		Robert Laird,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 „ „
		Peter B. Maxwell,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	4 April, 1850.
		William Young,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	16 Oct., 1848.
		Andrew Laird,	207 10 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 June, 1851.
		William Fenwick,	227 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	25 „ 1849.
		William Style,	490 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		James M'Curdy,	304 2 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	10 Dec., 1850.
		Samuel Hamilton,	276 18 4	200 0 0	–	144 0 0	4	15 June, 1855.
		John G. Smyly,	545 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	19 March, 1852.
		Joseph H. Singer,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Aug., „
		Edward Bowen,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Dec., „
		Francis C. Leslie,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	19 June, „
		Joseph H. Singer,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 „ „
		Sir Robert Bateson,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	12 Nov., 1853.
		Frederick Goold,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1855.
		Sir R. Bateson,	650 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 Dec., 1854.
		Sir Robert Bateson,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	24 Oct., 1855.
		Joseph Henderson,	221 6 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 July, 1855.
	Tirhugh,	William H. Foster,	767 6 8	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1850.
		John Hamilton,	2,600 0 0	2,600 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	23 „ 1848.
		John Leslie,	2,400 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	720 0 0	3	25 Nov., „
		Ditto,	20,226 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	15 Sept., 1849.
		James Johnston,	940 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	4 Mar., 1850.
		William B. Tredennick,	776 6 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 April, „
		James Miller,	419 10 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	–	–
		George Knox,	5,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	11 July, 1850.
		William H. Foster,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	11 Oct., „
		James Johnston & Charles Johnston,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	5 Sept., 1851.
		Charles Maude,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	12 June, „
Fermanagh,	Clanawly,	Earl of Enniskillen,	1,091 15 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	25 Jan., 1851.
		Ditto,	2,755 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	24 Nov., „
		Ditto,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	18 May, 1855.
		William R. Armstrong,	126 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 May, 1853.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Fermanagh—*con.*	Clankelly,	John Richardson,	1,218 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	17 July, 1851.
	Coole,	Edward E. Mayne,	220 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	6 „ 1849.
	Knockninny,	Gartside Tipping,	253 1 11	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	8 Mar., 1850.
		Earl of Erne,	4,545 0 0	2,000 0 0	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	7 June, 1851.
		Ditto,	608 9 0	600 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	1,312 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Lurg,	Edward Atthill and Margaret Brien,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 April, 1854.
		James M'Cullagh,	700 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	11 „ 1851.
		James Johnston,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	4 Jan., 1850.
		John C. Bloomfield,	965 0 0	950 0 0	950 0 0	–	–	–
		Hugh W. Barton,	3,600 0 0	3,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	5 Sept., 1848.
		Henry M. Richardson,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 Feb., 1850.
		John C. Bloomfield,	1,700 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	17 July. „
		John Irvine,	500 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	2 March, 1853.
		Ditto,	315 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	11 Dec., 1851.
		Hugh W. Barton,	3,428 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–
		James Johnston,	3,191 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	18 July, 1850.
		Folliott W. Barton,	7,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	30 Nov., 1849.
		Hezlett Hamilton,	326 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	17 April, 1850.
		Lord Adam Loftus,	400 0 0	400 0 0	160 0 0	240 0 0	3	20 Dec., 1851.
		Richard St. George,	510 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		James Lendrum,	250 0 0	250 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	3	4 Oct., 1853.
	Maheraboy,	Lucius H. Deering,	518 17 5	300 0 0	–	194 0 0	4	27 Aug., „
		John Collum,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	10 May, 1851.
		Marquis of Ely,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Maherastephena,	Robert Noble,	500 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	25 June, 1849.
		Sir Arthur B. Brooke,	20,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	7	20 Aug., 1851.
		Earl of Erne,	7,927 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Sir James W. King,	1,126 7 9	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	24 Dec., 1852.
		Henry Leslie,	863 16 8	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	26 May, 1851.
		Archibald Boardman,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	3 June, „
		Robert Noble,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 July, 1852.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 „ „
		Earl of Erne,	550 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1853.
		Sir J. W. King,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	15 Nov., „
	Tirkennedy,	James Lendrum,	1,515 0 0	1,300 0 0	260 0 0	1,040 0 0	4	30 Jan., 1852.
		John G. Porter,	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	24 Dec., 1847.
		Ditto,	1,731 0 0	1,700 0 0	–	680 0 0	2	10 Jan., 1850.
		Henry M. Archdall,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 Nov., 1851.
		Henry M. Richardson,	600 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry A. Burke,	436 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	5 May, 1854.
		James Lendrum,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Henry M. Archdall,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 June, 1855.
Tyrone,	Clogher,	Francis Gervais,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	26 Sept., 1848.
		Samuel Vesey,	700 7 3	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	18 July, 1849.
		Morgan W. Jellett,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 Jan., 1852.
		Robert Maude,	201 10 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	11 March, 1849.
		Thomas R. Browne,	3,563 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	9 Dec., 1853.
		Ditto,	2,953 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	30 Oct., 1855.
		Samuel Vesey,	409 18 6	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	22 Sept., „
	Dungannon, Lower.	Richard N. Horner,	2,900 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	650 0 0	6	18 Feb., 1849.
		James Gunning,	962 2 10	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	30 Nov., 1850.
		Earl of Caledon,	8,240 0 0	7,800 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	14 Oct., 1853.
		James Cochran,	220 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 Jan., 1852.
		John W. Stokes,	330 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	24 Dec., 1850.
	Dungannon, Middle.	Mortimer O'Sullivan,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	24 June, 1848.
		Henry Greene,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	12 Nov., 1849.
		William Falls,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 May, 1850.
		Mortimer O'Sullivan,	100 0 0	100 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	2	26 July, 1849.
		James M. Macrum,	540 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	28 May, 1852.
		Earl of Charlemont,	456 0 0	450 0 0	8 0 0	442 0 0	5	1 March, „
		John Y. Burges,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	5 June, „
		Earl of Charlemont,	650 0 0	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	25 Feb., 1854.
	Dungannon, Upper.	William L. Conyngham,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 Oct., 1848.
		James Scott,	215 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	6 Feb., 1849.
		Guardians of Viscount Powerscourt,	2,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	–	1,800 0 0	5	26 Oct., „
		Andrew Vance,	813 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 Sept., „
		William L. Conyngham,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 Jan., „
	Dungannon,	Mervyn Stewart and George Vesey Stewart,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	2 Nov., 1855.
	Omagh, East,	James Lendrum,	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,175 0 0	825 0 0	2	26 Nov., 1850.
		Johnston Mansfield,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1852.
		Latham Blacker,	3,000 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,040 0 0	260 0 0	1	22 Feb., 1848.
		George Lendrum,	2,272 0 0	2,200 0 0	1,760 0 0	440 0 0	1	10 „ 1849.
		Robert V. Dixon,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1855.
	Omagh, West,	Sir James M. Stronge,	1,650 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	4 Feb., 1853.
		Sir Robert A. Ferguson,	2,053 0 0	1,600 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	5	14 May, 1850.
		Ditto,	521 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	14 July, 1849.
		Henry C. Lighton,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	3 April, „
		Sir Robert A. Ferguson,	1,642 0 0	1,250 0 0	–	1,250 0 0	5	16 Dec., 1851.
		Ditto,	270 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	514 14 10	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	27 April, 1854.
		Henry Echlin,	304 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	5 May, 1852.
		Audley Caldwell,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Tyrone—*con.*	Strabane, Lower	James Sinclair,	1,517 10 6	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	8 April, 1850.
		Charles J. Gardiner,	1,814 19 11	1,250 0 0	500 0 0	750 0 0	3	27 „ „
		Alexander S. Humphreys,	311 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	12 Sept., 1851.
		Marquis of Abercorn,	10,416 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	5,000 0 0	10	9 Oct., „
		Andrew F. Knox,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	10 Aug., 1848.
		John Baird,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	3 Feb., 1849.
		John Humphrys,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	31 May, „
		Thomas Baird,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 Oct., 1848.
		Robert Hume,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Peter B. Maxwell,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	10 July, 1850.
		William Knox,	780 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 May, 1851.
		George Smithwick,	202 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	26 Sept., 1848.
		James C. Ball,	240 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	11 Oct., „
		John P. Kennedy, jun.,	581 10 0	350 0 0	–	280 0 0	4	29 May, 1852.
		James Sinclair,	342 9 6	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	31 Dec., 1850.
		Marquis of Abercorn,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 June, 1854.
		Daniel Baird,	500 0 0	450 0 0	–	90 0 0	1	22 Oct., 1850.
		James Houston,	506 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	20 Feb., 1852.
		Thomas Graham,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	4 Sept., „
		Daniel Baird,	2,191 0 6	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	15 Nov., 1851.
		Hugh Auchinleck,	424 15 1	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	1 Dec., 1853.
		Marquis of Abercorn,	1,761 0 0	1,250 0 0	–	250 0 0	1	11 Sept., 1855.
	Strabane, Upper	Arthur W. C. Hamilton,	9,893 6 8	6,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	13 March, 1849.
		William Ogilby,	12,505 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	10 Sept., 1850.
		David White,	245 7 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	19 Oct., 1849.
		William M'Crea,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 June, „
		James M'Ivor,	1,300 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	6	7 Feb., 1851.
		Thomas L. Stack,	265 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	24 „ „
		David White,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	31 July, „
		James Byrne,	522 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	23 Nov., 1854.
		William Todd,	215 5 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 April, 1851.
		Daniel Baird,	900 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	15 July, „
		James Scott,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	10 Aug., 1852.
		David White,	379 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	1 May, 1855.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	13 Sept., „
Armagh,	Armagh,	Lee M'Kinstry,	2,830 0 0	1,000 0 0	560 0 0	440 0 0	2	12 July, 1849.
		Cosley S. Mangan,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 July, 1852.
		William J. Armstrong,	690 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	3 May, 1849.
		Samuel Simpson,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	83 13 8	3	7 Dec., 1855.
	Fews, Lower,	Earl of Gosford,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Ditto,	8,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Ditto,	1,057 2 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	1 March, 1851.
		Ditto,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	30 Sept., 1852.
		Jonathan Chomley,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	18 May, 1853.
		Henry L. Prentice,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	30 April, 1855.
	Fews, Upper,	John J. Bigger,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 July, 1849.
		Jonathan Chomley,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Dec., 1850.
		William Armstrong,	948 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
	Oneilland, East	Francis Fforde,	868 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	16 May, 1850.
	Oneilland, West	Henry Caulfield,	800 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	12 April, „
		Robert W. C. Cope,	1,391 7 6	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	27 Sept., 1849.
		Andrew M'Creight,	174 18 6	150 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	11 Oct., 1848.
		Robert W. C. Cope,	600 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	11 Dec., 1849.
	Orior, Lower,	William H. Foster,	174 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 July, 1848.
		Count Fane de Salis,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	13 Dec., 1849.
		Mortimer O'Sullivan,	600 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	11 July, 1854.
	Orior, Upper,	Henry Alexander,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	9 Dec., 1849.
		Powell Foxall,	606 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	13 Sept., „
		James W. M'Neale,	1,995 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	28 June, 1851.
	Tiranny,	Sir James M. Stronge,	500 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	3	21 April, 1849.
		Edward W. Bond,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Aug., „
		Ditto,	447 14 4	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	14 Jan., 1848.
		Sir James M. Stronge,	501 0 0	150 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0	4	19 Sept., 1849.
		Earl of Caledon,	2,550 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	13 Aug., 1850.
		Thomas J. White,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1851.
		William J. Armstrong,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	9 Nov., 1852.
		Sir James M. Stronge,	3,009 17 2	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	9 May, 1854.
		A. H. Bond,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	22 Dec., „
Down,	Ards,	Hugh Montgomery,	7,159 7 6	2,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	26 March, 1852.
		Catherine A. Knox & others	1,187 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	–	–
	Castlereagh, Lower.	Hugh Kennedy,	2,008 7 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	16 March, 1848.
		George Allen,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	1 Oct., 1852.
		David S. Ker,	364 10 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	17 Sept., „
	Castlereagh, Upper.	James Robinson,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	3 Jan., 1851.
		Sir Robert Bateson,	1,050 10 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	29 June, 1852.
	Dufferin,	Lord Dufferin,	4,014 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	16 „ 1848.
	Iveagh, Upper,	John T. Reilly,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1850.
		Francis C. Beers,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	13 Nov., 1848.
		Earl of Roden,	3,100 0 0	2,400 0 0	–	2,400 0 0	5	19 Oct., 1852.
		Edward H. Trevor,	200 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	4 May, 1848.
		David Ross, of Bladensburgh,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	18 Nov., 1855.
	Kinnelarty,	William B. Forde,	5,831 13 8	5,800 0 0	–	5,500 0 0	16	5 April, 1850.
		Lady Harriet Forde,	1,500 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	30 Nov., 1849.
		David S. Ker,	3,560 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	5 June, „

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.— *continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Down—*con.*	Lecale, . .	Arthur H. Montgomery, .	1,441 18 10	700 0 0	–	420 0 0	3	27 March, 1852.
		John Keown, . . .	897 4 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	23 June, 1855.
		Ditto, . . .	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	4 June, „
	Mourne, .	Alexander Stewart, . .	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	9 May, 1850.
		MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.						
Cavan, . .	Castlerahan, .	Samuel Winter, . .	800 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	28 Aug., 1851.
		Thomas Gosselin, . .	348 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	19 Dec., 1850.
	Clankee, . .	Sir John Young, . .	1,600 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	3 May, 1853.
		Joseph Pratt, . .	1,254 8 5	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	28 „ 1850.
		Frederick FitzPatrick, .	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 June, 1849.
		Guy P. L'Estrange, . .	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	17 Oct., 1850.
	Clonmahon, .	John G. Vernon, . .	267 6 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Mark Kerr, . . .	350 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		John Nesbitt, . . .	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 May, 1849.
		Lord John G. Beresford, .	15,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	3 Sept., „
		John Beresford, . .	4,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	4 May, 1848.
		Richard O'Reilly, . .	800 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	24 Nov., 1849.
		James Campbell, . .	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Loughtee, Lower	John Baker, . . .	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	30 Aug., 1848.
		John Ingham, . .	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 April, 1850.
		Andrew M'Creight, . .	509 0 0	400 0 0	220 0 0	180 0 0	3	26 May, 1851.
		John C. Jones, . .	460 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 March, 1852.
		Ditto, . . .	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	30 Sept., „
	Loughtee, Upper	Robert Burrowes, . .	950 16 9	750 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0	3	27 June, 1848.
		Henry T. Kilbee, . .	238 16 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 March, 1849.
		Marian and Charles Waring	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0	4	4 April, „
		Thomas Smith, . .	445 10 7	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		William Smith, . .	175 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	13 July, 1849.
		Matthew O'R. Dease, .	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	5 June, 1848.
		Lord Farnham, . .	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	3	2 Feb., 1850.
		Ditto, . . .	150 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	1 „ „
		William H. Enery, . .	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	12 „ 1853.
		Marian and Charles Waring	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	14 Sept., 1849.
		Arthur Knox, . . .	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	26 May, 1851.
	Tullygarvey, .	Theophilus Clements, .	750 0 0	750 0 0	–	150 0 0	1	25 Nov., 1847.
		Robert Corscadden, . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 July, 1849.
		William H. Enery, . .	500 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	24 „ 1850.
		Arthur R. Slack, . .	111 5 9	100 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	3	11 Jan., 1849.
		William Betty, . .	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 March, „
		Dawson R. Coote, . .	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	14 Sept., „
		Marcus G. Beresford, .	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	10 May, 1848.
		Robert Burrowes, . .	1,600 8 8	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	9 „ „
		Henry T. Clements, .	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	18 Nov., 1851.
		Marcus G. Beresford, .	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 Feb., „
		James Godley, . . .	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	3 Jan., 1853.
		Theophilus Clements, .	750 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	4 July, 1855.
		E. B. Whyte Venables, .	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	6 Sept., 1854.
	Tullyhaw, .	John Finlay, . . .	318 17 9	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 Aug., 1849.
		Guy L'Estrange, . .	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	560 0 0	140 0 0	1	29 March, 1848.
		Sir James W. King, .	511 7 8	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	9 Dec., 1852.
		William H. Enery, . .	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	12 Oct., „
		Ditto, . . .	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	11 Nov., „
		Ditto, . . .	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	12 „ 1853.
	Tullyhunco, .	Richard Fox, . . .	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 Jan., 1849.
		John M'Manus, . .	123 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	1	28 April, 1848.
		Mary Anne and Jane Young,	312 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	3 May, 1849.
		Earl of Gosford, . .	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	30 March, 1848.
		William Betty, . .	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1850.
Monaghan, .	Cremorne, .	Thomas Rothwell, . .	1,834 2 0	1,200 0 0	480 0 0	720 0 0	3	20 Dec., 1850.
		D. R. Goodlatte, . .	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	11 Sept., 1855.
		Lord Blayney, . . .	6,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	13 Oct., 1851.
		James M'Cullagh, . .	140 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 April, 1850.
	Dartree, . .	Richard Mayne, . .	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1849.
		Lord Cremorne, . .	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	1	19 Feb., 1848.
		John L. Cole, . . .	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	6 July, 1849.
		Thomas Brunker, . .	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	10 Sept., „
		John Moorhead, . .	300 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	27 July, 1850.
		William Story, . .	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 Jan., 1851.
		William Forster, . .	759 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 Feb., 1850.
		John C. Pounden, . .	400 0 0	400 0 0	240 0 0	160 0 0	2	23 Jan., 1851.
		John T. Whitstone, . .	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 April, „
		William Forster, . .	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	28 Nov., „
		John C. Quinn, . .	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	–	180 0 0	1	3 „ 1853.
	Farney, . .	Evelyn J. Shirley and James Shirley, . .	5,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	9 April, 1850.
		Richard Bolton, . .	670 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	17 June, 1852.
		Robert L. Tottenham, .	247 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 Oct., „
	Monaghan, .	Charles Atkinson, . .	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	4 April, 1848.
		Sir George Forster, . .	2,000 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	–	–
		Edward Lucas, . .	6,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	4 Jan., 1850.
		Elizabeth J. Woodright, .	522 12 5	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	8 June, 1849.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Monaghan—*con.*	Monaghan-*con.*	Elizabeth J. Woodright,	1,503 2 6	800 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	4	12 June, 1850.
		John C. Wright,	780 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	27 April, 1849.
		Lord Rossmore,	1,377 0 0	900 0 0	–	540 0 0	3	13 Dec., 1852.
		Elizabeth J. Woodright,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 June, 1851.
		Sir George Forster,	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	–	–
		John R. Young,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	2 May, 1851.
		Elizabeth J. Woodright,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	2 Sept., 1850.
		Charles P. Leslie,	17,607 0 0	8,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	28 Nov., 1849.
	Trough,	Andre A. Murray,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	1 May, „
		Thomas L. B. Kennedy,	169 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 July, „
		William Anketell,	740 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	13 „ 1850.
		Charles P. Leslie,	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	720 0 0	3	29 Nov., 1849.
		James Anketell,	133 9 8	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Francis Hurst,	541 15 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 July, 1851.
		William Anketell,	5,337 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	30 June, 1855.
		John W. Johnstone,	639 0 0	450 0 0	–	90 0 0	1	14 April, 1851.
		David Ross,	1,248 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	28 April, 1853.
	Clones,	Sydney A. Madden,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 Oct., 1854.
Longford,	Ardagh,	Samuel W. Blackall,	1,531 16 8	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	1 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	860 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	24 Oct., 1848.
		Ditto,	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1853.
		Hugh M. Tuite,	450 0 0	450 0 0	90 0 0	360 0 0	4	15 Oct., 1849.
		Richard M. Fox,	2,288 11 6	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	30 March, 1854.
		John Fleming,	296 5 6	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	30 July, 1849.
		Frances Edgeworth,	137 10 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 Nov., „
		Earl of Longford,	1,450 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	24 Aug., „
		Samuel W. Blackall,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 „ „
		Richard W. Bond,	541 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	6 Jan., 1851.
		Earl of Longford,	1,250 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	23 Nov., 1853.
		Thomas Lefroy,	3,250 0 0	2,450 0 0	–	1,470 0 0	3	22 April, 1851.
		Anthony Lefroy,	599 17 7	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	14 Aug., 1850.
		Samuel W. Blackall,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	13 Dec., „
		Richard M. O'Ferrall and Elizabeth Cosby,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	19 Aug., 1851.
		Samuel W. Blackall,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 Dec., „
		Ditto,	400 0 0 250 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	7 Feb., 1853.
		Charles S. Edgeworth,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	7 Dec., 1854.
		Thomas Lefroy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	„ „
	Granard,	Charles Fox,	904 0 0	800 0 0	160 0 0	640 0 0	4	8 Dec., 1851.
		William S. Ball,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	14 April, 1849
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	21 Nov., 1848.
		John L. O'Ferrall,	988 3 4	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	4 Aug., 1849.
		Henry M. Bond,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 June, „
		Thomas N. Edgeworth,	588 18 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 Jan., 1851.
		Wray Palliser,	778 18 1	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	1 Aug., 1849.
		James Auchmuty,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	17 Nov., 1851.
		William S. Ball,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	14 Feb., 1850
		Mark W. Daly,	224 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1851.
		Edward M'Evoy,	249 9 7	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	12 April, „
		Wray Palliser,	395 19 6	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	18 March, 1852.
		Thomas Gosselin,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	31 Dec., 1855.
		John Thompson,	148 19 10	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	29 Sept., 1854.
		Henry M. Bond,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 Dec., 1855.
	Longford,	Thomas Gregory, jun.,	200 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	26 May, 1848.
		Willoughby Bond,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	11 April, 1851.
		Sir Robert H. Gunning,	500 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	23 Sept., 1850.
		Thomas Marshall,	1,149 0 0	800 0 0	–	160 0 0	1	3 July, „
		William Fleming,	676 9 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	18 Dec., „
		John Thompson,	626 12 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	3 May, 1854.
	Rathcline,	William Ledwith,	884 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	19 March, 1852.
		William Lewis,	418 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	17 July, 1851.
		Catherine and L. L. B. Fox,	316 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	6 May, 1852.
		Richard P. O'Reilly,	750 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	4 Jan., 1855.
	Shrule,	Frederick T. Jessop,	1,780 0 0	1,700 0 0	–	1,700 0 0	5	30 Oct., 1849.
		Lawrence H. K. Harman,	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	15 Aug., „
		Ditto,	1,088 15 10	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	16 April, 1851.
		James Power,	218 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	24 Sept., 1850.
		Richard P. O'Reilly,	866 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	25 April, 1851.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	19 Sept., „
	Moydow,	Henry M. Bond,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	9 Aug., 1850.
		Hugh Morrow,	272 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	17 Dec., „
		James Twaddle,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Wray Palliser,	271 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 Aug., 1854.
		John L. O'Ferrall,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	5 Oct., 1855.
Louth,	Ardee,	John Woolsey,	130 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		John M'Clintock,	1,703 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	4 Jan., 1856.
		Sir Frederick G. Foster,	882 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	22 Feb., „
		John M'Clintock,	1,398 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	8 Nov., 1851.
		Alexander Henry,	1,380 6 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	9 May, „
		Edward Groome,	124 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	19 Sept., 1853.
		John M'Clintock,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	19 July, „
		Ditto,	165 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 „ 1854.
		Anthony Garstin,	446 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	1 Oct., 1853.
	Drogheda,	Charles Miller,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 March, 1849.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Louth—*con.*	Dundalk, Lower	Thomas Fortescue,	9,324 0 0	3,000 0 0	850 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	2 Dec., 1850.
		Wm. Skelton & P. Skelton,	341 6 1	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 April, „
		Edward Tipping,	884 4 4	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	7 Jan., „
		Ditto,	202 16 10	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	15 „ 1849.
		Charlotte Brush,	347 9 10	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 Dec., „
		James Tipping,	507 10 3	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	12 April, „
		James W. M'Neale,	1,504 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	21 May, 1850.
	Dundalk, Upper	Earl of Roden,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	14 April, 1851.
		Thomas Fortescue,	12,384 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	14 March, 1855.
	Ferrard,	George H. Pentland,	733 15 10	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 May, 1848.
		Allan O'B. Bellingham,	2,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	24 Sept., 1849.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 March, „
		Sir Allan E. Bellingham,	5,647 13 6	4,000 0 0	–	4,000 0 0	8	28 April, 1853.
		William D. Delap,	1,024 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	8 Feb., 1848.
		Viscount Massareene,	1,329 7 9	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	8 Nov., 1849.
		Andrew L. Savage, successor to Wm. M. Beresford,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	3 Dec., 1850.
		Joseph F. Leathley,	199 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Viscount Massareene,	750 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	15 May, 1851.
		Allan O'B. Bellingham,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	7 June, 1853.
		Henry Smythe,	1,011 10 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	27 May, 1851.
		John Collier,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	16 Oct., 1855.
	Louth,	Thomas Fortescue,	1,336 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	5	23 July, 1849.
		Ditto,	700 0 0	400 0 0	30 0 0	370 0 0	5	18 „ 1850.
		Ditto,	850 0 0	850 0 0	–	850 0 0	5	26 Jan., „
Meath,	Deece, Lower,	James George Murphy,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Duleek, Lower,	Frederick Hamilton,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	13 March, 1848.
		William E. Smythe,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	12 Sept., 1855.
		John Aickin,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Dec., 1854.
	Dunboyne,	Charles Hamilton,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	11 Oct., 1850.
		Thomas J. Hamilton,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas H. Thompson,	1,559 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	9 June, 1851.
		Ditto,	1,367 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	20 Dec., 1853.
	Fore,	Robert C. Wade,	7,297 9 8	4,000 0 0	–	4,000 0 0	8	3 May, 1850.
		Thomas E. Battersby,	120 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 Dec., 1851.
		Patrick J. Kearney,	1,032 19 3	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James L. W. Naper,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	16 July, 1853.
		Robert C. Wade,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 Nov., 1852.
		J. L. Naper,	2,569 18 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	5 Sept., 1855.
	Kells, Lower,	W. J. A. Shaw,	110 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 Aug., 1854.
		Richard Chaloner,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 July, 1855.
		Anthony S. Hussey,	2,065 2 8	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	1,200 0 0	4	21 June, 1849.
		William J. A. Shaw,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	21 Aug., „
		Sir Ralph Howard,	4,466 16 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	2 July, 1853.
		William J. A. Shaw,	270 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	1 Nov., 1851.
		Anthony S. Hussey,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	22 May, „
		Sir Henry Meredyth,	600 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Jameson,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	3 May, 1854.
		Thomas Thompson,	164 13 8	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	16 June, „
	Kells, Upper,	James L. W. Naper,	3,360 11 6	3,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	13 Nov., 1850.
		Edward A. Stopford,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	13 June, 1849.
		Richard Rothwell,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	2 Feb., 1848.
		Marquis of Headford,	7,300 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Tankerville W. Chamberlain,	550 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	30 May, 1850.
		William Garnett and William Thompson,	228 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 Sept., 1852.
	Lune,	William B. Wade and Robert C. Wade,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	3 „ 1849.
		William Martley,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	9 May, „
		Alexander Montgomery,	790 0 0	750 0 0	–	450 0 0	3	14 April, 1851.
		Richard P. O'Reilly,	1,391 12 1	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	10 May, 1852.
	Morgallion,	Edward Bligh,	582 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	25 July, 1850.
	Moyfenrath, Lower,	Robert Fowler,	3,312 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	5 March, „
		Ditto,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	9 June, 1851.
		Edward M'Evoy,	1,206 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	3 „ 1853
	Navan, Lower,	Richard Rothwell,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	2 Feb., 1848
	Navan, Upper,	Charles P. Leslie,	6,597 0 0	5,700 0 0	–	5,700 0 0	12	6 April, 1850
		Robert Thompson,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	10 Oct., 1849
	Ratoath,	Richard Rothwell,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	2 Feb., 1848
		Andrew Rorke,	115 4 10	100 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	1	6 March, „
	Skreen,	Lord Dunsaney,	3,850 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	1	16 Dec., 1847
		Earl of Mayo,	1,400 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	25 April, 1849.
		Leonard Cornwall,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	30 Dec., 1850.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	11 May, 1853.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	28 Jan., 1854.
	Slane, Lower,	Edward M. Hamilton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	23 May, 1848
		Matthew Brinkley,	954 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	16 „ 1849
		John N. Blake,	2,214 13 7	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	8 „ „
		Thomas Rutherford,	760 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 Feb., 1851.
		Ditto,	352 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1853.
		Matthew Brinkley,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	12 March, 1851
		Thomas Rutherford,	250 0 0	250 0 0	34 0 0	216 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1852
		John Barlow,	900 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	7 „ 1853
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	30 July, „
		Thomas Hutton,	2,459 0 0	2,250 0 0	–	1,350 0 0	3	26 June, 1855.
	Slane, Upper,	William E. Granger,	312 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 June, 1849

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
MEATH—*con.*	Slane, Up.—*con.*	John Bolton,	528 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	27 Jan., 1855.
		Sir St. Vincent K. H. Whitshed,	1,325 0 0	900 0 0	–	720 0 0	4	2 July, 1853.
WESTMEATH,	Clonlonan,	Gustavus Jones,	571 17 6	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	5 April, 1851.
		John Longworth,	505 1 7	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	1 May, „
		Eliza Mathews,	229 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	2 Jan., 1855.
		John Hodson,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	Aug., „
	Brawny,	Francis Longworth,	1,045 12 2	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	14 July, 1851.
		Lord Castlemaine,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	18 Oct., „
	Corkaree,	William J. Levinge,	1,494 0 0	1,450 0 0	580 0 0	870 0 0	3	27 June, 1849.
		Sir Percy Nugent,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	24 Feb., „
		James W. M. Berry,	800 0 0	700 0 0	–	420 0 0	3	18 July, „
		Edward Daly,	450 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	18 Oct., 1852.
	Delvin,	Marquis of Westmeath,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	26 Feb., 1850.
		Hercules Robinson,	600 0 0	200 0 0	160 0 0	40 0 0	1	19 Nov., 1847.
		Thomas J. Fetherstone,	766 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Rotheram,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	21 July, 1852.
	Farbill,	John J. Nugent,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Earl of Longford,	650 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	12 Feb., 1850.
		Ditto,	1,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	21 Oct., „
		Ditto,	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	16 July, 1852.
	Fartullagh,	Henry Pilkington,	222 17 11	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	24 June, 1848.
		Charles B. Marlay,	2,198 5 6	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	15 Dec., 1852.
		William Fetherston H.,	932 11 2	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	27 Oct., 1855.
		C. B. Marlay,	627 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	18 July, 1854.
		William Fetherston H.,	257 6 6	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 Oct., „
	Fore,	William B. Smythe,	679 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	20 Nov., 1849.
		William P. Urquhart,	2,950 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	12 Sept., 1848.
		Earl of Longford,	730 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	10 „ 1850.
		Ditto,	550 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 Nov., „
		Samuel A. Reynell,	405 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	21 July, 1851.
	Kilkenny, West,	St. George Gray,	430 15 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	30 Aug., 1849.
		Baroness Harris,	4,403 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	5 May, 1852.
		William H. Daniel,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	7 Jan., 1853.
		Arthur D. Chaigneau,	657 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	14 July, „
		James Blackney,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	28 May, 1852.
		St. George Gray,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	5 Oct., 1855.
	Moyashel and Magheradernon,	John J. Nugent,	365 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0	4	8 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	226 14 7	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	22 June, 1850.
	Moycashel,	Sir Richard Levinge,	2,874 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	14 July, 1849.
		Godfrey Levinge,	411 11 1	400 0 0	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	13 „ „
		Sir William E. Leeson,	2,753 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	14 June, „
		Charles Vignoles,	250 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	11 April, 1851.
		John L. Cuppaidge,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	3 May, 1854.
		Arthur S. Upton,	600 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	25 Aug., 1853.
		James H. Dickson,	1,575 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	21 June, 1854.
	Moygoish,	Joseph F. Leathley,	752 4 8	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	10 July, 1851.
	Rathconrath,	John Lentaigne,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	2 May, 1849.
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	13 Nov., „
		Charles Hamilton,	371 16 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 Jan., 1851.
		Henry Pakenham,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	10 Nov., 1852.
		Charles Hamilton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 June, „
DUBLIN,	Balrothery, East	St. John Butler,	1,233 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	2	10 March, 1848.
		George Macartney,	850 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 Oct., 1852.
		Anna M. Dease,	2,040 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	7 March, 1855.
		Ditto,	950 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	17 Jan., „
	Coolock,	Thomas Deeley,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 Oct., 1848.
		Sir Compton Domvile,	603 5 1	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	21 July, „
		Robert Maxwell,	456 3 8	200 0 0	–	140 0 0	4	16 April, 1851.
		Earl of Howth,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	16 Nov., 1849.
		Sir Compton Domvile,	377 9 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 Jan., 1851.
		George Farran,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	15 Nov., 1850.
		Robert R. Cruise,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 March, 1853.
		Sir Compton Domvile,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	14 April, 1851.
		Ditto,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 „ 1853.
		James M'Owen,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Oct., 1851.
		Lord Talbot de Malahide,	2,656 13 6	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	11 April, 1854.
		James M'Owen,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	14 Aug., 1851.
		Sir Compton Domvile,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 April, 1853.
		Earl of Howth,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Castleknock,	Henry White,	2,400 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	12 April, 1852.
	Nethercross,	Sir Thomas Staples,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 July, 1849.
		John T. Armstrong,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	12 „ 1848.
		Edward Ennis,	170 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 May, 1849.
		John T. Armstrong,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	12 July, 1848.
		Forde Leathley,	454 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	6 March, 1854.
		James M'Owen,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	8 Feb., „
	Newcastle,	John L. Arabin,	3,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	1 May, 1852.
		Michael Lynch,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	6 Feb., 1849.
		Andrew Reid,	1,440 0 0	800 0 0	480 0 0	320 0 0	2	20 May, 1848.
		George Farran,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	19 „ 1851.
		John J. Verschoyle,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	25 April, „
		Henry Purdon,	470 0 0	450 0 0	270 0 0	180 0 0	2	26 June, 1848.
		Michael Kenny,	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
DUBLIN—*con.*	Newcastle—*con.*	John J. Verschoyle,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 Oct., 1852.
		Sir Robert Shaw,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	12 March, „
		Emily Vesey,	517 0 0	500 0 0	234 11 2	265 8 10	3	7 Aug., „
		Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital,	1,141 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1854.
		Ditto,	550 0 0	550 0 0	–	330 0 0	3	16 „ „
	Rathdown,	Christopher Fitzsimon,	900 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	15 March, 1849.
		Frederick Shaw,	786 11 0	450 0 0	–	180 0 0	2	11 Jan., „
		David C. La Touche,	201 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	3 March, „
		John H. Dunne,	2,050 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	16 Feb., „
		Christopher Fitzsimon,	750 0 0	550 0 0	–	440 0 0	4	18 „ 1850.
	Uppercross,	John Lentaigne,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	300 0 0	480 0 0	3	17 „ 1849.
		Ponsonby Shaw,	514 19 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	2 June, 1848.
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 May, 1850.
		Sir St. Vincent K. H. Whitshed,	1,265 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	13 March, 1852.
		Ditto,	163 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	3 May, 1853.
		Ditto,	376 3 2	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	9 „ „
		Ditto,	247 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	14 July, 1854.
KILDARE,	Carbury,	K. A. Ruthven,	600 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Viscount Harberton,	580 0 0	550 0 0	110 0 0	440 0 0	4	1 May, 1849.
		Earl of Milltown,	5,143 8 0	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	19 Jan., 1848.
		Edward Wolstenholme,	1,734 10 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1852.
		Robert A. Dalyell,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1855.
	Clane,	Eliot Warburton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
	Ikeathy and Oughteranny,	Sir J. William Hort,	5,940 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	11 Oct., 1849.
		Thomas W. Browne,	1,800 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	25 June, 1852.
		John Aylmer,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 April, 1854.
		Christopher Rynd,	203 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Dec., 1855.
	Kilkea and Moone	Philip Doyne,	857 18 9	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	23 Aug., 1850.
		Matthew D. Thomas,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	6 Sept., „
		Thomas C. Wakefield, jun.,	608 0 0	500 0 0	–	420 0 0	5	28 July, 1854.
		Ditto,	312 2 6	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	2 April, 1855.
		Kane Bunbury,	2,385 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1000 0 0	5	1 May, „
		Thomas C. Wakefield,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	7 Aug., „
		Ditto,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 Dec., „
		Ditto,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	18 Jan., „
		Thomas E. Fitzgerald,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	27 Nov., „
		Henry Bruen,	517 0 0	450 0 0	–	180 0 0	2	2 „ „
		Thomas C. Wakefield,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	27 „ „
	Naas, North,	Lady Geary and Nicholas Evans,	729 5 8	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	26 Sept., 1850.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	7 Jan., 1853.
		Ditto,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	28 Oct., 1850.
	Naas, South,	John La Touche,	1,342 9 1	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	23 July, „
		John Hickey,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	16 „ 1853.
		William Betty,	259 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	10 March, 1850.
		George Cockburn,	526 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	13 Oct., 1851.
		John La Touche,	622 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	23 July, 1852.
		George W. West,	294 13 3	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	26 Jan., „
		Richard Doyne,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 March, 1853.
		George W. West,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 July, 1852.
		Richard Doyne,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 Oct., 1853.
		Lady C. S. Wolfe,	468 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	20 July, 1854.
		Ditto,	438 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	8 Sept., „
		Earl of Clonmel,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	22 June, 1855.
		Sir E. D. Burrowes,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	27 June, „
		Baron de Robeck,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	27 Sept., „
	Narragh and Reban, East.	John La Touche,	877 16 1	850 0 0	–	850 0 0	5	15 Dec., 1848.
		John Bonham,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	2 Aug., 1850.
		M. C. Cramer Roberts,	2,400 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	24 Feb., 1852.
		John Bonham,	432 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	18 Aug., „
		Ditto,	356 9 7	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	16 Sept., 1851.
		Thomas E. Fitzgerald,	282 6 8	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 March, 1853.
		Ditto,	1,233 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	14 Dec., 1854.
	Offally, East,	Viscount Harberton,	1,270 0 0	800 0 0	160 0 0	640 0 0	4	30 July, 1850.
	Narragh and Reban, West,	Robert Verschoyle,	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	13 April, 1854.
	Offally, West,	Thomas Thompson,	733 16 2	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	8 May, 1849.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 Nov., 1850.
		Marquis of Drogheda,	255 7 7	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	28 April, 1851.
		Ditto,	1,229 15 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	13 Sept., 1852.
	Salt, North,	William Bellingham,	571 8 8	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 May, 1849.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 „ 1850.
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	22 Sept., 1851.
	Salt, South,	William S. Frood,	558 0 8	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	7 Jan., 1852.
		Smyth W. Fox,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	30 Jan., 1850.
		Richard B. Palliser,	705 7 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	10 May, 1851.
		Arthur B. Cane,	1,230 17 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	8 July, „
		Richard B. Palliser,	116 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	14 „ 1852.
		Arthur B. Cane,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	30 May, 1855.
		Guardians of John Augustus Palliser,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	–	13 Feb., „
		Fanny Palliser,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William T. Briscoe,	684 11 0	650 0 0	390 0 0	260 0 0	2	18 Oct., 1850.
KING'S,	Ballyboy,	Barry Fox,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 Aug., 1848.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
King's—*con.*	Ballyboy—*con.*	Robert S. Drought,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Elizabeth Morris,	280 0 0	250 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	3	20 June, 1849.
		Andrew W. Gamble,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	22 Aug., „
		Francis H. M. Biddulph,	300 0 0	250 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	2	7 July, 1848.
	Ballybritt,	Thomas Bernard,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	2	3 April, 1849.
		Henry White,	686 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	1 March, „
		Ditto,	301 10 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	6 June, 1850.
		Charles B. Baldwin,	939 17 11	750 0 0	–	300 0 0	2	11 May, 1852.
		William H. Darby,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1853.
		Ditto,	576 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	25 „ „
	Ballycowen,	Thomas Sadleir,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 April, 1849.
		Ralph Coote,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Barry Fox,	550 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	10 Dec., 1850.
		John O'Brien and Anna Maria E. O'Brien,	720 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	22 Sept., 1848.
		Ditto,	1,039 0 1	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1851.
	Clonlisk,	Johnston Stoney,	1,030 8 8	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	24 Aug., 1848.
		Guy Atkinson,	250 0 0	250 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	2	13 July, „
		William Minchin,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1850.
		Edward Synge,	3,443 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	12 July, 1848.
		Thomas Spunner,	205 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 Nov., 1850.
		Sandford Palmer,	254 17 1	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	21 July, 1849.
		Michael Egan,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	12 April, 1851.
		John Evans,	797 11 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	1 June, 1850.
		Jonathan T. Abbot,	102 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 „ „
		Joseph J. Walker,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 March, „
		Henry Smith,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	6 June, „
		Henry Prittie,	550 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	19 Aug., 1851.
		William P. H. Vaughan,	728 12 9	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	19 Dec., „
		Sandford Palmer,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1852.
		Joseph J. Walker,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	18 Aug., 1854.
		Guy Atkinson,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 Feb., 1855.
	Coolestown,	Joseph H. Wybrants,	700 0 0	650 0 0	390 0 0	260 0 0	2	1 Nov., 1848.
		Sir Thomas Esmonde,	113 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
	Eglish,	William H. Carter,	1,140 8 3	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	10 May, 1849.
		Robert Cassidy,	5,862 7 4	2,600 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	26 Oct., 1848.
	Garrycastle,	Charles Holmes,	949 7 0	900 0 0	360 0 0	540 0 0	3	18 April, 1849
		Hannah M. Bird,	235 16 6	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William B. Fry,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	10 Oct., 1849.
		Francis E. Mooney,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James P. Holmes,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	7 March, 1848.
		Henry King,	600 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Francis J. Adams,	391 17 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	14 June, 1850.
		Robert Lauder,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	14 Sept., „
		Harry P. L'Estrange,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	15 Aug., 1849.
		Garrett O'Moore,	554 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	14 April, 1851.
		Thomas Mulock,	199 8 4	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	15 Aug., „
		James F. Armstrong,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	2 May, „
		Francis Longworth,	1,329 12 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	1 „ „
		Hannah M. Bird,	235 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	25 July, 1855.
		Ditto,	112 13 6	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	12 Nov., „
	Geashill,	Earl of Digby,	992 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	17 June, 1848.
		Ditto,	799 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	28 Aug., 1850.
		John W. Tarleton,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 Nov., 1849.
		Earl of Digby,	1,557 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 July, „
		Ditto,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	4 „ 1850.
		Ditto,	1,166 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	27 Nov., 1851.
		Ditto,	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	24 May, 1854.
	Kilcoursey,	Thomas Seymour,	340 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	11 Aug., 1852.
		Robert R. Morgan,	212 9 8	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	23 Oct., „
	Lower Philipstown,	Earl of Charleville,	167 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	15 Aug., 1854.
		Ditto,	2,208 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	24 Oct., 1855.
		Ditto,	351 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	2 June, „
Queen's,	Ballyadams,	Frederick F. Trench,	146 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	3	11 Jan., 1850.
		Thomas Kelly,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 April, 1848.
		Ditto,	176 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	7 June, 1849.
		Christopher St. George,	345 7 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	15 July, 1850.
		Sir Anthony Weldon,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	9 „ „
		Thomas Kelly,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 Jan., „
		George W. Grogan,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	20 Nov., „
		Thomas Kelly,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	4 June, „
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 Feb., 1851.
		Thomas H. Pope,	225 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	1 May, „
		Michael Dunne,	992 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	21 July, „
		Ditto,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	28 May, 1852.
		Christopher St. George,	268 12 3	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 April, 1854.
	Clandonagh,	Sargeant Pratt,	177 5 2	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	20 Feb., 1849.
		Henry White,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 July, 1848.
		John W. FitzPatrick,	1,113 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	21 Nov., „
		Robert H. Stubber,	11,745 7 11	4,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	28 April, 1851.
		Barker Thacker,	857 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	5 „ 1848.
		Robert White,	1,894 5 5	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	21 June, 1849.
		Joseph Thacker,	809 6 9	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	1 „ „
		John W. FitzPatrick,	2,140 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	29 Nov., „
		Ditto,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	12 Oct., „
		Henry White,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 Nov., 1850.
		Robert H. Stubber,	900 3 6	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	19 May, 1852.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
QUEEN'S—*con.*	Clandonagh—*con.*	John W. FitzPatrick,	1,430 1 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	6 Sept., 1851.
		Lady H. E. W. Warneford,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	27 May, 1852.
		Ditto,	500 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert R. Fisher,	221 7 6	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	3 June, 1852.
		Robert R. Palmer,	789 10 6	650 0 0	–	260 0 0	2	18 April, 1855.
	Clarmallagh,	Robert FitzGerald,	1,111 14 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	100 0 0	2	25 Oct., 1848.
		Richard W. FitzPatrick,	762 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	18 Sept., 1849.
		John W. FitzPatrick,	789 13 4	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	25 April, „
		John Shortt,	260 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	24 June, 1851.
		Richard W. FitzPatrick,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	26 Nov., 1849.
		John W. FitzPatrick,	230 13 1	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 July, 1851.
	Cullenagh,	Viscount De Vesci,	16,154 17 11	6,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	25 Sept., 1852.
		Charles W. Doyne,	1,400 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	1 June, 1853.
		William C. Cooper,	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	21 Aug., 1850.
		Lewis Moore,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	1 Sept., 1849.
		William W. FitzGerald,	100 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	3	21 Nov., 1848.
		William Bryan,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	4 May, „
		Richard Trench,	385 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	1 Aug., 1850.
		Lewis Moore,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 Feb., „
		John Watson,	2,179 14 5	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	26 July, 1851.
		Lewis Moore,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	12 Oct., 1850.
	Maryborough,E.	Matthew S. Cassan,	270 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	13 Sept., 1851.
		John T. Moore,	769 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	7 May, 1852.
		Henry D. Carden,	1,493 14 4	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	27 Aug., „
	Maryborough W.	Sir Charles H. Coote,	10,105 10 2	9,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	8	28 Sept., 1849.
		Sir Geo. Parker and others,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	20 June, „
		William Mulhall,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 „ „
	Portnahinch,	Henry Trench,	422 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	14 April, 1851.
		Robert M. Alloway,	200 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	8 Nov., 1848.
		William Betty,	450 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	11 Oct., 1849.
		George Adair,	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	24 Nov., 1851.
		Ditto,	566 10 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	29 Sept., 1853.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 March, 1852.
		Charles H. Bowen,	547 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	9 May, 1853.
	Slievemargy,	Henry Thomas,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	7 April, 1849.
		Sir J. William Hort,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	19 July, 1850.
		John H. Lecky and Martha Bowen,	550 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	22 May, 1849.
		William C. Cooper,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	1 Feb., 1850.
		Samuel Edge,	792 1 2	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	16 March, 1849.
		Michael Hackett,	780 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	26 July, 1850.
		James Fitzmaurice,	827 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	2 Aug., 1849.
		Charles Putland, jun.,	1,778 10 8	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	13 Dec., „
		Mary Stapleton, Sarah Stapleton, and others,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	13 Aug., 1850.
		Peter Gale,	1,012 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	25 April, 1851.
		Thomas Hovenden,	247 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	1 June, 1850.
		Charles Putland, jun.,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 Nov., „
		Samuel Edge,	2,995 10 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	4 „ 1851.
		William C. Cooper,	250 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	1	23 June, „
		John Edge,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1852.
		Charles Putland, jun.,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	24 June, „
		Martin Carey,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	17 May, „
		Matthew Byrne,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1854.
		John Edge, jun.,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	3 May, 1852.
		Richard Watters,	320 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Sir J. W. Hort,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	27 Dec., 1854.
	Stradbally,	Sir Hunt J. Walsh,	334 6 2	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	31 Oct., 1849.
		John W. FitzPatrick,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	30 April, 1850.
		Richard S. Leadbeater,	400 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Thomas P. Cosby,	862 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	6 July, 1849.
		John W. FitzPatrick,	326 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 „ 1853.
		Sir Hunt J. Walsh,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	15 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	355 19 6	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	24 Oct., 1851.
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	2 July, 1853.
	Tinnahinch,	Marquis of Drogheda,	4,750 0 6	900 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	13 Sept., 1854.
		Susan Croasdaile,	942 17 3	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William S. Sandes,	2,583 9 10	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	19 Feb., 1852.
		Lord Sidney G. Osborne,	200 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
	Upperwoods,	Thomas St. John,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	31 Oct., 1850.
		William Hamilton,	1,439 19 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	22 Feb., „
		Joseph Verschoyle,	4,075 19 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	–	–
		Countess of Cavan and Hamilton FitzGerald,	992 1 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	16 June, 1849.
		William S. Trench,	2,848 7 9	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	23 July, „
		William S. King,	968 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	23 Aug., 1851.
		Edward S. Pim,	455 3 8	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	30 Oct., 1850.
		Samuel J. Morton,	1,035 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1854.
		Sir Erasmus Dixon Burrowes,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	1 Oct., 1855.
WICKLOW,	Arklow,	Francis Wright,	315 10 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Jan., 1849.
		Robert Heath,	191 7 7	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 March, „
		Joseph Pim,	325 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 July, „
		Robert C. Wade and others,	1,198 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 April, 1850.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Wicklow—*con.*	Arklow—*con.*	Robert C. Wade and others,	2,392 19 4	2,300 0 0	–	2,300 0 0	5	23 Feb., 1850.
		Edward S. Bayly,	200 0 0	100 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	2	1 Aug., 1848.
		Earl of Wicklow,	1,128 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	17 April, 1851.
		Ditto,	5,000 0 0	1,700 0 0	–	1,700 0 0	5	14 July, 1852.
		Ditto,	–	1,300 0 0	–	1,040 0 0	4	23 Nov., 1853.
		Robert C. Wade and others,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	9 May, 1851.
	Ballinacor, North,	David C. La Touche,	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	5,000 0 0	10	9 Oct., „
		William Beresford,	330 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	8 Jan., 1850.
		William M. Patten,	511 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	27 „ 1849.
		John Parnell,	523 1 3	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 „ „
		William Beresford,	280 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	8 „ 1850.
		Thomas Doyle,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	16 March, 1855.
	Ballinacor, South,	Abraham Tate and John Tate,	1,906 9 1	500 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	2	24 „ 1848.
		William Kirkpatrick and George Kirkpatrick,	320 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	20 Dec., 1850.
	Newcastle,	Henry C. Keogh,	792 0 0	750 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0	3	14 May, 1849.
		Charles Tottenham,	657 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	21 July, 1848.
		Henry T. Redmond,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 April, 1849.
		John H. Dunne,	1,116 17 9	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	3 Jan., 1848.
		Arthur Jones,	1,073 5 6	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	14 Feb., 1850.
		Charles Tottenham,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	2 Jan., 1852.
		John F. Nuttall,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	15 Oct., 1851.
		Henry C. Keogh,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	29 Dec., „
		Samuel Fenton,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1854.
		Charles J. Tottenham,	108 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 Jan., „
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 March, 1853.
		Ditto,	525 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 „ „
		Patrick Byrne,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	12 April, 1855.
		Hugh Eccles,	206 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	9 Oct., „
	Rathdown,	Earl of Meath,	1,590 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	29 „ 1851.
		Earl of Rathdowne,	176 0 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	3	24 June, 1848.
		Peter D. La Touche,	732 8 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	12 April, 1849.
		Guardians of Viscount Powerscourt,	2,400 0 0	1,500 0 0	150 0 0	1,350 0 0	5	6 „ 1850.
		Viscount Monck,	350 0 0	350 0 0	70 0 0	280 0 0	4	16 March, „
		Ditto,	220 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	12 April, 1851.
		Ditto,	328 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	14 Nov., 1849.
		Guardians of Viscount Powerscourt,	184 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	9 April, 1850.
		Ditto,	2,545 0 0	2,000 0 0	63 0 0	1,937 0 0	6	29 „ 1852.
		John K. Edwards,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	13 June, „
		Viscount Monck,	2,445 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	4 Nov., „
		John K. Edwards,	240 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Dec., 1855.
	Talbotstown, Lower,	Henry Smith,	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	5	4 „ 1849.
		John T. Armstrong,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	26 Aug., 1848.
		J. S. Moore,	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	10 Oct., 1854.
		Joseph P. Tynte,	137 2 9	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 March, 1848.
		Charles Davis,	1,250 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	29 April, „
		Pierce Mahony,	2,183 19 2	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	7 March, 1849.
		Ditto,	2,762 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	22 Feb., 1848.
		George Fisher,	1,281 1 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		William J. Armstrong,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	12 April, 1849.
		Ogle W. Moore,	3,295 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	12 Aug., 1848.
		William J. Armstrong,	356 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	6 March, 1852.
		John T. Armstrong,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	26 Aug., 1848.
		John M'Mahon,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	12 Jan., 1852.
	Talbotstown, Upper,	Robert F. Saunders,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	8 „ 1851.
		Thomas F. Greene,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 June, 1850.
		William W. F. Hume,	2,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	8 Sept., 1849.
		James T. C. Saunders and Augusta S. Saunders,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 April, 1850.
		William J. Westby,	820 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	15 Jan., 1849.
		Joseph P. Tynte,	705 11 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	28 Dec., 1850.
		William Grogan,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	18 „ „
		Alexander R. Kirkpatrick,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	410 0 0	5	4 March, 1851.
		William J. Westby,	2,950 4 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	25 April, 1850.
		Benjamin G. Humphry,	508 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	10 Jan., 1852.
		William J. Westby,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 April, „
		George Reade,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 May, 1854.
		Sir Robert J. Paul,	913 0 9	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	27 June, „
		Sir Ralph Howard,	3,392 15 2	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1852.
		William W. F. Hume,	2,700 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Edward A. Dennis,	1,738 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	3 Sept., 1850.
		Robert F. Saunders,	720 14 1	650 0 0	–	130 0 0	1	27 Jan., 1851.
		James T. C. Saunders and Augusta S. Saunders,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	18 May, 1853.
		Sir R. J. Paul,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	16 „ 1855.
Carlow,	Carlow,	Earl of Bessborough,	493 12 1	450 0 0	–	360 0 0	4	16 May, 1849.
		Henry Bunbury,	650 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	18 Dec., 1847.
		William F. F. Tighe,	2,193 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1850.
		Kane Bunbury,	155 18 1	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1848.
		Hugh Faulkner,	416 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	26 April, 1850.
		Viscount Beresford,	260 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	8 March, 1851.
		Robert Doyne,	800 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 May, „
		Beauchamp Colclough,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	12 Feb., „

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
ARLOW—*con.*	Carlow—*con.*	John Curran,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	11 April, 1851.
		Viscount Beresford,	700 0 0	350 0 0	–	280 0 0	4	7 „ 1853.
		Robert S. Doyne,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	14 Oct., 1852.
		Kane Bunbury,	655 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	27 June, 1854.
	Forth,	Somerset R. Maxwell,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	800 0 0	2	16 May, 1849.
		Earl of Bessborough,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 April, 1849.
		Hardy Eustace,	503 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		John J. Leckey,	7,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	10 Sept., 1850.
		Charles Elliott,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 Feb., 1853.
		George R. Keogh,	1,140 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	22 Dec., 1849.
		James Butler,	982 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	695 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James Butler,	982 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	8 Aug., 1855.
		Ditto,	695 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	31 March, „
	Idrone, East,	Robert La Touche,	7,850 0 0	4,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	26 „ 1849.
		Walter Newton,	4,591 14 4	4,400 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	25 Feb., 1851.
		Earl of Courtown,	6,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	29 Jan., 1852.
		Earl of Bessborough,	530 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	27 April, 1849.
		John L. Watson,	708 8 6	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	7 Jan., 1848.
		Thomas H. Watson,	740 13 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	14 „ „
		Henry Newton,	2,353 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	19 Oct., 1849.
		John Newton,	710 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	19 June, „
		Philip Bagenal,	1,288 4 2	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Beauchamp B. Newton,	1,636 6 9	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 July, 1849.
		Ditto,	591 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 „ 1850.
		John Newton,	224 8 7	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	21 „ 1851.
		Mark Rudkin,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 Feb., 1852.
		Henry Bruen,	334 13 6	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	22 March, „
		Henry Newton,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	7 Aug., „
		Earl of Bessborough,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	29 April, „
		Henry Bruen,	3,333 8 9	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	7 May, „
		Philip Bagenal,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	4 Oct., „
		The Knight of Kerry,	579 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 Feb., „
		Philip Bagenal,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	18 Aug., 1854.
	Idrone, West,	Horace Rochfort,	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,100 0 0	3	18 April, 1850.
		John Alexander,	2,594 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	14 Jan., 1854.
	Rathvilly,	Robert C. Browne,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	11 May, 1849.
		Mary H. Hardy and others,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 Feb., 1851.
		C. H. Doyne,	863 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	12 Jan., 1852.
		Sir Robert J. Paul,	397 10 7	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	26 Feb., 1851.
		Robert C. Browne,	900 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	3 June, 1850.
		Robert S. Doyne,	553 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	7 Feb., 1851.
		Kane Bunbury,	3,502 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	22 July, 1852.
		William B. M. Bunbury,	360 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	10 June, 1853.
		Anna Hutchinson,	1,143 19 3	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1852.
		Sir Robert J. Paul,	900 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	14 Jan., „
		David Ryan,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	22 Sept., „
		Mrs. H. A. Whitty,	462 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	27 Oct., 1855.
		Mrs. A. Hutchinson,	1,878 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	8 March, „
		Ditto,	1,687 0 0	1,350 0 0	–	1,080 0 0	4	13 Aug., „
		Ditto,	783 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 „ „
		Henry Bruen,	868 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	10 „ „
	St. Mullins, Lower,	William F. F. Tighe,	1,923 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	22 May, 1850.
		Charles Doyne,	1,034 13 7	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	11 July, 1851.
		Thomas Kavanagh,	2,848 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	2 „ „
		Henry Bruen,	972 15 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	21 „ „
		Sir Thomas Butler,	691 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	25 Aug., 1852.
		Thomas Kavanagh,	221 8 4	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
ILKENNY,	Crannagh,	William F. Finn,	600 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	6 Nov., 1851.
		John Browne,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 July, 1850.
		Arthur St. George,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	27 June, „
		Joseph Hayden,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	25 Aug., 1852.
		John Browne,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	16 Sept., 1853.
	Fassadinin,	Viscount Frankfort,	600 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	26 „ 1848.
		Thomas Kavanagh,	6,275 0 0	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	200 0 0	1	21 Nov., 1849.
		Lord Vaux of Harrowden,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	15 Aug., 1851.
		Joseph P. Tynte,	181 10 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 May, 1855.
		Thomas Kavanagh,	799 0 0	750 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Thomas Wright,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	30 March, 1854.
	Galmoy,	Viscount Mountgarrett,	420 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	30 June, 1849.
		Thomas Neville,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	20 July, „
		Nesbitt Lodge,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	26 Aug., 1848.
		Viscount Mountgarrett,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 July, 1850.
		George H. Houghton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	17 June, 1851.
		Charles Hely,	1,892 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	18 Nov., 1850.
		Viscount Mountgarrett,	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	160 0 0	2	21 Aug., 1851.
	Gowran,	Sir John Power,	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	3 „ 1849.
		William H. Greene,	279 0 0	200 0 0	160 0 0	40 0 0	1	17 July, 1848.
		Thomas R. Barnes,	228 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William F. F. Tighe,	1,516 0 0	1,500 0 0	900 0 0	600 0 0	2	3 Jan., 1850.
		William H. Greene,	1,229 0 3	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	14 Aug., 1848.
		Robert H. Langrishe,	160 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	25 Feb., 1850.
		Nicholas Murphy,	150 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	21 July, 1848.
		Lord Dunsany,	924 12 1	850 0 0	680 0 0	170 0 0	1	7 Dec., 1847.
		Michael Cahill,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	11 Feb., 1852.
		William F. F. Tighe,	5,351 0 0	5,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	6	8 Aug., 1850.
		Peter Connellan,	640 0 0	500 0 0	–	373 0 0	4	23 Dec., 1853.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kilkenny—*con.*	Gowran—*con.*	Viscount Clifden,	13,300 14 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Hugh Greene,	1,487 3 3	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	1 June, 1850.
		Sir Josiah C. Coghill,	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	10 „ „
		Godfrey Greene,	1,324 10 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	22 July, „
		Alexander R. Pope,	456 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	22 Nov., 1851.
		Peter Connellan,	696 0 0	500 0 0	–	246 0 0	3	23 Dec., 1853.
		James K. Aylward,	650 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	30 June, 1851.
		Sir J. Wheeler Cuffe,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	3 Aug., 1850.
		Viscount Monck,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	1 March, 1851.
		Ditto,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	28 Feb., „
		Godfrey Greene,	618 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	3	8 Nov., „
		James K. Aylward,	1,186 4 10	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	4 Aug., 1853.
		Viscount Monck,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Ida,	Clement Milward,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	17 Aug., 1852.
		Eliot Warburton,	150 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	3 Dec., 1847.
		Clement Milward,	2,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	30 May, 1851.
		John Greene,	971 15 7	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	2 Feb., 1852.
		Earl of Bessborough,	1,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	15 Aug., „
		David Burtchaell,	2,822 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	20 Nov., „
		William F. F. Tighe,	454 8 4	450 0 0	360 0 0	90 0 0	1	23 Sept., 1848.
		Rosetta A. and Wellesley Prendergast,	824 19 4	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Clement Milward,	421 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	31 Aug., 1855.
	Iverk,	Earl of Bessborough,	692 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	2 July, 1849.
		Ditto,	2,805 7 10	2,800 0 0	800 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	15 Sept., 1848.
		Ditto,	1,841 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	14 May, 1849.
		Ditto,	3,552 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	17 Oct., „
		Ditto,	600 0 0	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	19 July, „
		Ditto,	812 15 0	550 0 0	–	110 0 0	1	16 March, 1848.
		Chambre B. Ponsonby,	246 9 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 Oct., „
		Anthony Cliffe,	1,300 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	25 Sept., 1851.
	Kells,	Marquis of Ormonde,	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	1 May, 1850.
		Earl of Bessborough,	5,213 10 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	18 July, 1849.
		Sir J. Wheeler Cuffe,	2,450 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Lorenzo N. Izod,	300 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	10 April, 1850.
		Sir Henry Marsh,	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	18 Dec., 1851.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	6 Oct., 1852.
	Knocktopher,	Earl of Bessborough,	165 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 May, 1849.
		Arthur Dillon,	1,100 0 0	500 0 0	–	350 0 0	4	6 Feb., 1850.
		Harvey de Montmorency,	300 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	29 June, 1848.
		Sir Richard Langrishe,	386 3 4	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	7 April, 1849.
		John Greene,	4,035 1 1	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	20 Oct., 1851.
		Ditto,	1,436 19 2	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	26 June, 1850.
		Charles Putland,	1,002 16 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	11 Nov., „
		John Cronyn,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	7 Jan., 1852.
		Sir Richard Langrishe,	372 18 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	18 July, 1850.
		Wm. G. Burroughs,	112 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	13 June, 1851.
		John de Montmorency,	730 0 0	650 0 0	–	260 0 0	2	31 March, 1855.
		Hugo W. Jones,	312 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Hugo Jones,	312 18 9	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Shillelogher,	Michael Cahill,	596 19 6	550 0 0	110 0 0	440 0 0	4	5 April, 1852.
		Earl of Desart,	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	14 March, 1850.
		William L. Flood,	1,143 0 0	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0	3	24 Aug., 1850.
		Ditto,	428 13 1	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	11 July, „
		Ditto,	100 6 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	27 Aug., „
		Earl of Desart,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	27 Dec., 1855.
Wexford,	Ballaghkeen,	Samuel Sparks,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 April, 1849.
		Earl of Courtown,	1,502 5 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	12 Feb., 1850.
		John Maher,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	5 „ „
		William J. Wallace,	1,591 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 Aug., 1849.
		William Murphy,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	15 April, 1851.
		Matthew Murphy,	167 19 8	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Robert Doyne,	10,595 0 0	3,000 0 0	300 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	24 Sept., 1851.
		Earl of Courtown,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	30 March, 1853.
		Earl of Arran,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	16 April, 1851.
		William Bolton,	446 5 6	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	25 Oct., 1850.
		Fanny Irvine,	9,550 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	7 March, 1851.
		John C. Pounden,	510 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	15 June, 1852.
		William J. Wallace,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	15 Dec., 1849.
		Abraham Bolton,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	7 June, 1851.
		Bryan Murphy,	210 3 4	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert Hay,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	31 July, 1851.
		Thomas White,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	24 June, 1852.
		William Bolton,	1,001 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	10 Nov., „
		John Walsh,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	28 May, „
		John C. Pounden,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	22 Nov., „
		Fanny Irvine,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 Aug., 1854.
		Thomas B. Armstrong,	742 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	26 March, 1852.
		Fanny Irvine,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	14 Nov., 1854.
	Bantry,	Lord Carew,	2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	–	2,200 0 0	5	1 Oct., 1852.
		Francis Bruen,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	8 March, „
		William J. Blacker,	730 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	28 Sept., 1849.
		Harry Alcock,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	7 May, „
		John H. Talbot,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	1,200 0 0	4	23 June, „
		Charles Tottenham,	1,356 9 3	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	5 Jan., „
		Richard C. B. Clayton,	534 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	2	19 June, 1850.
		Harry Alcock,	900 0 0	700 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	2	9 Sept., 1851.
		Charles J. Grogan,	4,646 3 4	2,000 0 0	–	1,325 0 0	4	20 Nov., 1855.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Wexford—*con.*	Bantry—*con.*	William J. Blacker,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	22 April, 1850.
		John F. Richards,	513 2 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	29 „ 1851.
		William R. Farmar,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	30 May, 1850.
		James Robinson,	100 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	1	13 Sept., 1851.
		Lord Carew,	506 19 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	4 Aug., 1852.
		William J. Blacker,	550 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	17 „ „
		Charles Hill,	340 17 4	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Harry Alcock,	540 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	10 Sept., 1850.
		Solomon Richards,	856 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	25 July, 1851.
		Stephen Ram,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	1 Nov., 1854.
	Bargy,	Higatt Tench,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		John Harvey,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	17 May, 1849.
		Francis A. Kennedy,	2,168 17 3	700 0 0	–	140 0 0	1	22 Dec., „
		Anthony Cliffe,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	11 May, 1853.
	Forth,	John H. Talbot,	200 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0	4	7 Feb., 1850.
		John Rowe,	351 12 6	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	13 Nov., 1848.
		George Le Hunte,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	10 „ 1851.
		Viscount Monck,	175 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	20 Dec., 1849.
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	20 Sept., 1850.
		James Howlin,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	26 June, 1851.
		John Harvey,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–	–
		E. C. Edwards,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	17 July, 1855.
	Gorey,	William Kennedy,	391 3 9	350 0 0	230 0 0	120 0 0	2	8 June, 1848.
		Earl of Courtown,	2,344 0 0	1,800 0 0	–	1,800 0 0	5	10 Jan., 1849.
		Abel J. Ram,	240 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Stephen Ram,	7,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	19 Nov., 1851.
		Loftus Owen,	175 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	30 July, 1850.
		Earl of Courtown,	3,787 19 10	3,700 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	2 June, 1852.
		Abel J. Ram,	1,541 12 1	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	7 May, 1850.
		Robert Doyne,	19,472 0 0	8,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	30 Oct., „
		Guardians of Viscount Powerscourt,	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	21 June, „
		Sir Thomas Esmonde,	490 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
	Scarawalsh,	William Batt,	154 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	14 Aug., 1849.
		Thomas Braddell,	750 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	1 Nov., 1848.
		Ditto,	442 9 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	1 May, 1850.
		Ditto,	474 4 3	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	16 „ 1849.
		Henry Moore,	135 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 Feb., „
		William J. Wallace,	1,530 7 5	1,450 0 0	–	870 0 0	3	16 Nov., „
		George Glascott,	165 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	12 „ „
		Matilda B. Sherrard,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	7 April, „
		Charles Tottenham,	502 8 6	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 Feb., „
		William Batt,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	14 Aug., „
		Brook H. Bridges,	1,550 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 Dec., „
		Sir Thomas Esmonde,	495 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		John Howlin,	358 7 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	7 March, 1851.
		Thomas Braddell,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	7 July, „
		Michael G. Croker,	340 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	19 Nov., „
		Richard Donovan,	3,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	25 March, 1852.
		Brook H. Bridges,	720 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	5 July, „
		Viscount Monck,	1,040 0 0	900 0 0	–	540 0 0	3	8 „ „
		Henry P. Elrington,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	28 Dec., 1850.
		William Batt,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	19 June, 1852.
		Lord Carew,	415 17 10	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	9 July, „
		John Davis,	196 0 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	3	6 March, 1852.
		Robert H. Truell,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	29 July, 1853.
		Richard Gason,	408 5 1	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	11 „ 1854.
		Charles Lett,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	16 Aug., 1855.
		John Dumville,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	15 Nov., 1853.
	Shelburne,	Francis A. Kennedy,	1,365 13 6	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	8 April, 1851.
		Lord Templemore,	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	6,000 0 0	12	28 Feb., 1852.
		Christian W. Palliser,	156 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	9 March, 1849.
		George P. Haughton,	1,540 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	27 April, „
	Shelmaliere, East,	Earl of Arran,	1,421 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	1,320 0 0	5	28 June, „
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	17 Nov., 1848.
		George Le Hunte,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	22 June, 1850.
		Armstrong Lyster,	105 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		John E. Redmond,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	23 July, 1850.
	Shelmaliere, West,	John F. Heatly,	200 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	16 Feb., 1848.
		Anthony Cliffe,	2,580 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	3 May, 1852.
		Herbert F. Hore,	190 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	29 June, 1849.
		Ditto,	317 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	13 Jan., 1852.
		Lord Carew,	1,306 14 5	1,000 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	5 April, 1851.
		Cadwallader Wilson,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	24 Feb., 1852.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Sligo,	Carbury,	Viscount Palmerston,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	14 June, 1849.
		John Wynne,	20,145 0 0	8,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	24 „ 1850.
		William C. Wood,	846 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	27 Oct., 1848.
		James Wood,	544 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	13 Jan., 1852.
		James Walker and R. Chambers Walker,	1,740 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	3 Sept., 1851.
		Viscount Palmerston,	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	5	30 June, 1850.
	Coolavin,	Lord De Freyne,	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	15 Dec., 1848.
		Joseph A. Holmes,	839 7 8	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	11 March, 1850.
		Patrick Owen Cogan,	244 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	29 Aug., 1851.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Sligo—*con.*	Corran,	William Phibbs,	1,457 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	10 Oct., 1849.
		Sir Alexander Crichton,	1,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1851.
		John Taaffe,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1852.
	Leyney,	John Irwin,	720 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	17 July, 1849.
		Robert Young,	5,734 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	25 Jan., 1851.
		John M'Hugh,	468 8 5	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	11 Oct., 1848.
		Henry Caulfield,	5,618 0 0	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	1 May, 1850.
		Alexander Percival,	1,070 0 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	3	17 April, „
		Edward J. Cooper,	254 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	24 March, 1852.
		Catherine Armstrong,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	10 Dec., 1849.
		Alexander Percival,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	27 Oct., 1852.
		Edward Nicholson,	411 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	10 Aug., „
		Richard Phibbs,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	9 May, 1854.
	Tireragh,	Henry Griffith,	879 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	23 April, 1851.
		Edward Wingfield,	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1849.
		Thomas Howly,	152 13 3	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	29 May, 1850.
		Charles Tottenham,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	16 June, 1849.
				150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Nov., 1850.
		James M'Ternan,	346 19 9	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	6 „ „
		Thomas Howly,	333 3 3	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 Dec., 1849.
		William Ormsby,	390 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	6 July, „
		John W. King,	625 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	12 March, 1850.
		Thomas Jones,	2,500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 July, 1849.
		Robert Jones,	3,966 17 11	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	19 Jan., 1850.
		Sir W. H. Roger Palmer,	4,793 13 9	700 0 0	–	657 5 0	6	5 Dec., 1851.
		Thomas Jones,	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 April, 1852.
		Edward Wingfield,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	4	31 Aug., 1850.
		Alexander H. L. Popham and Anne G. L. Popham,	538 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	30 April, 1855.
		Thomas Jones,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1850.
		Robert W. Armstrong,	501 15 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 June, 1851.
		Edward Howley,	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	23 April, „
		Edward Wingfield,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	8 Feb., „
		Charles Tottenham,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	30 Sept., 1852.
		Robert Jones,	686 0 0	550 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John W. King,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	30 April, 1855.
		Arthur Ormsby,	650 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	21 Aug., „
		James Kirkwood,	598 2 3	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	7 July, „
		Samuel Stock,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	19 April, 1852.
		Edward Wingfield,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	5 Jan., „
		John W. King,	585 0 0	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	May, 1855.
	Tireril,	John Ormsby,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	360 0 0	2	26 March, „
		Henry Griffith,	2,798 0 0	2,200 0 0	1,560 0 0	640 0 0	2	23 April, 1851.
		Edward J. Cooper,	4,262 6 6	3,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	16 „ „
		Richard G. Brinkley,	5,016 10 7	1,200 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	5	20 Aug., 1850.
		Nicholson O. Furey,	487 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 April, 1851.
		John Irwin,	280 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		William Gardiner,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	21 Aug., 1850.
		Richard G. Brinkley,	3,816 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	29 June, 1852.
		William Gardiner,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 Dec., „
		Richard G. Brinkley,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	5 Sept., „
		William Weir,	300 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		R. G. Brinkley,	2,316 10 7	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	25 July, 1855.
Leitrim,	Carrigallen,	John Godley,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	5 Jan., 1850.
		Robert W. Story,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	25 April, „
		Alexander Percy,	900 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	28 Feb., 1849.
		Matilda Shanly,	260 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	13 Dec., 1847.
		William C. Percy,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	1 „ „
		Earl of Leitrim,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	18 July, 1850.
		Richard S. Clifford,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	4 May, 1849.
		John Unsworth and John Browne,	2,500 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	560 0 0	2	24 „ „
		Pierce Simpson,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	12 July, „
		John Godley,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	18 Dec., „
		Catherine P. Jones,	15,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5	3 Sept., „
		Pierce Simpson,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 May, 1850.
		Peter D. La Touche,	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	1,400 0 0	5	15 April, 1851.
		George D. Beresford,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1850.
		Pierce Simpson,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 Nov., „
		Peter D. La Touche,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	30 Aug., 1855.
	Dromahaire,	James M'Ternan,	7,783 15 0	450 0 0	–	90 0 0	1	11 June, „
		Nicholas L. Tottenham,	1,400 0 0	1,200 0 0	186 0 0	1,014 0 0	5	22 July, „
		William Kernaghan,	1,532 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	–	–
		Francis N. Cullen,	1,007 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	25 Jan., 1849.
		Earl of Leitrim,	1,270 11 4	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	23 June, „
		Burton Phibbs,	1,000 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	20 April, „
		Hugh L. Montgomery,	630 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	8 Dec., 1848.
		William P. Cullen,	350 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	1 Sept., 1849.
		Samuel White,	5,093 10 9	2,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	1	19 Aug., 1848.
		Francis N. Cullen,	231 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 „ 1849.
		William Johnston,	822 5 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	3 June, 1853.
		William P. Cullen,	121 10 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	28 „ 1850.
		Henry Brett,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	19 Feb., 1850.
		Michael Boland,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 „ 1853.
		James Faucett,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	2 June, 1855.
		John James Whyte,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	7 July, „
	Leitrim,	George D. Mansfield,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 March, 1849.
		Peter D. La Touche,	685 17 1	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	24 Nov., „

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Leitrim—*con.*	Leitrim—*con.*	John R. Peyton,	472 7 6	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	3 April, 1849.
		Pierce Simpson,	800 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	1 March, 1850.
		George Shaw,	120 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	3	8 April, „
		Thomas Lanauze,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	28 „ 1851.
		Earl of Bessborough,	1,172 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	440 0 0	2	31 Aug., 1849.
		William Lewis,	409 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 June, „
		Arthur J. V. L. Birchall,	210 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	6 July, „
		William Peyton,	679 17 4	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 Dec., 1850.
		Pierce Simpson,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1852.
		George Vaugh,	200 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	1	4 March, 1853.
		John R. Peyton,	1,416 7 6	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	2 May, 1850.
		Arthur J. V. L. Birchall,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 Nov., „
		Viscount Southwell,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	14 June, 1851.
		William Hamilton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 May, 1853.
		Josias Rowley,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	25 Nov., 1851.
		Charles R. Peyton,	248 9 9	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	27 June, 1854.
		John Duckworth,	450 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	1	6 Sept., „
	Mohill,	Theophilus B. Jones,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	1 June, 1849.
		Earl of Leitrim,	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	24 „ „
		Robert Blackall,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 „ 1850.
		Guy Lloyd,	341 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	3 Sept., 1851.
		Robert Blackall,	561 10 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	4 July, „
		Joseph Gabbett,	1,400 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	3 Feb., „
		Robert Blackall,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	8 „ 1853.
	Rosclogher,	John R. Dickson,	5,191 0 0	3,000 0 0	500 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	13 April, 1850.
		James White and John J. White,	9,190 0 0	3,500 0 0	580 0 0	2,920 0 0	8	9 Dec., 1853.
		William Johnston,	8,885 5 0	3,700 0 0	800 0 0	2,900 0 0	6	21 Oct., 1850.
		Robert Johnston,	200 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	2	24 Aug., 1848.
		John Ffolliott,	1,500 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	3 „ 1849.
		Hugh W. Barton,	3,775 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert H. Ellis,	911 2 10	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	3 March, 1851.
		John Parke,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	24 July, 1850.
		James S. Ellis,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 Oct., „
		James Tate,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 June, 1852.
Mayo,	Burrishoole,	John M'Laughlin,	2,500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	4 April, 1848.
		Dominick J. M'Laughlin,	1,836 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	7 Dec., 1849.
		Marquis of Sligo,	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	7,950 0 0	4,000 0 0	8	18 Feb., 1853.
		Sir Richard A. O'Donnell,	20,000 0 0	11,900 0 0	4,400 0 0	7,500 0 0	15	7 July, 1849.
		George R. Gildea,	207 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 Nov., „
		Sir W. H. Roger Palmer,	5,019 1 0	5,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	11 April, 1850.
		Sir Richard A. O'Donnell,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	900 0 0	600 0 0	2	11 Dec., 1849.
		Dominick J. Bourke,	422 7 4	200 0 0	–	45 1 6	2	6 Nov., 1850.
		Marquis of Sligo,	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	17 July, 1849.
		Earl of Lucan,	3,072 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,400 0 0	3	1 June, 1852.
		Sir Richard A. O'Donnell,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	1	19 July, „
		Marquis of Sligo,	4,016 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	–	–	–
		Earl of Lucan,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1852.
		Marquis of Sligo,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	23 „ 1854.
		Ditto,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Carra,	William Kearney,	1,761 17 6	1,100 0 0	–	880 0 0	4	18 July, 1849.
		Andrew C. Lynch,	1,685 8 8	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	3 Jan., 1851.
		Dorothea J. Fitzgerald,	400 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	240 0 0	4	25 Oct., 1849.
		Isidore P. Blake,	300 8 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	30 Nov., 1848.
		Earl of Lucan,	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	3,400 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	19 „ 1850.
		John Browne,	1,106 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	27 „ „
		John Fynn,	270 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	10 Feb., 1849.
		Peter Bourke,	312 0 0	100 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	2	12 „ „
		Lord Kilmaine,	854 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	3 Aug., „
		George Clendining,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	22 Feb., 1850.
		Sir Robert L. Blosse,	912 4 6	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 April, 1855.
		Bridgetina Irwin,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 May, 1851.
		George H. Moore,	3,995 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	240 0 0	1	20 April, „
		Sir Robert L. Blosse,	587 17 8	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	28 June, 1852.
		Lord Avonmore,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	20 Feb., „
		The Bishop of Tuam,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	23 Jan., 1854.
		Earl of Lucan,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	13 Nov., 1851.
		Ditto,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	25 Aug., „
		Viscount Avonmore,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1855.
		Lord Baron Kilmaine,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 Sept., 1852.
		Sir Robert L. Blosse,	310 8 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	24 March, 1854.
	Clanmorris,	Sir Robert Arbuthnot,	1,254 18 9	1,200 0 0	520 0 0	680 0 0	3	6 July, 1849.
		Lord Oranmore,	16,143 0 0	11,500 0 0	10,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	4	4 June, 1850.
		Isidore Bourke,	1,700 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 Nov., 1849.
		James S. Lambert,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	11 Dec., 1848.
		Andrew C. Lynch,	402 8 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	28 „ 1850.
		Patrick C. Lynch,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	23 July, 1849.
		Joseph Lambert,	528 6 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	6 March, 1850.
		George Clendining,	1,386 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	12 Oct., 1849.
		George Vesey,	739 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	9 Dec., 1850.
		Patrick C. Lynch,	309 7 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 April, 1851.
		Sir Robert L. Blosse,	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	14 May, „
		George Clendining,	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	13 Oct., 1849.
		James S. Lambert,	800 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	27 July, „
		Patrick Kirwan,	4,182 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	11 Sept., 1850.
		John Cather,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 May, „
		Joseph Lambert,	157 17 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 Nov. „

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Mayo—*con.*	Clanmorris —*con.*	John Cather,	118 16 4	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	8 April, 1851.
		Richard Prendergast,	160 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 May, „
		James Browne,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Isidore Bourke,	500 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	16 Feb., 1853.
	Costello,	James Browne,	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	3,100 0 0	3,900 0 0	10	18 Sept., 1850.
		Hugh Burke,	722 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	11 Aug., 1849.
		Edward P. M'Donnell,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Viscount Dillon,	14,961 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	3 Aug., 1852.
		Hugh Burke,	502 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1850.
		Patrick Waldron,	369 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	25 April, 1851.
		Hugh Burke,	309 15 11	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	18 Aug., 1854.
		Thomas Strickland,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	11 May, „
	Erris,	William H. Carter,	6,969 8 9	5,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	12 Feb., 1848.
		Samuel Bourns,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	15 May, 1852.
		John Richards,	690 6 10	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	15 „ 1849.
		James O'Donel,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	25 Sept., 1851.
		William Bourns,	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	169 9 6	4	8 Dec., 1855.
		John Walshe,	818 15 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	17 Feb., 1851.
	Gallen,	David Thompson,	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Bernard M'Manus,	2,024 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	28 Feb., 1850.
		Harloe P. Baker,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	26 Jan., 1848.
		Matthew Gallagher,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	27 Aug., 1850.
		Patrick Tuohy,	360 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	11 May, „
		Charles B. Jordan,	676 7 4	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	7 Dec., 1853.
		John Tuohy,	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	10 „ 1851.
		William Mally,	1,300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	29 July, 1855.
		John Bolingbroke,	510 6 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	9 Dec., 1851.
		Edward Wingfield,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Hon. Edward Wingfield,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	27 Nov., 1854.
	Kilmaine,	Jane E. Roberts,	410 12 8	400 0 0	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	15 Oct., 1849.
		Thomas Elwood,	453 5 8	450 0 0	360 0 0	90 0 0	1	16 Dec., 1847.
		Ormsby Elwood,	450 11 3	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	16 July, 1849.
		Thomas S. Lindsey,	4,136 18 0	4,100 0 0	2,700 0 0	1,400 0 0	3	14 April, „
		Francis C. M'Donnell,	800 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	21 Sept., 1848.
		Thomas S. Lindsey,	2,858 4 1	2,850 0 0	1,490 0 0	1,360 0 0	3	14 April, 1849.
		Ditto,	542 0 0	400 0 0	160 0 0	240 0 0	3	14 „ „
		Robert Bowen,	342 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Charles L. M. Kirwan,	6,627 13 7	5,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	6 April, 1850.
		Earl of Lucan,	2,612 0 0	2,600 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	27 „ „
		Henry Blake & Anne Blake,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 „ 1849.
		Charles M'Donnell,	715 7 8	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	20 Feb., 1848.
		George S. Lynch,	440 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	26 Aug., „
		George Ormsby,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	27 May, „
		Thomas Elwood,	291 5 8	200 0 0	160 0 0	40 0 0	1	6 „ „
		Courtney Kenny,	1,340 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	15 Oct., 1849.
		Earl of Lucan,	18,000 0 0	9,400 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,400 0 0	11	25 May, 1852.
		George Rutledge,	1,500 0 0	550 0 0	220 0 0	330 0 0	3	24 Feb., 1849.
		John Fynn,	748 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	1 „ „
		James K. Gildea,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	17 Jan., „
		Lord Kilmaine,	1,640 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	16 Aug., 1851.
		John Fynn,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	3 Jan., 1849.
		George S. Lynch,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	14 May, „
		Joseph Lambert,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	9 Oct., 1850.
		John C. L. Bucknall,	412 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	8 Dec., 1849.
		Thomas Elwood,	422 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	31 July, 1850.
		Earl of Lucan,	3,500 0 0	3,400 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	25 March, 1851.
		Lord Kilmaine,	163 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	4 Nov., „
		Earl of Lucan,	360 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 Jan., 1852.
		John S. L. Bucknall,	900 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	8 Sept., 1853.
	Murrisk,	John C. Garvey,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	200 0 0	1	22 Jan., 1848.
		Robert Buchanan,	532 8 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	1 Dec., 1847.
		John C. Garvey,	3,136 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	18 May, 1853.
		Henry Hildebrand,	372 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1852.
		James W. Garvey,	578 0 0	450 0 0	360 0 0	90 0 0	1	6 April, 1848.
		Sir W. H. Roger Palmer,	4,868 8 0	4,850 0 0	–	1,140 4 0	4	5 Dec., 1851.
		Francis Garvey,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	25 April, „
		Marquis of Sligo,	3,594 0 0	3,550 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	17 Feb., 1853.
		Ditto,	1,200 0 0	950 0 0	–	570 0 0	3	29 Aug., 1854.
		Ditto,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 Sept., 1854.
		Marquis of Sligo,	945 0 0	900 0 0	–	360 0 0	2	21 July, 1855.
	Tyrawley,	William Orme,	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	20 Aug., 1852.
		Thomas Palmer, jun.	345 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	27 „ „
		Henry Wm. Knox,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 „ 1849.
		Francis A. K. Gore,	3,102 19 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	13 Nov., 1854.
		Walter Bourke,	559 15 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	14 Dec., 1849.
		William K. Orme,	420 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	1 May, „
		Thomas Paget,	1,503 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	8 Dec., 1852.
		Roger Palmer,	383 19 1	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	20 April, 1849.
		Matthew Atkinson and Thomas Atkinson,	990 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	13 Nov., 1852.
		Walter J. Bourke,	687 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Andrew Browne,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	14 June, 1848.
		Lewis G. Jones,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	7 May, 1850.
		Charles O'Donel,	634 16 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	3 March, 1849.
		Richard J. C. Green,	2,110 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	480 0 0	2	3 Sept., 1850.
		John Gardiner,	1,141 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Sir W. H. Roger Palmer,	10,245 19 3	2,250 0 0	–	1,846 2 0	5	5 Dec., 1851.
		Henry W. Knox,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 May, „
		William Orme,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	12 Feb., 1855.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Mayo—*con.*	Tyrawley—*con.*	John Walshe,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 June, 1851.
		William Orme,	507 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	13 Jan., „
		Mervyn Pratt,	255 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	25 June, „
		Earl of Arran,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 Sept., „
		Thomas Jones,	1,500 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	1,400 0 0	5	24 March, 1854.
		John Walsh,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	14 Nov., 1851.
		Edward Walshe,	211 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	11 Oct., 1853.
		William Orme,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	10 Nov., 1854.
		F. A. Knox Gore,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	16 „ „
Roscommon,	Athlone,	Lord Crofton,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	1,200 0 0	4	29 June, 1853.
		William H. Scott,	246 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	2 „ 1849.
		Richard W. Bond,	307 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 Nov., „
		Ambrose O'Kelly,	813 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 Oct., 1850.
		John J. O'Sullivan,	624 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1854.
		Peter C. Rorke,	500 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	3 Nov., 1849.
		John Power,	511 2 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	7 July, „
		John Hodson,	224 11 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	14 Aug., 1850.
		William E. Grainger,	460 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	15 July, „
		John H. Walsh,	1,236 14 8	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	21 Dec., 1849.
		John J. O'Sullivan,	833 8 8	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	13 Aug., 1850.
		Garrett O'Moore,	1,186 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	26 March, „
		John Dillon,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	30 Aug., 1852.
		Theobald Sheil,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John J. O'Sullivan,	621 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	15 Nov., 1853.
		Daniel J. Cruice and others,	438 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Lord Crofton,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	18 Oct., 1851.
		Ditto,	314 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	8 Sept., 1854.
		W. J. M'Loughlin,	711 9 7	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	8 Dec., 1855.
		Ditto,	372 9 9	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	31 „ „
		Fitz. French,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	5 Aug., „
	Ballintober, North,	James Bannon,	550 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	240 0 0	4	28 Feb., 1850.
		Marquis of Westmeath,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 Oct., „
		Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	12 „ „
		Sarah Morton and others,	260 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 May, 1855.
	Ballintober, South,	Francis Fetherston H., and Charles F. O'Neill,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	4 Aug., 1848.
		Nicholas Balfe,	1,104 17 3	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	24 Sept., 1853.
		Francis J. Davys,	420 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 June, 1851.
		Marquis of Westmeath,	2,300 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	18 July, 1849.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	487 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	5 Aug., 1848.
		Henry Packenham,	650 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	5 „ 1851.
		Charles A. O'Connor,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	13 Aug., 1855.
	Boyle,	Guy Lloyd,	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	500 0 0	5,500 0 0	11	3 Sept., „
		James B. Stoney,	471 5 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		John Flanagan,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	7 Dec., 1849.
		Coote C. Mulloy,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 July, 1850.
		Viscount Lorton,	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	20 Feb., 1851.
		Richard Irwin,	220 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	7 April, „
		John Duckworth,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	10 July, „
		William Duckworth,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	10 „ „
		James Kirkwood,	830 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	12 Feb., „
		Guy Lloyd,	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	24 June, 1852.
		Daniel H. Ferrall,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	27 Aug., 1853.
		James Kirkwood,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	17 Feb., 1852.
		Denis O'Connor,	357 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	27 Oct., 1851.
		Guy Lloyd,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	17 Sept., 1852.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 June, 1855.
		James Kirkwood,	553 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	19 April, 1853.
		Alice Mulloy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	6 Sept., „
		Lord Crofton,	275 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	26 March, 1856.
		Coote C. Mulloy,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 Aug., „
		John L. Hackett,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	26 Nov., 1853.
		Ditto,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	26 Feb., 1855.
	Ballymoe,	Henry M. Browne,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 Aug., „
	Castlereagh,	William R. W. Sandford,	7,766 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	4 July, 1850.
		Richard Irwin,	900 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	22 Jan., „
		Patrick D. Irwin,	281 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 Sept., 1849.
		Denis O'Connor,	2,084 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,040 0 0	4	16 Dec., 1850.
		Roderic O'Connor,	491 19 10	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	4 June, 1849.
		Marquis of Westmeath,	2,050 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	5 Sept., „
		Henry Packenham,	2,090 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	21 June, 1850.
		Sir Alexander Crichton,	170 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 July, 1849.
		William R. W. Sandford,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 June, 1853.
		Roderic O'Connor,	221 19 7	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	5 Aug., 1854.
		Richard Irwin,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 March, „
		T. R. Blackley,	630 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	29 Sept., „
		Patrick Grehan,	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	23 Aug., „
		Nicholas Balfe,	722 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	30 May, 1855.
		Roderick O'Connor,	242 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	5 Aug., 1854.
		Ditto,	242 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	25 Jan., 1855.
	Roscommon,	Theobald A. Dillon,	3,620 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	1	5 July, 1848.
		Henry S. P. Mahon,	2,393 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	27 Aug., 1851.
		Ditto,	1,500 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	27 „ 1852.
		Charles B. Baldwin,	1,815 17 4	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	7 Feb., „
		Marcus M'Causland,	2,150 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	4 Sept., „
		Henry S. P. Mahon,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	1 Oct., 1853.
		William French,	508 0 0	450 0 0	–	325 0 0	4	22 April, „
		Oliver D. J. Grace,	237 8 9	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	25 Oct., 1854.
		John Kelly,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Roscommon—*con.*	Roscommon—*con.*	Henry S. P. Mahon,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	27 Nov., 1855.
		Gilbert Mahon,	326 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	25 Oct., 1853.
		Christopher French,	120 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 March, 1855.
		Ditto,	112 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 „ „
	Frenchpark,	Ditto,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	1 „ „
		Lord De Freyne,	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	–	7,000 0 0	14	11 „ 1849.
		Viscount Dillon,	7,690 9 6	7,000 0 0	–	5,000 0 0	10	14 „ 1851.
		Oliver D. J. Grace,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0	4	28 April, „
		Lord De Freyne,	936 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1848.
		Daniel H. Ferrall,	1,550 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	15 June, 1850.
		Lord De Freyne,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	1 Aug., 1851.
		Richard Irwin,	124 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	22 March, 1854.
	Moycarn,	William C. Kyle,	558 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	19 Aug., „
Galway,	Athenry,	Burton Persse,	1,183 0 0	900 0 0	–	540 0 0	3	19 Dec., 1849.
		Stephen Roche,	365 1 10	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	10 „ 1850.
		Harriett C. Daly,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	6 April, „
		Andrew W. Blake,	1,112 3 9	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1854.
		Ditto,	912 0 0	900 0 0	–	180 0 0	1	18 „ 1849.
		Stephen Roche,	1,300 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	28 May, 1852.
		Peter D. Smyth,	669 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	18 Aug., „
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	10 Nov., „
		Thomas Kelly,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 July, 1853.
	Ballymoe,	Peter Blake,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	28 June, 1849.
		George Vesey,	6,275 0 0	2,200 0 0	700 0 0	1,500 0 0	5	29 Nov., 1848.
		–	–	2,800 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	9 Dec., 1850.
		Edmund Dowell,	1,124 17 9	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	13 „ 1848.
		John Cheevers,	1,649 8 8	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 Nov., 1853.
		Ditto,	128 16 9	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	18 July, 1849.
		John L. Bagot,	325 11 7	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	26 May, 1851.
		William M'Dermott,	3,162 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	5 Aug., 1848.
		Gregory Browne,	430 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas N. Bagot,	643 19 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	14 May, 1852.
		George Clendining,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	13 June, 1850.
		Sir Joseph Burke,	549 6 2	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	1 Dec., 1851.
		James Browne,	349 10 6	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	4 Jan., 1853.
		Charles D. O'Rorke,	500 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	29 Aug., 1855.
		St. George Caulfield,	376 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	26 Nov., „
		Charles D. O'Rorke,	739 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	30 April, „
	Ballynahinch,	John Lambert,	1,215 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas C. Butler,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	18 Nov., 1850.
		Gartside Shea,	500 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	3 May, 1852.
		Alexander Thomson,	4,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	31 March, 1848.
		William H. G. Collis,	324 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	6 Oct., 1853.
		John A. O'Neill,	6,269 0 0	6,000 0 0	5,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	5 Nov., 1847.
		William Andrews,	1,800 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	15 Aug., 1850.
		Andrew Geraghty,	1,475 5 10	600 0 0	360 0 0	240 0 0	2	4 „ 1848.
		Christopher St. George,	432 10 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	8 June, 1850.
		James Beresford,	199 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	6 Sept., 1851.
		Thomas Y. Prior,	1,600 0 0	800 0 0	640 0 0	160 0 0	1	12 April, 1848.
		Arthur G. B. Martin and Mary Bell Martin,	11,019 2 5	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Robert Graham,	600 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	60 0 0	1	15 Jan., 1850.
		Henry Blake,	4,398 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	12 May, 1852.
		C. R. Broughton,	186 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	17 Sept., „
	Clare,	John A. Kirwan,	3,271 16 7	1,600 0 0	1,280 0 0	320 0 0	1	27 March, 1848.
		Pierce Joyce,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1849.
		Denis Kirwan,	3,400 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	3	27 May, 1850.
		Pierce J. Blake,	1,398 0 0	900 0 0	720 0 0	180 0 0	1	13 Nov., 1848.
		Giles E. Lambert,	720 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	10 Oct., 1849.
		Francis Blake,	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	19 April, 1850.
		John J. Gunning,	1,157 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	1 Sept., 1851.
		James O'Brien,	327 16 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	1 March, 1850.
		John J. D'Arcy,	603 3 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	8 May, 1849.
		Christopher St. George,	1,003 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	9 Aug., 1848.
		Walter Lambert and Thomas E. Lambert,	4,317 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	18 July, 1849.
		Pierce Joyce,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 Aug., 1849.
		James S. Lambert,	1,941 13 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	13 March, 1851.
		Robert Bodkin,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	28 June, „
		Catherine Coneys,	233 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	8 March, „
		David Rutledge,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	2	8 Aug., 1850.
		Robert Bodkin and Elizabeth Bodkin,	1,100 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	24 Jan., 1851.
		Giles E. Lambert,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 April, 1850.
		John Martyn,	1,165 13 0	850 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Michael Kelly,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	15 Jan., 1851.
		Hugh Henry,	4,248 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	13 Oct., „
		Thomas O. C. Donnellan,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	21 Aug., 1854.
		John Egan,	562 10 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	13 March, 1855.
		Denis Kirwan,	287 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	27 Oct., „
	Clonmacnoon,	Lord Clonbrock,	6,025 0 0	6,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	6 June, 1851.
		Michael B. Kelly,	604 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	5 „ 1850.
		Hubert B. Moore,	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Lord Clonbrock,	300 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	16 Oct., 1854.
	Dunkellin,	Lord Wallscourt,	1,272 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	351 0 0	2	15 Feb., 1853.
		Thomas A. Joyce,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	29 Nov., 1848.
		Sir Thomas E. Blake,	404 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	13 Sept., 1849.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Galway—*con.*	Dunkellin—*con.*	Christopher St. George,	406 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	6 March, 1848.
		Ditto,	516 10 0					
		Ditto,	893 10 0					
		James S. Lambert,	2,100 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	19 Nov., 1849.
		Ditto,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 March, „
		Lord Wallscourt,	3,204 15 0	1,200 0 0	350 0 0	240 0 0	1	21 Oct., 1848.
		Peter Blake,	518 16 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	18 „ „
		Randal E. L. Athy,	842 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	27 July, „
		Lord Dunsandle,	3,141 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	7 May, 1850.
		Robert P. Graham,	153 13 8	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 Jan., „
		John Connolly,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	21 Nov., 1849.
		James S. Lambert,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	4 April, 1850.
		Thomas A. Joyce,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 Oct., „
		Richard D'Arcy,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	21 Nov., 1849.
		James Ffrench,	250 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Edward M. Davies,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	2 Feb., 1850.
		Owen E. Blake and Edward M. Davies,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Oct., 1854.
		Edward M. Davies,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	24 Oct., 1855.
	Dunmore,	Cornelius J. O'Kelly,	541 8 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 Dec., 1849.
		Andrew C. Lynch,	158 1 6	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	31 „ 1850.
		Martin S. Kirwan,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	26 April, „
		Richard A. H. Kirwan,	1,439 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	2 Feb., „
		Cornelius J. O'Kelly,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 June, „
		Denis Kirwan,	653 0 0	650 0 0	260 0 0	390 0 0	3	2 Jan., 1851.
		Cornelius J. O'Kelly,	671 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	24 „ 1855.
		John Dennis,	341 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 Dec., „
		John Dennis,	391 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	6 „ „
	County of the Town of Galway,	Francis Comyn,	537 15 6	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	10 March, 1848.
		James Browne,	468 0 0	400 0 0	160 0 0	240 0 0	3	8 Nov., 1849.
		Charles Blake,	1,776 18 9	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	1 June, 1848.
		Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	6 „ 1850.
		Anne O'Hara,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	22 Jan., 1852.
		P. S. Comyn,	162 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	2 Sept., 1853.
	Galway,	Nicholas Lynch,	2,256 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	27 July, 1850.
		Thomas J. Blake,	794 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	21 June, 1855.
	Kilconnell,	Richard D. Ireland,	428 0 0	400 0 0	320 0 0	80 0 0	1	21 Oct., 1847.
		James S. Lambert,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	8 April, 1851.
		Richard D. Ireland,	501 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	3 May, 1848.
		Frederick F. Trench,	150 0 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	3	7 April, 1849.
		Arthur Donnelan,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	17 June, 1848.
		George J. Crowe,	330 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	17 Aug., 1849.
		Lord Clonbrock,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	16 June, 1851.
		Frederick F. Trench,	280 0 0	250 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	2	15 Feb., 1850.
		John R. Hodson,	834 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	2 Aug., 1849.
		Lord Clonbrock,	1,888 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	22 June, 1853.
		Lord Ashtown,	1,182 8 4	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	16 Jan., 1852.
		John Ussher,	539 11 6	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Francis Longworth,	3,518 19 2	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	13 Dec., 1852.
		James M. Bourchier,	1,211 0 0	700 0 0	100 0 0	600 0 0	5	29 Aug., 1854.
		Ditto,	250 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 March, „
		Patrick J. Kelly,	279 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	16 March, 1855.
		James M. Bourchier,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	27 Dec., 1854.
		Ditto,	425 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	17 Jan., 1855.
		Ditto,	790 0 0	650 0 0	–	130 0 0	1	14 May, „
	Killian,	Denis H. Kelly,	1,866 10 6	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	15 June, 1849.
		John Cheevers,	1,097 15 8	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	27 Sept., 1853.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	1,991 17 6	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	21 Aug., 1849.
		Sir James F. R. Mahon,	653 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	1 Nov., „
		George Kelly,	584 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	4 June, 1851.
		Sir James F. R. Mahon,	566 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	10 Jan., 1856.
		Denis H. Kelly,	988 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	7 April, 1851.
		Robert R. Smyth,	258 5 7	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	18 Aug., 1852.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	112 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	9 Feb., „
		Robert R. Smyth,	382 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	14 Jan., 1854.
	Kiltartan,	Dudley Persse,	1,641 6 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	4 Aug., 1849.
		Viscount Gort,	4,168 15 9	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	514 19 7	2	21 Oct., 1850.
		William H. Gregory,	4,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	4 Jan., „
		James Daly,	701 14 6	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	20 Aug., „
		Anna G. Bagot, and John L. Bagot,	336 18 1	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	3	11 Jan., 1856.
		William H. Gregory,	650 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	16 March, 1853.
		William Butler,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	13 Dec., 1850.
		Edward Blaquire,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	280 0 0	4	9 Oct., 1855.
		William H. Gregory,	959 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	7 Dec., 1853.
	Leitrim,	Philip Reade,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	28 April, 1849.
		Edward Burke,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	19 Feb., 1848.
		Philip Reade,	1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	240 0 0	960 0 0	4	11 April, 1850.
		Ditto,	350 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	60 0 0	1	4 „ 1848.
		Francis C. Sampson,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	3 Jan., 1853.
		Thomas N. Redington,	4,433 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	22 Feb., 1848.
		John Lopdell,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	28 Sept., 1849.
		Abraham A. Freer,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	23 Feb., 1850.
		Marquis of Clanricarde,	1,741 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	4	26 May., 1849.
		Lord Wallscourt,	565 16 3	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	7 April, „
		Abraham A. Freer,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	31 July, „
		Francis C. Sampson,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	10 Oct., 1855.
		Patrick O'Hare,	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	5 Aug., 1854.
	Longford,	Thomas Seymour,	944 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	10 Oct., 1849.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Galway—*con.*	Longford—*con.*	Pierce Joyce,	500 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	23 Oct., 1848.
		Walter Lawrence,	319 10 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	14 Feb., 1850.
		Ambrose O'Kelly,	466 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 Aug., 1849.
		Richard G. Daly,	350 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	18 Dec., 1851.
		Christopher St. George,	1,176 5 6	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	11 Oct., 1848.
		James M'Dermott,	850 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	21 July, 1849.
		Peter H. Dolphin, and Mary Dolphin,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	18 Sept., „
		James Galbraith,	443 15 9	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	25 June, „
		John Reynolds,	1,670 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John Eyre,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	27 Aug., 1849.
		Thomas S. Eyre,	658 2 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	25 Sept., 1851.
		Marquis of Clanricarde,	5,256 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,250 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	24 June, 1852.
		William Trench,	722 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Robert B. Seymour,	400 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	4	16 April, 1852.
		Walter Lawrence,	267 14 10	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 July, 1850.
		John Eyre,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	30 „ „
		Pierce Joyce,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	17 Nov., 1849.
		Richard Eyre,	421 15 3	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	18 March, 1852.
		Marquis of Clanricarde,	1,593 0 0	1,250 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	4	5 Sept., „
		Thomas Hackett,	514 18 6	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		Marquis of Clanricarde,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	5 April, 1852.
	Loughrea,	Dudley Persse,	7,408 10 6	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	16 Dec., 1847.
		Earl of Huntingdon, and Countess of Huntingdon,	525 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	11 April, 1851.
		Thomas Welsh,	950 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	9 Aug., 1853.
		Patrick H. Burke,	354 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	16 July, 1852.
		Thomas Seymour,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	26 Sept., 1850.
		Robert Power,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	1 Nov., 1852.
		Robert Power, jun.,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	23 „ „
	Moycullen,	James S. Lambert,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	12 June, „
		Ditto,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 „ „
		Patrick Blake,	1,323 0 8	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	20 July, „
		Francis Comyn,	3,490 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	3 Jan., 1848.
		Andrew W. Blake,	1,038 2 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0	4	1 June, 1849.
		Anthony O'Flaherty,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	15 „ „
		George E. Burke,	2,891 8 10	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	22 Sept., 1848.
		Christoper St. George,	2,155 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	21 March, „
		Michael P. Browne,	169 5 5	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	4 April, 1849.
		George F. O'Fflahertie,	1,922 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	17 Oct., „
		James Martin,	693 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	22 Feb., „
		Christopher St. George,	851 13 4	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	8 July, 1848.
		James Martin,	407 11 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	1 Feb., 1849.
		Martin S. Kirwan,	452 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	2 „ „
		Martin Morris,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	17 Oct., „
		Patrick Blake,	623 5 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	–	–
		Edmund O'Flaherty,	125 13 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	12 Nov., 1849.
		George F. O'Fflahertie,	687 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	27 Aug., „
		James S. Lambert,	275 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	2	16 Jan., 1851.
	Ross,	Earl of Leitrim and Earl of Charlemont,	6,790 8 4	6,000 0 0	–	6,000 0 0	12	9 Oct., 1850.
		James Kilkelly,	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	880 0	220 0 0	1	15 Nov., 1847.
		Alexander C. Lambert,	297 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	21 July, 1848.
		Charles J. Lynch,	3,630 0 0	500 0 0	100 0 0	400 0 0	4	7 Feb., 1850.
		Alexander C. Lambert,	267 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	28 July, 1852.
		John B. Blake,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ralph Sadlier,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	26 Jan., 1854.
		T. J. Foster,	523 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	18 Oct., 1855.
	Tiaquin,	James D'Arcy,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	4 „ 1850.
		Richard D'Arcy,	700 0 9	700 0 0	–	420 0 0	5	3 Aug., 1849.
		Andrew Browne,	600 0 0	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	14 May, 1851.
		John C. Evans,	252 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 Feb., 1852.
		Myles W. O'Reilly,	5,526 7 3	5,000 0 0	4,200 0 0	800 0 0	2	12 „ „
		Edward Browne,	826 11 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	30 July, 1850.
		Peter Blake,	360 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1851.
		Richard H. M. Eyre and Somers Payne,	495 16 0	450 0 0	360 0 0	90 0 0	1	22 Nov., 1848.
		Thomas J. Blake,	1,400 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	19 May, 1852.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	24 Sept., 1850.
		James D'Arcy,	912 3 9	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	9 July, 1849.
		Alexander Beytagh,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	16 March, 1854.
		Charles Kelly,	696 19 6	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		James Blake,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	13 Oct., 1849.
		Robert French,	776 13 10	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		John H. Blakeney,	581 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	18 Nov., 1851.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	766 0 0	650 0 0	–	520 0 0	4	3 Aug., 1854.
		William J. Digby,	3,416 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	15 Nov., 1853.
		Sir Michael D. Bellew,	170 10 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	27 June, 1854.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	7 July, „
Clare,	Bunratty, Lower,	Crosdaile Molony,	455 10 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry Butler,	507 17 5	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 Jan., 1850.
		Stafford O'Brien,	2,264 15 8	1,650 0 0	–	330 0 0	1	14 Aug., 1848.
		Stephen O'Halloran,	351 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Edward S. Ferriter,	338 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	15 Oct., 1849.
		Hamilton L. Jackson,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	14 Aug., 1850.
		William Monsell,	239 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	26 Feb., „
		John Gabbett,	314 5 10	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 Oct., 1852.
		Thomas Studdert,	207 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 June, „
		Christopher Delmege,	1,036 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	6 May, 1853.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
CLARE—*con.*	Bunratty, Lower—*con.*	Thomas MacMahon,	180 0 0	180 0 0	–	180 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1855.
		Mary O'Grady,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	29 Oct., 1850.
		John C. Delmege,	240 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1854.
		John MacMahon,	908 2 1	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	11 Aug., „
		Samuel Caswell,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	16 March, „
		Andrew Caswell,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 Aug., „
		Philip M'Adam,	1,364 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	„ „
		Samuel Caswell,	642 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	6 Feb., 1855.
		Andrew Caswell,	271 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	4 Aug., „
	Bunratty, Upper,	Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	15 Oct., 1847.
		Michael Butler,	110 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 Dec., 1848.
		Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen,	250 0 0	250 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	2	19 Oct., 1849.
		Cornelius Creagh,	4,547 8 2	1,700 0 0	–	680 0 0	2	30 Aug., „
		Michael Butler,	510 7 1	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	17 Oct., „
		Cornelius O'Brien,	235 14 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1850.
		Francis O'Brien,	640 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	27 Jan., 1851.
		Margaret B. Stapleton and William Stapleton,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	31 July, 1850.
		John Singleton,	129 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 „ 1852.
		Michael Kerin,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 Oct., 1853.
		Cornelius O'Brien,	380 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	20 April, 1854.
		Pierce Creagh,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	11 July, „
	Burren,	Ditto,	2,500 0 0	2,300 0 0	–	2,300 0 0	5	10 May, 1852.
		Cornelius Creagh,	10,602 12 6	3,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	22 Aug., 1850.
		John Macnamara,	401 16 8	400 0 0	240 0 0	160 0 0	2	2 Feb., 1849.
		George Macnamara,	380 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry White,	3,400 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	30 Aug., 1852.
		Murtagh and Marianne O'Bryen,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	20 „ 1850.
		Henry White,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	24 July, 1854.
		Ditto,	3,212 0 0	1,900 0 0	–	1,140 0 0	3	–
		Pierce Creagh,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	3 Feb., 1854.
	Clonderalaw,	Charles FitzGerald,	1,696 11 3	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	25 Oct., 1849.
		Thomas E. Davenport,	656 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	8 Aug., 1850.
		William H. Ball,	700 0 0	650 0 0	130 0 0	520 0 0	4	29 June, 1849.
		George Studdert,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	30 Aug., 1850.
		Letitia J. Hickman,	1,769 8 11	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Theobald Butler,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	29 Nov., 1850.
		Charles FitzGerald,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	6 June, „
		George Barclay,	300 13 8	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	5 Nov., 1852.
		Crofton M. Vandeleur,	1,070 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	13 Sept., „
	Corcomroe,	Nicholas Westby,	10,300 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,150 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	6 Jan., „
		Cornelius O'Brien,	2,829 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	21 May, „
		John O'Brien,	2,151 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	13 „ 1848.
		John W. Stratford,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	24 Sept., 1849.
		Cornelius O'Brien,	548 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	6 Jan., 1852.
		John W. Stratford,	380 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	24 Sept., 1849.
		John Whitty,	245 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 July, 1850.
		Andrew Lysaght,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	2 May, 1854.
		Francis M. Calcutt,	293 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	27 Feb., 1851.
	Ibrickan,	Francis G. Morony,	3,653 17 8	2,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	1	13 April, 1848.
		Thomas H. Morony,	1,524 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	24 Aug., 1849.
		Joseph Roughan,	863 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	7 Feb., 1850.
	Inchiquin,	Charles Synge,	5,000 0 0	4,550 0 0	3,550 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	31 Dec., 1847.
		Edward Synge,	14,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	6 July, 1849.
		Edward W. Burton,	278 5 7	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	6 June, 1850.
		Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	26 „ 1849.
		James Roughan,	608 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	15 April, 1850.
		Elizabeth Synge,	1,042 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	26 July, 1851.
		James Roughan,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	8 Nov., 1850.
	Islands,	Marcus Keane,	507 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 „ 1848.
		Anne Dodd,	273 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	11 May, 1854.
		Sir David Roche,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	24 Oct., 1850.
		Cornelius O'Brien,	406 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 June, „
		Sir David Roche,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	24 Oct., „
		Charles Fitzgerald,	1,155 11 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	9 „ „
		Robert Mahon,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	70 0 0	2	27 Feb., 1851.
		William Armstrong,	1,400 0 0	900 0 0	–	360 0 0	2	7 Dec., 1855.
		The Marquis Conyngham,	1,212 5 2	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	24 Oct., „
	Moyarta,	Henry S. Burton,	3,268 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	25 „ 1850.
		Arthur O'Keeffe,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	13 Aug., 1849.
		Nicholas Westby,	1,500 0 0	1,150 0 0	–	460 0 0	2	27 April, 1850.
		Hugh P. Hickman,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	3 Sept., 1851.
	Tulla, Lower,	Marcus Paterson,	1,700 0 0	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	3	3 June, 1849.
		David J. Wilson,	1,000 0 0	950 0 0	190 0 0	760 0 0	4	28 July. „
		Patrick Quaid,	172 16 4	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	15 Sept., „
		John Brown,	736 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	29 March, 1848.
		David J. Wilson,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	3 July, 1849.
		Edward Bernard,	480 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	17 May, 1848.
		Sir Hugh D. Massy,	560 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 Oct., 1849.
		William Cannon,	190 3 4	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Thomas Arthur,	1,427 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	5 June, 1849.
		Edward T. Gloster,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	12 March, 1850.
		Timothy O'Brien,	1,475 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	11 July, 1849.
		Hamilton L. Jackson,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	5 Sept., 1850.
		Charles W. Smith,	466 16 6	450 0 0	–	180 0 0	2	14 Dec., 1853.
		Patrick C. Law and others,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 April, 1850
		John Flanagan,	451 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Feb., 1851.
		Mary Caswell,	268 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Tulla, Upper,	Charles W. Smith,	308 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	12 July, 1849.
		James Molony,	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Clare—*con.*	Tulla, Upper—*con.*	Thomas Studdert,	488 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	9 June, 1849.
		Thomas Studdert,	804 0 0	700 0 0	280 0 0	420 0 0	3	14 July, 1849.
		Maurice O'Connell,	535 0 0	400 0 0	320 0 0	80 0 0	1	22 March, 1848.
		James O'Hara,	2,500 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	–	–	–
		James Molony,	596 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	30 Jan., 1850.
		Ditto,	335 18 9	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James W. Rynd,	254 12 3	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	7 July, 1852.
		Ditto,	324 6 5	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	28 April, 1854.
		Samuel Casswell,	516 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–	–

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Limerick,	Clanwilliam,	Eyre Lloyd,	2,200 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	22 Feb., 1850.
		Sir Richard Bourke,	460 7 10	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	10 Oct., 1849.
		John Croker,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	13 Dec., 1848.
		Viscount Gort,	1,392 2 0	1,000 0 0	–	209 15 2	2	21 Oct., 1850.
		Samuel Maunsell,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	24 Feb., 1849.
		Earl of Clare,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	19 June, „
		Sir David Roche,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	12 „ „
		John Croker,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Oct., „
		Earl of Clare,	1,072 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	25 Feb., 1851.
		Sir Matthew Barrington,	1,508 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	15 July, „
		George Gough,	814 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	22 March, 1852.
		John Croker,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	25 May, 1853.
		Joseph Gabbett,	850 0 0	850 0 0	–	680 0 0	4	8 Oct., „
		John Croker,	150 7 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	31 „ 1850.
		George C. Frend,	367 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	21 Nov., „
		William F. Holland,	109 7 1	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 Sept., 1853.
		John Croker,	224 16 9	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 July, 1851.
		Richard Maunsell,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	13 Dec., 1852.
		Earl of Clare,	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	–	–	–
		Wyndham Goold,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	11 Aug., 1852.
		William C. Frend,	485 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	23 Nov., 1854.
		John Croker,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	5 Jan., 1853.
		Ditto,	153 10 5	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	17 Sept., 1852.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 Jan., 1853.
		James D. Lyons,	370 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	25 Aug., 1852.
		John Croker,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 Jan., 1853.
		Edward Murphy,	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Prosser,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	10 Aug., 1855.
		John Croker,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	7 April, 1854.
	Connelloe, Lower,	John S. Browne,	545 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	4 June, 1850.
		Robert Hunt,	1,189 3 3	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	19 Oct., 1849.
		Hugh M. Gun,	513 18 9	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	14 June, 1852.
		Carrol Naish,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	29 Dec., 1848.
		George Hewson,	227 17 2	100 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	1	23 May, „
		Thomas Lloyd,	522 19 9	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	12 Oct., 1849.
		R. Dickson,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	30 April, 1852.
		William Hewson,	324 16 3	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	30 June, 1849.
		Francis Hewson,	212 17 8	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Aug., 1850.
		Michael J. Keating,	118 10 8	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	18 May, 1853.
		William Archer,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 Jan., 1850.
		George M. Maunsell,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	3 May, „
		Charles L. Sandes,	650 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	23 „ „
		Richard D. Massy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	1 Aug., 1851.
		Robert Hunt,	558 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	16 April, 1850.
		Julius Delmege,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	20 Sept., „
		Viscount Southwell,	250 8 5	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	27 May, 1851.
		William Hogan,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	27 „ „
		Alexander Elliott,	201 17 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	22 Nov., 1850.
		John S. Peppard,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	7 Dec., „
		Robert S. Peppard,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	8 Jan., 1852.
		Walter Nugent,	1,386 11 11	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	28 May, 1851.
		Richard Bateson,	1,038 10 11	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	4 July, „
		Wm. R. S. V. Fitzgerald,	1,035 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Charles Patterson,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	29 Aug., 1854.
		Rev. F. Hewson,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	27 Oct., 1855.
	Connelloe, Upper,	Charles L. Sandes,	1,000 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	24 July, 1849.
		Patrick Q. Hannigan,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	30 Nov., 1850.
		John Cox,	351 18 10	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	2 Oct., 1855.
		Andrew Vance and Anne Harte,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	19 Feb., 1850.
		Richard Ellis,	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,400 0 0	600 0 0	2	30 June, 1849.
		John Mason,	492 10 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	3 April, „
		Allan Graham,	490 8 10	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	13 „ 1848.
		Francis S. Walker,	396 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	26 May, 1849.
		J. W. Shelton,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	18 Dec., 1855.
		William Monsell,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	23 July, 1850.
		James D. Lyons,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 Aug., 1852.
		Roger K. Sheehy and others	1,300 0 0	800 0 0	–	160 0 0	1	11 Aug., 1848.
		Charles H. B. C. S. Wandesforde,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	15 Jan., 1849.
		John Cox, jun.,	582 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 July, „
		William H. De Massy,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Wellington A. Rose,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	29 Jan., 1850.
		William R. Sanders,	600 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	21 Feb., „
		Miles J. Mason,	301 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	27 Aug., 1849.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Limerick—*con.*	Connelloe, Up. —*con.*	Lord Cork and Orrery,	362 7 4	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	21 June, 1855.
		John Anster,	344 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 July, 1850.
		Grantley Shelton,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	14 Sept., 1849.
		Earl of Clare,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	15 Dec., „
		Francis S. Walker,	458 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	19 Jan., 1854.
		John Massy,	237 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1850.
		George M. Massy,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	27 April, „
		William J. Sheehy,	583 4 4	550 0 0	–	220 0 0	2	21 Aug., „
		John White,	1,025 7 8	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	17 June, 1853.
		Richard Bateson,	667 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	24 May, 1854.
		John Odell,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	24 Aug., 1850.
		Richard White,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	9 Oct., 1851.
		Sir Vere E. P. de Vere,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	31 Jan., 1854.
		Earl of Clare,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	9 Aug., 1851.
		Richard Dickson,	724 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	9 June, 1852.
		C. L. Tuthill,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	12 April, 1854.
		J. W. Shelton,	522 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	16 May, 1855.
		John Anster,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	29 Sept., 1854.
		Robert Ferguson,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	15 Nov., „
		Ditto.,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Thomas Fosberry,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	27 Feb., 1855.
	Coonagh,	The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools,	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	12 Sept., 1849.
		John W. Shelton,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 Oct., „
		Newport White,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	2 Sept., 1850,
		Edmund W. Shuldham,	1,553 4 0	1,200 0 0	250 0 0	720 0 0	3	18 Jan., „
		James M'Mahon,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools,	193 10 10	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	1 March, 1851,
		William H. Hare,	1,260 3 9	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	–	–
		Edmund W. Shuldham,	253 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	24 June, 1852.
		Richard Dickson,	500 0 0	300 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	4	30 Jan., „
		Sir Richard Bourke,	466 12 10	450 0 0	–	420 0 0	5	2 Aug., 1851.
	Coshlea,	Mary J. O. Gascoigne and Elizabeth O. Gascoigne,	24,173 0 0	8,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	5,500 0 0	11	2 Aug., 1851.
		Ditto,	4,721 4 0	4,700 0 0	1,200 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	21 May, 1850.
		Edward J. Cooper,	5,642 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	16 April, 1851.
		John B. Massy,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	28 Feb., 1850.
		Charles J. Coote & others,	765 17 6	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	20 Sept., 1851.
		Charles H. B. C. S. Wandesforde,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	11 Aug., 1849.
		Earl of Kingston,	8,642 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–
		George L. Bennett,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	10 Aug., 1850.
		Sir David Roche,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	28 Nov., 1849.
		Wellington A. Rose,	500 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	28 Feb., 1852.
		George Bruce,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	11 „ 1850.
		Lord Baron Massy,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	1 July, „
		Hugh Massy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 May, 1852.
		Eyre Lloyd,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 Dec., „
		Lord Baron Massy,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	3 June, 1851.
		George L. Bennett,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	24 Feb., 1852.
		Kilner Brasier,	301 5 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	15 July, 1851.
		Francis C. and Mary J. O. Trench, and Elizabeth O. Gascoigne,	2,400 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	–	–	–
		Viscount Guillamore,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	29 July, 1853
		Charles W. Smith,	1,159 12 4	800 0 0	–	160 0 0	1	14 April, „
		James Duncan,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1855.
		John Franks,	1,275 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	9 June, „
		James Duncan,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	6 Dec., „
	Coshma,	Robert Maxwell,	800 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	8 June, 1849.
		William H. Mason,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 Jan., 1850.
		William Monsell,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	29 July, 1851.
		Earl of Buckinghamshire and others,	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	5 Sept., 1850.
		Frederick F. Trench,	105 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	3	9 May, 1849.
		Gertrude B. Fitzgerald,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	3 March, 1852.
		Antony F. B. St. Leger,	1,179 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	12 April, 1850.
		Sir David Roche,	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		Hamilton L. Jackson,	1,000 0 0	850 0 0	–	850 0 0	5	20 April, 1850.
		John Croker,	163 6 8	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	20 Nov., „
		Earl of Dunraven,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	22 Dec., 1849.
		Robert Ievers,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 July, 1851.
		William H. Mason,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 May, „
		Antony F. B. St. Leger,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	10 Jan. 1852.
		William Monsell,	151 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 Feb., 1853.
		Hamilton L. Jackson,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 March, 1852.
		John Croker,	271 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	6 Jan., 1853.
		Antony F. B. St. Leger,	250 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
	Glenquin,	Conyngham Ellis,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	3	27 July, 1849.
		Trustees of the late Earl of Devon,	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	5,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	29 April, 1851.
		Robert Fetherston,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1850.
		Lord Muskerry,	1,650 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	6 July, 1849.
		Richard Fitzgibbon,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	3	11 Jan., „
		William Stephenson,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	6 July, „
		William Leake,	1,138 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	5 Nov., „
		George M. Maunsell,	1,667 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	8 Sept., „
		John J. Sullivan,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	8 May, 1851.
		Daniel Clanchy,	850 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1850.
		Wyndham Goold,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	24 Oct., 1851.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Limerick—*con.*	Glenquin—*con.*	William Leake,	462 0 0	350 0 0	–	140 0 0	2	17 May, 1850.
		Robert M. Rodwell,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	30 „ 1855.
		Godfrey Massy,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	10 July, 1850.
		Thomas D. Evans,	316 16 4	200 0 0	–	140 0 0	5	16 June, 1851.
		Robert M. Rodwell,	450 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	12 „ „
		Wellington A. Rose,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	6 May, „
		Trustees of the late General Locke,	1,050 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	10 Feb., 1853.
		Wellington A. Rose,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 May, 1852.
		Trustees of the late Earl of Devon,	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	–	4,000 0 0	8	12 June, 1855.
		Thomas Willis,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	1 May, „
	Kenry,	William Waller,	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	–	2,795 0 0	7	7 Dec., 1853.
		Ditto,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	6 Feb., 1849.
		Sir Vere E. P. de Vere,	179 3 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	3 April, „
		Thomas E. Davenport,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 Nov., „
		George Fosbery,	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	9 May, 1850.
		James Caulfield,	8,760 15 8	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	2	12 April, 1849.
		George Fosbery,	200 0 0	200 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	3	31 May, „
		Sir Vere E. P. de Vere,	221 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	29 June, „
		Ditto,	262 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	15 April, 1850.
		Darby O'Grady,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	12 Oct., „
		George Fosbery,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 April, 1851.
		Jane Westropp,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1850.
		Sir St. George Gore,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	4 Feb., 1852.
		Sir Vere E. P. de Vere,	223 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	22 „ 1850.
		George Fosbery,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	9 Dec., 1854.
	Owneybeg,	Rickard Lloyd,	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	21 Jan., 1852.
		Stafford O'Brien,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	25 July, 1849.
		Thomas Lloyd,	2,936 2 9	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	20 Nov., 1850.
		Caleb Powell,	294 2 9	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	4 Aug., 1849.
		Thomas P. Evans,	277 5 3	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	30 July, 1850.
		Lord Cloncurry,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 Aug., „
		Ditto,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	28 Nov., 1851.
	Pubblebrien,	George Tuthill,	1,008 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	8 May, 1850.
		William Monsell,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	11 Jan., 1850.
		John W. O'Grady,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	13 Dec., 1847.
		William P. Barker,	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	6	11 Oct., 1849.
		William Monsell,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	12 Jan., 1850
		Wyndham Goold,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	18 Dec., 1849.
		William N. Lee,	315 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1850.
		Thomas Lloyd,	245 0 4	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Sept., „
		Sir David Roche,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 Oct., „
		George Tuthill,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	22 July, 1851.
		William N. Lee,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 June, 1854.
	Shanid,	William R. Yeilding,	2,195 0 9	500 0 0 1,000 0 0	–	500 0 0 1,000 0 0	5 5	5 „ 1849. 19 Dec., 1850.
		Richard Q. Sleeman,	750 0 0	700 0 0	560 0 0	140 0 0	1	26 Nov., 1847.
		Samuel A. Dickson,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	25 Oct., 1850.
		The Knight of Glin,	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,600 0 0	4	29 Jan., 1849.
		Thomas Bateson,	301 15 4	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	14 March, 1850.
		Earl of Clare,	3,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	6 May, „
		Lord Monteagle,	641 10 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	19 June, „
		Earl of Clare,	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	3,000 0 0	6	10 July, „
		Lord Monteagle,	1,377 10 3	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	80 0 0	1	12 Dec., 1849.
		Richard Bateson,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	14 Jan., 1851.
		Lord Monteagle,	1,550 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	8 April, „
		Patrick M'Donnell,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Eyre Massy,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	15 Aug., 1849.
		Richard M. Yeilding,	750 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Wyndham Goold,	3,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	11 July, 1851.
		Lord Monteagle,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	26 Sept, 1850.
		Richard Bateson,	692 0 0	650 0 0	–	520 0 0	4	15 June, „
		John D. Evans,	240 11 5	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	17 April, 1850.
		Thomas Bateson,	953 0 11	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	22 Jan., 1852.
		Anselm E. Taylor,	409 14 5	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Samuel A. Dickson,	2,128 6 3	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	28 Jan., 1854.
		Thomas Bateson,	750 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	26 May, 1852.
		Ditto,	127 11 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	26 Feb., 1851.
		Lord Monteagle,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 Aug., 1853.
		Henry H. Kitchener,	4,150 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 June, „
		Lord Monteagle,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 Sept., 1852.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	89 3 4	5	17 „ „
		Thomas Bateson,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William Harkness,	870 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	17 Aug., 1853.
		Thomas Bateson,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	16 Sept., „
		Christopher Delmege,	2,932 2 5	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	16 Nov., 1855.
	Small County,	Samuel A. Dickson,	2,823 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	2 Aug., 1853.
		E. J. and J. Synan,	614 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	25 March, 1852.
		Robert D. Grady,	400 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	27 Feb., 1854.
Tipperary,	Clanwilliam,	The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools,	1,200 0 0	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	27 April, 1850.
		John B. Massy,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	31 Aug., 1849.
		Richard M. S. Mansergh,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 March, 1850.
		James H. S. Barry,	3,450 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	16 Sept., 1853.
		George C. L. Roe,	931 0 0	600 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John M. Dawson,	4,671 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	10 April, 1851.
		Simon Low,	1,332 13 4	1,200 0 0	–	480 0 0	2	8 March, „

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Tipperary—*con.*	Clanwilliam—*con.*	Lynn Carew,	350 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Nathaniel E. Robbins,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 Sept., 1851.
		George M. Dawson,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	5 Aug., 1854.
		James H. S. Barry,	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,140 0 0	3	10 Aug., 1855.
		N. E. Robbins,	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Eliogarty,	Henry Cotton,	146 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 April, 1848.
		Sir John C. Carden,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	31 May, 1849.
		Patrick Maher,	148 16 7	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	22 „ „
		John Trant,	1,484 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	2 Nov., „
		Richard M. Carden,	309 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	2	5 July, „
		Sir John C. Carden,	531 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	19 April, „
		Henry Cotton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	19 Feb., 1850.
		Sir John C. Carden,	1,764 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	17 April, 1851.
		John Trant,	510 12 6	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	11 „ „
		Henry Goold,	780 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	29 „ 1850.
		John Trant,	962 2 6	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	21 Oct., 1852.
		J. O. Radcliff & C. T. Webber	350 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	9 Dec., 1853.
		John G. H. Mulhallen,	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	9 May, 1854.
		J. O. Radcliff & C T. Webber	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 Aug., „
		Joseph O. Radcliff,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	20 April, 1855.
	Iffa & Offa, West,	Viscount Lismore,	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	11 Oct., 1848.
		Earl of Kingston,	5,066 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,780 0 0	5	29 Jan., 1850.
		Earl of Donoughmore,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	16 Aug., 1854.
	Iffa & Offa, East,	Henry C. Bowen,	182 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	25 „ „
		Ditto,	299 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	14 Jan., 1853.
		Ditto,	210 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	12 Nov., „
		Ditto,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	29 July, „
	Ikerrin,	John J. Willington,	2,069 0 0	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	16 April, 1849.
		John Carden,	1,837 12 6	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	2 March, „
		Robert Lloyd,	111 13 5	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 „ 1850.
		Dudley Byrne,	886 4 1	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	11 April, 1849.
		James Butler,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	12 Feb., 1850.
		Gilbert Egan,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 Dec., 1849.
		Thomas Pound,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	29 April, „
		John J. Willington,	241 7 6	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	1 Feb., 1850.
		William B. Fry and Henry Fry,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	10 March, 1849.
		John D. Hutchinson,	1,506 11 10	900 0 0	–	900 0 0	5	28 May, 1850.
		John Carroll,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	21 April, 1849.
		Nicholas Pound,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	26 Aug., 1851.
		Robert White,	282 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	22 July, 1850.
		Frederick Lidwill,	600 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	4 „ 1849.
		The Commissioners of Education in Ireland,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	12 Sept., 1849.
		John Carden,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	12 June, 1851.
		Robert White,	671 14 2	600 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Dudley Byrne,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	27 Feb., 1852.
		Peter D. La Touche,	900 0 0	900 0 0	–	360 0 0	2	9 Dec., 1850.
		Vizer Bridge and others,	480 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	14 Aug., 1851.
		Michael Gavin,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		John Carden,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	13 Sept., 1851.
		James S. Birch,	231 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	30 June, 1852.
		Joseph O. Radcliff and Charles T. Webber,	450 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 Jan., 1854.
	Kilnemanagh, Lower.	John Greene,	243 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 April, 1852.
	Kilnemanagh, Upper.	Richard S. Hammersley,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	17 Feb., 1849.
		The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools,	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	1 July, 1850.
		John Prior,	600 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	4 Dec., 1852.
	Middlethird,	Francis L. Gore,	593 18 8	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Wray Palliser,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	320 0 0	2	6 July, 1849.
		Earl of Clare,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	20 Oct., „
		Matthew Millett,	990 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	29 April, 1848.
		Thomas P. Lloyd,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	17 Oct., 1849.
		Anna Mansergh,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	7 June, 1851.
		John Bayly,	300 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	180 0 0	3	12 Sept., 1849.
		Earl of Clare,	3,297 4 1	3,000 0 0	400 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	7 Aug., 1851.
		William Latham,	1,751 17 1	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	19 Feb., 1852.
		John Bayly,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	9 May, 1853.
		V. R. Drapes,	349 17 4	800 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	3 Dec., 1855.
	Ormond, Lower,	Francis H. Toone,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	27 Nov., 1849.
		Henry Dwyer,	800 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	11 Feb., 1850.
		Edward Waller,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 July, „
		Thomas G. Stoney,	1,636 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	24 June, „
		George Kinahan and Robert H. Kinahan,	1,545 12 10	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	20 Feb., „
		Thomas G. Stoney,	850 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	14 March, „
		Denis Leonard,	194 5 9	150 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0	5	23 May, 1849.
		Charles Cambie,	1,077 18 6	700 0 0	–	420 0 0	3	18 April, 1850.
		John Going,	400 0 0	250 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	3	19 June, 1849.
		Countess of Farnham,	1,100 0 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	28 May, 1850.
		Augustus Robinson,	643 6 8	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	21 Aug., „
		Joseph Falkiner,	1,058 7 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	24 July, „
		George Smith,	880 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	23 „ 1849.
		Edward Waller,	545 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	1 May, 1848.
		George S. Waller,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	25 April, 1849.
		Ralph S. Smith,	242 6 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	1 May, 1848.
		James J. Poe,	166 10 9	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	20 Feb., 1849.
		Thomas Smith,	200 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0	4	9 Dec., 1850.
		William Smith,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	23 April, 1851.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
TIPPERARY—*con.*	Ormond, Lower, —*con.*	Francis Synge,	1,984 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	31 March, 1848.
		Robert Leeson,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 May, 1849.
		Ralph Smith,	100 11 7	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	29 Oct., 1850.
		Richard R. W. Sadlier,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	28 June, 1849.
		Richard Gason,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	18 May, „
		Robert Nisbett,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	6 Nov., 1850.
		George Cornwall and others,	200 0 0	200 0 0	27 0 0	173 0 0	5	22 Jan., 1852.
		James J. Poe,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	176 15 11	5	7 March, 1855.
		Thomas E. Goold,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	22 April, 1850.
		Marquis of Ormonde,	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	6 Nov., 1851.
		Augustus Robinson,	340 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	17 Dec., 1849.
		George Kinahan and Robert H. Kinahan,	533 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	8 Feb., 1851.
		Edward Waller,	435 0 0	400 0 0	–	160 0 0	2	11 Dec., „
		James Willington,	603 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	12 March, „
		Edward W. Newenham,	2,695 17 3	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1852.
		Thomas E. Goold,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	4 Sept., 1850.
		Joshua R. Minnitt,	324 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	6 Aug., 1851.
		Richard Gason,	350 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Edward Galway,	225 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	27 Jan., 1853.
		Ditto,	480 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	12 Nov., 1852.
		Joseph R. Minnett,	306 19 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	21 Aug., 1854.
	Ormond, Upper,	Matthew Canny,	939 0 0	700 0 0	420 0 0	280 0 0	2	20 Feb., 1849.
		James Willington,	835 5 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	25 July, 1850.
		John Lanigan,	1,100 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	3 Dec., 1851.
		John Bayly,	1,375 4 7	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	14 „ 1849.
		James Dalton,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Maunsell Andrews,	335 6 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	3 Jan., 1851.
		William Minchin,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Cleary,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	23 March, 1848.
		Stafford O'Brien,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	28 July, 1849.
		Caleb Going,	1,626 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	29 April, 1850.
		John Bayly,	316 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 July, 1849.
		Sophia O. Cave,	2,688 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Richard Kennedy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	9 Aug., 1850.
		George Cornwall and others	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		John Bayly,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	13 March, 1851.
		John Head,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	15 Sept., „
		William H. Carroll,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	25 July, „
		John Lanigan,	1,100 0 0	850 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Arthur H. Read,	500 0 0	350 0 0	–	280 0 0	4	15 Jan., 1853.
		Ditto,	411 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	23 Dec., 1852.
		William H. Carroll,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	10 May, „
		George M. Dawson,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	13 Sept., „
		John Bayly,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	9 May, 1853.
		Nicholas Roche,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Samuel Brindley,	553 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	26 May, 1854.
		Nicholas Roche,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Di tto,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	31 Aug., 1855.
		Samuel Brindley,	553 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Owney and Arra	William Ryan,	585 13 10	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	3 July, 1849.
		Richard E. Philips,	369 15 10	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	12 June, 1850.
		Ditto,	498 14 2	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	24 Sept., 1849.
		Ditto,	102 10 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	29 Dec., 1848.
		Ditto,	357 18 2	450 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	28 Oct., 1847.
		Ditto,	189 4 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	30 Aug., 1850.
		Margaret Ormsby,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	2	19 April, 1849.
		Lady Elizabeth Waller,	158 12 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	17 Nov., 1848.
		Stafford O'Brien,	564 5 4	550 0 0	–	330 0 0	3	13 Aug., 1849.
		Wellington A. Rose,	589 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	27 Nov., „
		Ditto,	173 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 „ 1848.
		Lady E. Waller,	897 5 8	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	31 Oct., 1849.
		William Ryan,	306 8 8	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 May, 1851.
		Richard U. Bayly,	750 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	29 June, 1850.
		Francis Spaight,	1,442 10 10	1,100 0 0	–	1,100 0 0	5	20 Aug., „
		Earl of Orkney,	776 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	20 July, „
		William S. Philips,	200 12 8	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Edward Parker,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	20 July, 1850.
		William Parker,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	26 Aug., 1851.
		Wellington A. Rose,	300 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 Sept., „
		George Kinahan,	1,511 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	11 June, 1850.
		William B. Smithwick,	700 0 0	500 0 0	100 0 0	400 0 0	4	14 Feb., 1851.
		Lady Elizabeth Waller,	725 11 2	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	–	–
		Ditto,	184 9 1	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Francis Spaight,	1,116 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	3 Dec., 1851.
		William Tutbill and others,	500 0 0	400 0 0	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	10 Sept., 1850.
		John Gabbet and Margaret Parker,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	13 June, 1851.
		Wellington A. Rose,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	16 „ „
		Sir Matthew Barrington and Thomas Williams,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	27 Jan., 1852.
		George Kinahan,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 Nov., „
		Sir Matthew Barrington and Thomas Williams,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	29 „ 1851.
		William B. Smithwick,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	7 „ „
		John Hayes,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	13 Sept., 1853.
		Richard U. Bayly,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 May, 1852.
		Thomas Parker,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	5 April, „
		William Ryan,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	4 March, „
		Richard E. Phillips,	416 19 9	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 Feb., 1853.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued	Date of last Issue.
Tipperary—*con.*	Owney and Arra —*con.*	Thomas Parker,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	2 June, 1855.
		Sir Wm. P. Gallwey,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	10 Aug., „
		H. Albert Lee,	207 14 8	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	13 Sept., 1854.
		Ditto,	412 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	31 July, 1855.
	Slieveardagh,	John Stephens,	4,450 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	1	21 Oct., 1847.
		Thomas H. Ponsonby,	500 0 0	450 0 0	180 0 0	270 0 0	3	12 Jan., 1849.
		Ambrose Going,	731 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	11 Feb., 1851.
		John Lane,	889 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	8 Nov., 1849.
		William Despard,	750 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	23 Sept., 1848.
		Godfrey Levinge,	725 18 0	700 0 0	140 0 0	560 0 0	4	7 Feb., 1850.
		William Barker,	1,780 7 11	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	3 July, „
		Sir Vere E. P. de Vere,	670 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	6 June, 1851.
		William Pennefather,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	3 Nov., 1853.
		Laurence Waldron,	1,610 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	27 July, 1855.
		William Barker,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	15 Nov., „
Waterford,	Coshmore and Coshbride,	Christopher Ussher,	800 0 0	650 0 0	–	620 0 0	5	25 April, 1849.
		Barry Drew,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	10 Aug., 1850.
		Ditto,	–	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	10 „ „
		Sir Richard Musgrave,	672 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	25 Jan., „
		John Keily,	2,970 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	6 Feb., „
		James Leahy,	1,485 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	–	–	–
		Barry Drew,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Ditto,	410 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	16 Oct., 1850.
		Duke of Devonshire,	200 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Richard Smyth,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	20 Sept., 1850.
	Decies within Drum,	Lord Stuart de Decies,	826 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	4 Nov., 1848.
		Ditto,	121 8 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	15 Aug., „
		Ditto,	295 6 8	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	8 May, 1849.
		Ditto,	642 6 3	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	3 April, „
		Earl of Huntington and Countess of Huntington,	340 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 May, „
		Robert W. Dower,	153 8 7	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	5 March, „
		Lord Stuart de Decies,	175 9 1	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	15 April, 1848.
		Ditto,	1,233 6 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	12 „ 1849.
		Ditto,	182 18 7	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 Feb., „
		Sir Henry W. Barron,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	16 Nov., „
		Lord Stuart de Decies,	125 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Edward Odell,	210 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	20 Sept., 1850.
		Earl of Huntington and Countess of Huntington,	119 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	12 Aug., „
		Ditto,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	8 June, 1854.
	Decies without Drum,	George P. Poer,	711 8 6	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	22 „ 1850.
		William H. Crawford and Thomas Garde,	600 0 0	450 0 0	–	90 0 0	1	20 May, 1848.
		Thomas P. Sherlock,	2,162 13 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	26 Jan., 1850.
		Richard Musgrave,	451 0 0	400 0 0	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	25 April, 1849.
		Ditto,	370 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	240 0 0	4	9 Feb., „
		Catherine I. Osborne,	3,400 0 0	2,200 0 0	440 0 0	1,760 0 0	4	9 May, 1850.
		Wray Palliser,	2,915 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	27 June, „
		Catherine I. Osborne,	1,525 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	560 0 0	2	2 Aug., 1849.
		Richard Chearnley,	11,227 7 3	4,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	24 July, 1850.
		Catherine I. Osborne,	2,068 0 0	1,450 0 0	1,160 0 0	290 0 0	1	4 May, 1848.
		Ditto,	1,390 0 0	1,350 0 0	540 0 0	810 0 0	3	8 April, 1850.
		Ditto,	1,880 0 0	1,700 0 0	680 0 0	1,020 0 0	3	16 Aug., 1849.
		Ditto,	850 0 0	750 0 0	150 0 0	600 0 0	4	18 Feb., 1850.
		Lord Cremorne,	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0	4	20 April, „
		Richard Ussher,	444 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	16 „ „
		Lord Stuart de Decies,	505 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	3	18 May, „
		Robert Uniake,	522 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	22 Aug., 1849.
		Richard T. Barron,	1,982 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	15 „ 1851.
		Sir John N. Humble,	1,800 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	900 0 0	3	28 May, „
		John O'Keefe,	731 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Thomas P. Sherlock,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 Aug., 1854.
		College of Physicians,	3,862 0 0	3,500 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	29 Nov., 1855.
		Simon Bagge,	2,631 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	25 June, 1853.
	Gaultiere,	Sir Henry W. Barron,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	25 Jan., 1850.
		Lord Carew,	700 0 0	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	5	17 Feb., 1853.
		William Marchant,	430 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 Feb., 1850.
		Earl Fortescue,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	6 Dec., 1852.
	Glenahiry,	Catherine I. Osborne,	1,000 0 0	950 0 0	190 0 0	760 0 0	4	4 Sept., 1850.
	Middlethird,	Philip Fleming,	120 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Thomas Gamble,	105 0 0	100 0 0	–	22 9 11	2	20 Sept., 1850.
		Henry Langley,	380 0 0	200 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	1 May, „
		Viscount Doneraile,	253 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	28 June, „
		Sir Henry W. Barron,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	23 Dec., „
		Alexander Sherlock,	700 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	9 June, 1851.
		John Power,	1,091 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	20 Feb., „
		Viscount Doneraile,	154 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	2 Aug., „
		Francis O'Grady,	229 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	8 „ 1854.
		Mary C. Wyse,	405 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Upperthird,	Marquis of Waterford,	1,944 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	–	–	–
		Catherine I. Osborne,	773 0 0	550 0 0	–	550 0 0	5	1 Sept., 1849.
		Ditto,	958 0 0	600 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	4	1 June, 1850.
		William N. Barron,	450 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	28 „ „
		Ditto,	158 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	24 April, 1854.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cork,	Bantry,	Earl of Bantry,	5,900 0 0	5,300 0 0	1,850 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	23 Sept., 1848.
		Daniel O'Sullivan,	503 18 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	19 April, „
		William O'Sullivan,	631 12 6	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	22 May, 1849.
		Earl of Bantry,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	17 Feb., „
		Jeremiah O'Connell,	190 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	13 March, „
		Earl of Bantry,	547 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	23 Sept., 1848.
		Ditto,	823 8 7	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	5 Aug., „
				150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Earl of Kenmare,	8,966 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	–	–
		John Murphy,	162 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	19 Feb., 1852.
	Barretts,	Thomas Punch,	175 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	14 Nov., 1849.
		George Stawell,	180 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	4 Sept., 1848.
		William G. Brown,	2,450 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	5 „ „
		Philip Cross,	845 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	15 Oct., 1851.
		Charlotte Symes,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	160 0 0	240 0 0	3	1 May, 1849.
		George Stawell,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	17 Oct., 1850.
		Thomas Punch,	160 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	4 July, 1851.
		John Harding,	313 16 8	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	2 4 Sept., „
		James Jones,	1,061 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	8 Oct., 1853.
	Barrymore,	Edward G. Hudson,	3,400 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	4	3 Jan., 1850.
		Henry M. Smith,	5,562 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	27 Feb., 1849.
		Amelia Creed,	511 2 6	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	14 „ „
		Edward Roche,	3,594 10 0	1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	1	5 Sept., 1848.
		Henry B. Mitchell,	737 3 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	8 June 1849.
		John Turpin,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Richard Barter,	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1850.
		Edmund B. Roche,	2,250 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	–	1,250 0 0	5	18 July, 1855.
		Thomas Power,	340 16 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	24 March, 1853.
		Richard Barter,	600 5 7	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	24 „ 1854.
	Bear,	Viscount Berehaven,	955 0 0	850 0 0	680 0 0	170 0 0	1	31 Jan., 1848.
		Ditto,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	2	16 Feb., 1849.
		Patrick O'Sullivan,	458 14 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	17 Oct., 1850.
		Earl of Bantry,	602 0 0	350 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Lord C. P. P. Clinton,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	23 Aug., 1855.
		Ditto,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	30 „ „
	East Carbery, East Division,	William B. Jones,	1,858 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	17 Nov., 1849.
		Cornelius O'Callaghan,	1,850 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	23 Aug., 1852.
		Daniel Connor,	751 13 9	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	25 Jan., 1849.
				300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	26 Nov., „
		Ditto,	936 0 0	850 0 0	340 0 0	510 0 0	3	19 July, 1848.
		John Bowen,	450 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	21 Feb., 1851.
		William J. O'N. Daunt,	578 2 9	400 0 0	80 0 0	240 0 0	3	18 Aug., 1848.
		Thomas Hungerford,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	26 Oct., 1850.
		Sampson T. W. French,	610 0 0	600 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	4	7 April, 1849.
		William Merrick,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	6 July, „
		Earl of Shannon,	10,311 8 3	8,000 0 0	3,200 0 0	4,800 0 0	11	8 Feb., 1851.
		Daniel Donovan,	121 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	13 Oct., 1849.
		Eliza Sealy,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	4 Dec., „
		Sir William A. Chatterton,	1,150 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	28 Jan., 1851.
		William B. Jones,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	280 0 0	4	31 Dec., 1853.
		Thomas Hungerford,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	16 April, 1851.
		George C. Hingston,	120 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 July, 1852.
		Mary Long and others,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Alcock Ottley,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	29 Nov., 1855.
	East Carbery, West Division,	Edmund W. Shuldham,	950 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1848.
		William Morris, jun.,	1,100 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	2	18 May, „
		James Gillman,	458 0 0	400 0 0	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	5 Feb., 1850.
		James Lysaght,	641 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	26 Nov., 1849.
		Edward J. Alcock,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	29 Oct., „
		Godfrey C. Smith,	144 14 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Jan., „
		Herbert Gillman,	4,397 6 1	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	2	10 July, „
		James R. Barry,	1,174 1 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	10 Oct., „
		James Gillman,	130 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	17 Jan., 1850.
		Ditto,	419 5 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	23 April, „
		William Morris, jun.,	600 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	3 July, 1849.
		John S. Jagoe,	207 1 8	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	16 Sept., 1851.
		John Williamson,	266 18 3	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	21 June, 1849.
		William Norwood,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	14 Aug., „
		Dennis O'Leary,	140 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	21 Dec., „
		John Powell,	274 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	3 April, „
		Henry Gillman,	612 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	24 Dec., 1850.
		Martha D. Cox and Katherine A. Cox,	246 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	15 July, 1851.
		Thomas Gillman,	663 16 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		William M. Alcock,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Godfrey C. Smith,	177 10 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	29 April, 1852.
		Thomas Hungerford,	835 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	2 „ 1851.
		Thomas Gillman,	1,300 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	1 May, 1850.
		Helena H. Stealy,	158 2 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	6 July, 1852.
		John D'Arcy Evans and Thomas W. Evans,	992 0 0	400 0 0	240 0 0	160 0 0	2	6 „ 1850.
		Mary Long and others,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 „ 1851.
		Thomas K. Sullivan,	332 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 „ 1850.
		Edmund W. Shuldham,	319 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	8 „ „
		William Norwood,	257 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	3 June, 1853.
		Thomas Tuckey,	109 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	24 Feb., 1852.
		William Scott,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	29 Oct., 1850.
		Owen M'Carthy,	172 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	17 Nov., 1853.
	West Carbery, East Division,	Richard H. H. Becher,	321 12 11	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	26 Sept., 1848.
		Francis Beamish,	200 0 0	200 0 0	80 0 0	120 0 0	3	15 Dec., „

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cork—*con.*	West Carbery, East Division —*con.*	George Robinson,	494 14 0	450 0 0	–	360 0 0	4	16 April, 1849.
		Daniel Conner,	398 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	5 June, „
		Henry Newman,	260 17 3	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		Sir William W. Becher,	180 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	12 Aug., 1850.
		Ditto,	612 2 6	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	10 May, 1849.
		Richard H. H. Becher,	1,134 0 4	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0	3	14 Feb., „
		Sophia G. Jermyn,	675 5 10	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		John T. Becher,	2,063 15 8	1,100 0 0	80 0 0	320 0 0	4	22 Nov., 1849.
		Sir William W. Becher,	312 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	23 July, „
		Ditto,	180 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	16 May, „
		Richard H. H. Becher,	231 15 1	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	21 Dec., 1847.
		William B. Baldwin,	248 12 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	22 June, 1850.
		Ditto,	445 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 July, 1849.
		Ditto,	809 17 8	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	10 April, 1851.
		Lionel J. Fleming,	253 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	11 Oct., 1850.
		Edward Brodrick,	1,450 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–
		John Beamish,	291 14 4	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	23 Jan., 1852.
		William Whitney,	560 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	11 Oct., 1849.
		Thomas St. John Clerke, and others,	838 15 5	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	13 Sept., „
		St. John Jefferyes,	2,125 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	14 Jan., 1852.
		Florence M'Carthy,	158 15 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	19 Nov., 1849.
		Jeremiah O'Connell,	695 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	20 Aug., „
		Gibbs Ross,	102 0 8	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	24 May, „
		T. M'Carthy Downing,	272 12 10	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry Newman,	300 0 0	300 0 0	180 0 0	120 0 0	2	17 Jan., 1849.
		Morgan W. O Donovan,	276 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	26 Oct., „
		Maurice F. S. Townsend,	3,200 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Ditto,	262 18 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		Lionel J. Fleming,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	31 Jan., 1851.
		Thomas F. Uniacke,	244 8 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	17 „ „
		Richard Wright,	475 8 6	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	8 Sept., 1852.
	West Carbery, West Division.	Adam Newman,	1,037 8 2	600 0 0	240 0 0	360 0 0	3	9 June, 1849.
		Sir William W. Becher,	185 15 2	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	23 July, „
		Ditto,	134 13 4	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	23 „ „
		Thomas Tuckey,	200 0 0	150 0 0	30 0 0	120 0 0	4	1 May, „
		Richard H. H. Becher,	595 2 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Ditto,	530 4 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	4 March, 1848.
		Sir William W. Becher,	295 13 5	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	23 July, 1849.
		Ditto,	437 9 1	200 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Adam Newman,	800 5 0	600 0 0	240 0 0	360 0 0	3	14 May, 1849.
		Patience Noble,	300 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	5	–
		Samuel Levis,	981 17 3	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	18 Sept., 1848.
		Alleyn Evanson,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Timothy O'Donovan,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	25 Oct., 1850.
		Richard T. Evanson,	520 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	17 Dec., „
		James H. & Anne Swanton,	1,201 14 0	600 0 0	240 0 0	360 0 0	3	10 July, 1851.
		James Lysaght,	225 10 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	19 Jan., 1850.
		Samuel Levis,	596 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	6 March, 1852.
		William M. Crosthwaite,	102 11 9	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 Oct., 1850.
		Samuel Townsend,	151 1 6	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	19 March, 1852.
		John Triphook,	101 12 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	22 Feb., 1851.
		William Baldwin,	600 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	8 April, „
		Daniel M'Carthy,	515 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	16 March, 1854.
	Condons and Clangibbon,	William C. Collis,	1,000 0 0	850 0 0	–	850 0 0	5	24 Jan., 1850.
		Anthony Cliffe,	380 0 0	350 0 0	140 0 0	210 0 0	3	23 Aug., 1852.
		Robert Briscoe,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	4 March, „
		John P. Pierce,	140 0 6	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	8 May, 1848.
		Thomas Campion,	313 3 4	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	26 Oct., 1850.
		Henry Braddell,	654 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	14 Sept., 1848.
		Frances Westropp and others,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 Dec., 1851.
		William C. Collis,	438 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	11 „ „
		James Morogh,	1,765 0 0	800 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Henry O'Brien,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	70 0 0	1	29 Aug., 1854.
	Cork,	John Denlay,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 April, 1850.
		Joseph Radcliffe,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	25 Nov., 1855.
		Earl of Donoughmore,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	27 Dec., „
	Courceys,	John C. Kearney,	656 17 10	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	18 Jan., 1850.
	Duhallow,	George Grehan,	2,316 12 0	1,300 0 0	260 0 0	1,040 0 0	4	14 May, „
		Daniel C. Bastable,	500 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	11 Oct., 1848.
		Thomas H. Justice,	240 0 0	150 0 0	111 0 0	39 0 0	2	23 April, 1849.
		Richard O. Aldworth,	1,594 1 6	1,300 0 0	–	1,040 0 0	4	15 June, „
		Ditto,	400 0 0	300 0 0	26 13 4	273 6 8	5	31 Aug., „
		Cornelius Ryan,	360 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	26 Jan., „
		Eugene M'Carthy,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	30 Nov., „
		Benjamin Leader,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	8 Sept., „
		Sir George C. Colthurst,	4,549 6 0	2,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	11 Oct., 1848.
		Nicholas P. Leader,	5,000 0 0	4,350 0 0	850 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	14 Jan., 1852.
		John Leader,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	4 April, „
		James Carmichael,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	17 Nov., 1849.
		John O'Callaghan,	243 12 7	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	9 March, 1850.
		Sir William W. Becher,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 July, 1849.
		Denis M'Carthy,	450 13 4	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	16 Sept., 1850.
		Daniel and John L. Cronin,	4,023 0 0	3,000 0 0	500 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	5 June, „
		Denis S. Lawlor,	2,348 0 0	1,200 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	5	11 Sept., „
		Samuel P. Townsend,	1,300 0 0	800 0 0	–	640 0 0	4	23 Aug., „
		Frances J. Hewson,	1,159 13 4	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	3 May, „
		James L. O'Keeffe,	110 13 9	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–
		John Sullivan,	202 14 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Aug., 1850.
		Sir William W. Becher,	400 0 0	400 0 0	120 0 0	280 0 0	4	20 July, 1849.

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
Cork—*con.*	Duhallow—*con.*	John Power,	225 13 4	150 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	3	28 Sept., 1849.
		George Bolster,	710 0 0	400 0 0	–	320 0 0	4	26 April, 1850.
		Viscount Lismore,	1,950 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	6 Sept., „
		William Sankey,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	16 July, 1849.
		Lord Lisle,	4,981 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–
		Michael Cagney,	585 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	27 Aug., 1850.
		William Leader,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	23 Dec., „
		Henry Allen,	600 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	19 Sept., 1849.
		Henry Leader,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	9 Feb., 1850.
		Richard Longfield,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	11 April, 1851.
		George and Thomas Bolster,	1,380 0 0	400 0 0	160 0 0	240 0 0	3	3 Jan., 1852.
		Sir William W. Becher,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	29 July, 1850.
		William Sullivan,	160 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	6 Sept., 1853.
		William Allen,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	21 Dec., 1849.
		Edward Foott,	701 11 4	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	13 Nov., 1851.
		William Leader,	600 0 0	450 0 0	–	270 0 0	3	9 June, 1852.
		Daniel Leahy,	600 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	30 Oct., 1851.
		Thomas F. O'Connell and others,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	12 July, „
		Frances J. Hewson,	314 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Aug., 1852.
		Michael Boyan,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	25 Nov., 1851.
		Thomas Ware,	147 8 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	30 Aug., „
		Cornelius O'Connor,	220 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	26 July, 1854.
		Crosbie Morgell,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	11 July, „
		Daniel Leahy,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	7 June, 1853.
		Nicholas P. Leader,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	3 Nov., 1855.
	Fermoy,	John D. Croker,	300 0 0	250 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	3	21 March, 1849.
		Arthur H. Lucas,	140 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1848.
		Timothy Hennessy,	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	1,400 0 0	5	26 April, 1850.
		Francis Rowland,	623 6 7	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	9 July, „
				100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	30 Aug., 1849.
		St. John Galwey,	500 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	2 Nov., „
		Robert A. Rogers,	340 0 0	300 0 0	–	70 14 3	2	21 Oct., 1850.
		Robert G. Berkeley and others,	834 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	20 Dec., 1848.
		George Crofts,	3,320 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	1	7 March, „
		George E. Cotter,	450 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	10 June, 1850.
		Richard Longfield,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	20 April, 1849.
		James Hill,	313 0 0	250 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	3	19 Feb., „
		Viscount Doneraile,	405 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	13 July, „
		John H. Barry,	840 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	4 March, 1852.
		William Hennessy,	300 3 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	14 „ 1851.
		Arthur H. Lucas,	216 17 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	19 Feb., 1852.
		Joseph M. Harman,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	27 July, „
		Thomas Franks,	700 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	24 April, 1854.
		N. P. Leader,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	8 June, 1855.
		Robert E. Gibbings,	4,499 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	2	30 Jan., „
		James Lysaght,	165 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	14 Sept., „
		R. E. Gibbings,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	12 Feb., „
	Ibane and Barryroe,	Susan Cummins,	100 0 0	100 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	2	24 May, 1849.
		James H. S. Barry,	12,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	16 July, „
		Ditto,	1,600 0 0	950 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Imokilly,	Edward W. Hoare,	400 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	20 April, 1849.
		Earl of Shannon,	4,359 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	29 Nov., 1851.
		Henry Allen,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	8 May, 1849.
		Mountifort Longfield,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	3 Dec., „
		Roger G. and John Davis,	605 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	22 July, 1850.
		Thomas M. Cummins,	834 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	27 Dec., „
		Thomas J. Biggs,	958 0 0	500 0 0	–	485 0 0	5	24 March, 1854.
		Richard U. Bayly,	364 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 July, 1850.
		Marquis of Thomond,	1,214 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	6 April, 1852.
		Sir Edward Synge,	280 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 Dec., „
		Mountifort Longfield,	3,771 12 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	28 Oct., 1853.
		Edmund B. Roche,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	7 July, 1854.
		James Hanning,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	8 June, „
		John Litchfield,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	26 July, „
		E. B. Roche,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	700 0 0	5	6 „ „
		Sir A. De Capel Brooke,	146 7 6	100 0 0	–	–	–	–
	Kerrycurrihy,	John Molony,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	20 April, 1848.
		Richard Hayes,	470 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 „ 1849.
		Henry O'Brien,	110 8 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	20 Feb., „
		Thomas Hayes,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	10 Jan., „
		Thomas R. Sarsfield,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	21 July, 1852.
		Daniel M'Carthy,	302 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	–
		Richard Woodley,	657 0 0	600 0 0	–	240 0 0	2	4 June, 1855.
		J. O. Radcliff and C. T. Webber,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	2 Jan., „
	Kinalea,	William R. Meade,	175 10 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	18 Sept., 1848.
		Achilles Daunt,	166 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	19 Feb., 1849.
		William R. Meade,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	8 „ „
		John Molony,	1,663 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	6 July, 1850.
		Richard W. Knolles,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	40 0 0	2	26 Oct., 1848.
		Thomas W. Knolles,	420 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	20 Sept., „
		John Meade,	137 16 3	100 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	4	25 June, 1849.
		William R. Meade,	645 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	10 Oct., „
		Adam N. Meade,	179 7 3	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	21 July, „
		Somers Payne,	107 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	11 Dec., 1848.
		William Whitney,	131 0 0	100 0 0	–	60 0 0	3	30 April, 1852.
		Achilles Daunt,	254 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	1 Dec., 1848.
		William H. Herrick,	1,097 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–

(B.) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cork—*con.*	Kinalea—*con.*	Michael H. Roberts,	260 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	20 Aug., 1850.
		Thomas W. Hungerford,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	7 June, 1853.
		Francis Woodley,	356 4 3	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	3 May, 1852.
		William T. Schrieber,	230 3 5	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	Aug., 1855.
		Lord C. P. P. Clinton,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	20 „ „
		John H. Wheatley,	3,068 15 1	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	1 March, 1852.
		John Molony,	1,045 0 0	800 0 0	640 0 0	160 0 0	1	18 Feb., 1850.
		Peter Browne,	766 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	29 May, „
		John T. Cramer,	263 7 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	7 April, 1854.
		George G. Hodder,	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	27 June, 1855.
	Kinalmeaky,	William A. Lamb,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	13 March, 1850.
		Simon D. Crooke,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	2 May, 1851.
		Henry Baldwin,	350 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	20 Sept., 1852.
	Kinnatalloon,	William O'Mahony,	3,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	3 June, 1850.
		William Kirby,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	55 15 11	2	21 Oct., „
		Marion Peard,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	16 July, 1849.
		Richard U. Bayly,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	23 „ „
		Spotswood Bowles,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	120 0 0	4	19 July, 1853.
	Kinsale,	Robert Meade,	222 14 6	200 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	4	3 Feb., 1849.
		Thomas Townsend,	450 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	18 Nov., 1850.
		William Newman,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	28 Oct., 1848.
		Marmaduke C. Cramer,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	26 May, „
		Henry Bennett,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	23 Sept., 1850.
		William Newman,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	7 July, 1849.
		Lucy C. Kearny,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	16 Feb., 1852.
		Ditto,	360 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	22 Sept., 1854.
	Muskerry, East,	Sir George C. Colthurst,	1,276 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	24 „ 1849.
		Horatio Townsend,	213 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	5 April, 1850.
		Thomas J. Fitzgerald,	3,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	5	23 Jan., „
		John Hawkes,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	16 March, „
		George Foott,	200 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	18 May, 1849.
		Daniel Conner,	735 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	14 Jan., 1848.
		William Crooke,	100 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	4	26 April, 1849.
		William H. H. W. Hedges,	507 10 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry T. Coppinger,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	25 July, 1849.
		Richard Reeves,	560 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	4 March, 1852.
		Richard Barter,	200 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		St. John Jeffryes,	489 10 0	450 0 0	–	270 0 0	3	14 Dec., 1854.
		Mountifort L. Conner,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	21 Oct., 1853.
		Mary C. Roberts,	1,838 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Richard Barter,	328 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	7 June, 1853.
	Muskerry, West,	Timothy O'C. Horgan,	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	420 0 0	140 0 0	1	15 Nov., 1847.
		John Blennerhassett,	924 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	3 Aug., 1849.
		Sir George C. Colthurst,	1,445 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	840 0 0	3	19 April, 1850.
		John E. Barrett,	350 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 July, „
		John C. Mongan,	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		William Galgey,	260 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0	4	9 Feb., 1850.
		Sir George C. Colthurst,	11,775 0 0	6,800 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	11 Jan., 1851.
		Richard Barter,	578 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	23 Oct., 1849.
		Ditto,	630 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	14 Dec., 1850.
		Henry Leader,	1,500 0 0	800 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	9 May, 1854.
		William Boyle,	478 0 0	200 0 0	–	45 17 6	2	6 Nov., „
		Denis O'Leary,	251 0 0	150 0 0	–	90 0 0	3	17 Oct., „
		Henry Leader,	944 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	2 Dec., 1851.
		Ditto,	1,150 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	24 Aug., 1852.
		John Blennerhassett,	182 14 6	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	12 Jan., „
		Peter Browne,	511 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	29 May, 1850.
		Richard Wright,	343 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	1	16 Aug., „
		Richard Barter,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	14 July, 1851.
		St. John Jefferys,	671 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	6 „ 1855.
		Henry Leader,	680 0 0	600 0 0	–	360 0 0	3	11 Aug., „
	Orrery and Kilmore.	George Bruce,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	17 Sept., 1849.
		Robert Maxwell,	600 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	26 „ 1851.
		William Cox,	300 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	1	3 Dec., 1847.
		Elizabeth W. Bowen and Robert C. Bowen,	400 0 0	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	23 Feb., 1850.
		Jonathan Bruce,	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		William R. Sanders,	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	14 Feb., 1851.
		James Glover,	150 0 0	100 0 0	–	80 0 0	4	9 March, 1853.
		Earl of Cork and Orrery,	550 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	5 April, 1852.
		Kilner R. Wood,	450 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	16 June, „
		Eyre Evans,	897 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–
		George and John Evans,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	12 April, 1854.
		Joseph P. Tynte,	2,061 11 8	900 0 0	900 0 0	–	–	–
		George C. Harris,	750 0 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	23 Nov., 1854.
	N. Liberties,	Earl of Donoghmore,	250 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
Kerry,	Clanmaurice,	William T. Crosbie,	15,269 9 3	8,000 0 0	–	3,500 0 0	7	27 July, 1850.
		Robert J. Palmer,	370 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	17 „ 1848.
		Samuel B. Leonard,	1,701 9 8	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0	1	1 Jan., „
		Pierce Crosbie,	2,606 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	10 May, 1849.
		Stephen E. Collis,	1,263 6 0	950 0 0	–	570 0 0	3	25 June, „
		Maurice R. Hewson,	633 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	2 Sept., 1848.
		Alexander Elliot,	1,140 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	2 July, 1852.
		Oliver Fitzmaurice,	4,540 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	700 0 0	3	2 „ 1851.
		Edward F. Day,	2,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	4 March, 1850.
		Gerald F. O'Connor,	1,352 14 8	750 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0	3	11 Oct., „
		Samuel Julian,	8,160 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	600 0 0	3	6 Jan., 1851.
		Earl of Listowel,	4,400 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	–	–	–

(B.)—Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for. £ s. d.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount cancelled or relinquished. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last issue.
Kerry—*con.*	Clanmaurice—*con.*	The Knight of Kerry,	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Richard S. Oliver,	2,646 6 4	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	10 Jan., 1852.
		Stephen C. Sandes,	1,640 0 0	800 0 0	320 0 0	480 0 0	3	1 Aug., 1850.
		Robert C. Hurly,	443 19 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	7 Dec., 1853.
		John Blennerhassett,	745 10 6	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	17 May, 1850.
		Ditto,	858 8 9	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	5 April, 1852.
		Edward F. Day,	570 0 0	500 0 0	100 0 0	400 0 0	4	27 June, 1851.
		Robert M. Hilliard,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	5 Feb., 1852.
		Oliver William Mason,	824 0 0	500 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	1	23 May, 1851.
		Maurice Fitzmaurice,	360 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–	–
		William J. Neligan,	500 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	2 July, 1853.
		Patrick Ryan,	798 11 7	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	15 Dec., 1852.
		William J. Neligan	326 14 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	25 Oct., 1854.
		Alexander Elliott,	158 11 10	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	22 Dec., 1855.
		Knight of Kerry,	368 0 0	250 0 0	–	200 0 0	4	20 Nov., „
		Gerald F. O'Connor,	360 0 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	30 June, „
	Corkaguiny,	James Hickson,	634 0 0	600 0 0	240 0 0	360 0 0	3	24 Sept., 1849.
		Ditto,	1,219 0 0	800 0 0	580 0 0	220 0 0	2	28 April, „
		Robert C. Hickson,	14,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	–	6,000 0 0	12	5 Aug., 1851.
		Edward Hussey,	2,120 0 0	1,300 0 0	–	1,300 0 0	5	14 Feb., 1850.
		Arthur B. Rowan,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	9 Sept., 1852.
		John Hickson,	750 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	14 „ „
		Maurice F. S. Townsend,	1,805 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	800 0 0	4	3 „ „
		John F. Day,	1,128 0 0	700 0 0	280 0 0	420 0 0	3	8 May, 1851.
		Thomas Blennerhassett,	2,300 0 0	1,400 0 0	–	840 0 0	3	16 Aug., 1849.
		George Hickson,	300 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	17 Oct., „
		James Hickson,	260 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	2	9 „ 1851.
		Matthew T. Moriarty,	316 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	10 Aug., 1852.
	Dunkerron, North.	Berkeley Drummond,	690 10 0	500 0 0	–	300 0 0	3	25 „ 1849.
		Myles Mahony,	4,819 18 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	24 „ 1848.
		Edward Day,	230 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	25 April, 1850.
		The Magillicuddy of the Reeks,	1,062 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	4 March, 1851.
		Kean Mahony,	300 0 0	250 0 0	–	50 0 0	1	22 Sept., „
	Dunkerron, South.	James F. Bland,	11,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	14 April, 1853.
		John Mahony,	5,200 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	13 May, 1850.
		Denis Mahony,	3,194 9 5	300 0 0	–	240 0 0	4	26 April, „
		John Mahony,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	5	16 Oct., 1851.
	Glenarought,	Frances J. Hewson,	361 19 2	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	9 July, 1850.
		Marquis of Lansdowne,	4,668 12 0	4,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	7 Aug., „
		Ditto,	4,834 11 0	4,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	24 July, „
		Frances J. Hewson,	243 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	13 Aug., 1852.
		Richard Lane,	320 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	7 April, 1854.
	Iraghticonnor,	Richard Hinde,	400 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	60 0 0	1	6 Jan., 1848.
		Stephen E. Collis,	985 15 0	800 0 0	–	800 0 0	5	29 Oct., 1852.
		Thomas S. Dennis,	1,150 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	13 June, 1849.
		George Cashel,	265 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	26 Jan., 1850.
		St. John T. Blacker,	11,772 0 0	9,000 0 0	650 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	15 April, „
		Richard FitzGerald,	3,213 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	1	1 Jan., 1848.
		Eusebius Sealy,	623 12 6	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	21 Oct., 1850.
		Stephen E. Collis,	857 0 0	700 0 0	–	560 0 0	4	20 „ 1851.
		William Sandes,	4,196 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	13 Feb., „
		John Creagh,	132 10 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	28 Sept., 1849.
		Robert Leslie,	600 0 0	250 0 0	–	250 0 0	5	12 „ 1851.
		William Sandes, jun.,	340 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	–	–
		Berkeley Drummond,	1,053 6 1	750 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0	3	21 July, 1851.
		Peirce Mahony,	7,521 0 0	3,000 0 0	–	500 0 0	1	25 March, 1848.
		Ditto,	6,415 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	20 Sept., „
		Ditto,	18,880 8 10	1,000 0 0	–	200 0 0	1	10 Jan., 1849.
		Charles L. Sandes,	3,800 0 0	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	26 May, „
		George Gun,	11,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	27 April, „
		Stephen E. Collis,	10,370 0 0	5,000 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	4	2 Nov., 1852.
		Ditto,	4,228 2 5	2,500 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	28 Feb., 1849.
		Samuel B. Leonard,	2,206 16 3	800 0 0	640 0 0	160 0 0	1	22 June, 1848.
		George Sandes,	703 16 6	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	24 April, 1852.
		William V. L. Foster,	1,479 0 0	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	700 0 0	4	10 May, 1850.
		James Raymond,	1,120 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	22 March, 1852.
		James Crosbie,	555 0 0	350 0 0	–	210 0 0	3	3 April, 1849.
		Thomas O'Connor,	1,212 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	19 Sept., „
		Earl of Listowel,	1,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	22 June, 1850.
		Charles L. Sandes,	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	15 July, „
		St. John T. Blacker,	661 0 0	650 0 0	–	390 0 0	3	10 April „
		Maurice Hennessy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	5 July, „
		Thomas S. Dennis,	3,678 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	9 May, „
		Samuel S. Raymond,	536 0 0	400 0 0	–	240 0 0	3	5 April, 1852.
		Sir Robert J. Paul,	1,192 8 7	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	18 Jan., 1854.
		George Cashel,	250 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	11 Sept., 1851.
		William Harnett,	394 2 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	15 Aug., 1854.
		John Creagh,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	15 April, 1852.
		Lord Burghersh and others,	12,350 0 0	4,000 0 0	–	2,200 0 0	5	13 Nov., „
		Alexander Elliott,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	80 0 0	2	26 May, „
		Earl of Listowell,	450 0 0	450 0 0	–	450 0 0	5	5 March, 1853.
		Pelham J. Mayne,	1,544 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	22 „ „
	Iveragh,	The Knight of Kerry,	3,446 10 6	1,400 0 0	–	560 0 0	2	28 April, 1848.
		Marquis of Lansdowne,	5,310 2 3	4,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	4	7 Aug., 1850.
		Maurice R. Hewson,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	–	–
		Daniel O'Connell,	400 0 0	200 0 0	–	40 0 0	1	3 April, 1848.
		Andrew M'Carthy,	500 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	24 July, 1850.
		The Knight of Kerry,	1,043 0 0	750 0 0	–	300 0 0	2	30 Nov., 1848.
		Charles Sugrue,	1,300 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	10 April, 1850.

(B) Schedule showing the Proprietors who have applied for and obtained Loans, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount cancelled or relinquished.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last issue.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d		
Kerry—*con.*	Iveragh—*con.*	Thomas S. Townsend and others,	1,381 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–
		James Butler,	1,430 0 0	600 0 0	–	600 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1850.
		Charles O'Connell,	5,000 0 0	750 0 0	–	750 0 0	5	10 May, 1852.
		James Butler,	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	150 0 0	3	11 June, 1851.
		John F. Fitzgerald,	1,716 0 0	350 0 0	–	350 0 0	5	18 Jan., 1855.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	1	12 Nov., „
		Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	5	19 Jan., 1854.
	Magunihy,	Michael Lynch,	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	–	1,105 0 0	8	22 Sept., 1852.
		Richard Leahy,	810 0 0	600 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	4	7 April, 1849.
		John F. Day,	913 0 0	350 0 0	210 0 0	140 0 0	2	12 Dec., 1851.
		Marian Harte,	4,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	1,200 0 0	3	19 March, 1849.
		Daniel Lawlor,	1,047 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	–	–
		John F. Day,	2,443 0 0	900 0 0	540 0 0	360 0 0	2	26 Nov., 1851.
		Henry A. Herbert,	673 0 0	300 0 0	–	60 0 0	1	21 June, 1848.
		Ditto,	2,032 0 0	1,500 0 0	–	300 0 0	1	21 „ „
		Richard Morphy,	1,120 6 6	250 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	1	24 Aug., 1849.
		Robert Leeson,	457 0 0	400 0 0	320 0 0	80 0 0	1	27 „ „
		Earl of Kenmare,	22,138 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	–	–	–
		Henry A. Herbert,	1,116 0 0	400 0 0	–	80 0 0	1	10 Aug., 1853.
		Oliver D. Stokes,	1,430 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	13 Nov., 1854.
	Trughenackmy,	George D. Stokes,	1,536 8 0	950 0 0	–	950 0 0	5	22 „ 1852.
		William M. Hickson,	558 6 0	500 0 0	–	400 0 0	4	12 May, „
		Thomas Cuthbert,	3,565 17 7	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	3	8 June, 1849.
		James Hickson,	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	–	400 0 0	1	31 Jan., 1848.
		Edward D. Freeman,	384 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	23 April, 1849.
		Sir William D. Godfrey,	4,100 0 0	1,150 0 0	–	690 0 0	3	5 July, „
		James Hussey,	2,890 16 2	1,500 0 0	–	600 0 0	2	16 June, „
		George D. Stokes,	609 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	12 Jan., 1850.
		Francis Twiss,	888 0 0	150 0 0	–	30 0 0	1	6 March, 1841.
		Berkeley Drummond,	5,893 3 5	3,000 0 0	–	2,500 0 0	5	15 Sept., 1851.
		Robert Leeson,	14,351 0 4	4,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	27 Feb., 1850.
		Sir Edward Denny,	5,800 0 0	2,5 0 0 0	–	1,500 0 0	3	5 March, „
		John Hussey,	767 0 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	19 July, 1853.
		William Meredyth,	1,630 0 0	600 0 0	–	120 0 0	1	5 April, 1848.
		Edward Rae,	935 1 0	650 0 0	–	520 0 0	4	13 June, 1850.
		Francis D. Rae,	185 19 0	100 0 0	–	100 0 0	5	8 Nov., 1848.
		Robert Twiss,	322 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	21 June, 1852.
		Edward D. Freeman,	325 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	–	–	–
		Edward Nash,	301 18 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	19 April, 1850.
		Robert A. Thompson,	273 0 0	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	5	25 May, 1849.
		William Blennerhasset,	1,050 0 0	850 0 0	–	340 0 0	2	8 Feb., „
		Sir Edward Denny,	8,760 0 0	2,500 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	2	13 May, 1851.
		Ditto,	11,363 18 3					
		Francis D. Rae,	310 0 0	300 0 0	–	300 0 0	5	24 Aug., 1849.
		Philip J. W. Miles,	600 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	11 July, 1850.
		Rickard O'Connell,	800 0 0	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	5	2 „ „
		Sir Edward Denny,	1,174 3 8	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	19 June, 1851.
		William Miles,	664 3 4	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	16 Jan., 1852.
		George M. Hewson,	403 16 2	400 0 0	400 0 0	–	–	–
		Richard Chute,	3,790 0 0	1,000 0 0	–	1,000 0 0	5	21 June, 1851.
		John L. Rae,	221 0 0	200 0 0	–	120 0 0	3	7 March, „
		Richard Chute,	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	–	–	–
		Sir George C. Colthurst,	677 12 0	400 0 0	–	400 0 0	5	15 Nov., 1850.
		Henry A. Herbert,	860 0 0	600 0 0	–	480 0 0	4	23 Sept., 1852.
		Samuel M. Hussey,	200 0 0	200 0 0	–	160 0 0	4	20 Feb., „
		Thomas Cuthbert,	323 0 0	300 0 0	–	180 0 0	3	5 April, „
		Robert F. Meredith,	1,271 0 0	500 0 0	–	200 0 0	2	6 Feb., 1855.
		Edward F. Day,	1,170 0 0	500 0 0	–	275 0 0	3	12 April, 1854.
		Maurice F. G. Sandes,	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	–	–	–	–
		Charles F. Nash,	599 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	2 Feb., 1855.
		Richard Leahy,	700 0 0	700 0 0	–	280 0 0	2	11 Dec., 1854.
		W. De Moleyns,	470 0 0	450 0 0	–	270 0 0	3	10 Nov., „
		Samuel M. Hussey,	493 18 0	300 0 0	–	120 0 0	2	20 „ 1855.
		Edward Morphy,	738 0 0	500 0 0	–	100 0 0	1	16 „ „

By Order,

E. Hornsby, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works,
Dublin, 30th December, 1855.

APPENDIX C.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.

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SCHEDULE No. 1.—ABSTRACT of NINETY-FOUR DRAINAGE AWARDS made Final up to

No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Counties.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.
		Twelve Awards made Final in the Year 1849.	Stat. Acres.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Blackwater,	Meath and Kildare,	50,000	1	16 March,	12,115 16 6	1,839 15 9	10,276 0 9
4	Oranhill,	Galway,	Unknown, being in cavernous limestone.	2	4 April,	3,871 16 2	190 16 2	3,681 0 0
64	Ballycowan,	Kildare,	1,000	3	16 June,	729 3 2	87 9 10	641 13 4
63	Gorteen,	Do.,	7,170	4	16 „	3,526 4 11	139 10 4	3,386 14 7
87	Hermitage,	Do.,	600	5	16 „	286 16 1	13 5 10	273 10 3
57	Kilmurry,	Meath,	2,000	6	30 July,	938 13 3	55 14 9	882 18 6
26	Loughnasaggart,	Meath and Westmeath,	2,500	7	6 September,	683 14 6	9 6 0	674 8 6
13	Red Bog,	Meath,	3,000	8	6 „	964 19 11	66 19 11	898 0 0
107	Carbury Mill-stream,	Kildare,	1,600	9	19 October,	637 10 10	34 18 3	602 12 7
139	Wilkinstown,	Meath,	10,600	10	19 „	1,764 0 0	190 17 7	1,573 2 5
67	Carrigans,	Donegal,	3,330	11	26 „	2,475 7 10	141 5 3	2,334 2 7
6	Kilmannock,	Wexford,	8,532	12	26 „	9,836 13 7	–	9,836 13 7
		Totals for 1849,	90,332			37,830 16 9	2,769 10 8	35,060 17 1
		Twenty-seven Awards made Final in the Year 1850.						
39	Ballinderry,	Westmeath and King's,	1,658	13	30 April,	1,262 9 10	136 1 3	1,126 8 7
45	Mullafarry,	Mayo,	2,210	14	30 „	986 13 0	134 3 7	852 9 5
46	Lough Alick,	Do.,	6,064	15	30 „	2,881 12 6	122 7 11	2,759 4 7
48	Owenkeagh,	Cork,	15,700	16	30 „	1,277 7 3	70 11 7	1,206 15 8
55	Carriggower,	Wicklow,	12,000	17	30 „	3,237 8 4	102 10 7	3,134 17 9
74	Shandrum,	Mayo,	700	18	30 „	712 10 3	–	712 10 3
110	Carrowmore Lake,	Do.,	800	19	30 „	796 12 1	6 7 1	790 5 0
113	Drumbominy,	Fermanagh,	1,000	20	30 „	333 8 9	–	333 8 9
141	Moyne and Crosspatrick,	Mayo,	600	21	30 „	702 13 9	23 1 6	679 12 3
154	Curragha,	Meath and Dublin,	2,500	22	30 „	1,264 5 9	–	1,264 5 9
112	Kinneen,	Fermanagh,	1,000	23	2 September,	244 10 4	–	244 10 4
58	Headford,	Leitrim,	3,520	24	16 „	1,010 12 9	87 10 9	923 2 0
105	Kilcock,	Meath,	3,230	25	16 „	1,819 3 5	17 14 0	1,801 9 5
24	Ballybay,	Roscommon,	3,300	26	1 October,	848 17 4	41 6 2	807 11 2
106	Garr,	Kildare,	3,600	27	1 „	3,816 12 8	385 12 6	3,431 0 2
12	Lorrha,	Tipperary,	8,900	28	8 „	3,504 19 3	55 0 0	3,449 19 3
21	Owenabrockagh,	Mayo,	6,000	29	26 „	3,154 5 7	90 15 11	3,063 9 8
23	Moyour,	Do.,	6,000	30	26 „	8,764 1 2	1,039 19 9	7,724 1 5
69	Curraunboy,	Do.,	200	31	26 „	295 5 7	26 9 4	268 16 3
70	Cuilmore,	Do.,	500	32	26 „	326 13 6	18 8 10	308 4 8
71	Broadlough,	Do.,	1,000	33	26 „	1,241 16 9	135 15 6	1,106 1 3
72	Mullawn,	Do.,	400	34	26 „	347 7 4	13 12 2	333 15 2
73	Camcloon,	Do.,	400	35	26 „	602 13 5	388 13 1	214 0 4
116	Tawnawoggaun,	Do.,	2,200	36	26 „	1,334 0 10	155 12 4	1,178 8 6
152	Ballinakill,	Meath,	1,350	37	26 „	1,167 4 7	93 14 3	1,073 10 4
155	Boardsmill,	Do.,	6,850	38	26 „	4,191 5 3	677 19 10	3,513 5 5
156	Ballinaskea & Castlerickard,	Do.,	3,900	39	26 „	2,223 11 7	187 4 1	2,036 7 6
		Totals for 1850,	95,582			48,348 2 10	4,010 12 0	44,337 10 10
		Nineteen Awards made Final in the Year 1851.						
83	Castlebar Lakes,	Mayo,	1,500	40	29 April,	1,708 6 4	11 15 7	1,696 10 9
31	Kilmaine,	Do.,	10,000	41	29 „	10,990 10 1	243 4 11	10,747 5 2
169	Saleen Lough,	Do.,	2,850	42	29 „	3,079 13 11	135 18 6	2,943 15 5
7	Fane,	Louth,	87,100	43	20 September,	8,155 15 6	926 3 1	7,229 12 5
25	Nobber,	Meath,	40,000	44	20 „	7,634 3 4	580 17 11	7,053 5 5
180	Wottonstown,	Louth,	6,300	45	20 „	1,102 13 0	80 17 7	1,021 15 5
34	Ballinhassig,	Cork,	23,500	46	13 October,	7,844 17 1	568 8 9	7,276 8 4
5	Cahore,	Wexford,	7,000	47	13 „	4,315 14 11	45 11 6	4,270 3 5
125	Clonlost,	Westmeath,	3,500	48	13 „	2,406 14 3	209 9 5	2,197 4 10
49	Ratooragh,	Cork,	2,780	49	13 „	928 7 11	–	928 7 11
50	Shandon,	Waterford,	160	50	13 „	1,030 12 0	370 0 0	660 12 0
151	Lough Crew,	Meath,	2,396	51	15 „	2,753 19 8	157 18 6	2,596 1 2
28	Ballycasey,	Tipperary,	7,680	52	17 „	3,805 3 2	185 13 4	3,619 9 10
108	Boley,	Galway,	3,500	53	17 „	2,220 14 2	139 19 7	2,080 14 7
188	Lisduff,	Do.,	2,400	54	18 „	1,545 15 11	–	1,545 15 11
121	Foranwell,	Kildare,	3,800	55	29 „	3,475 1 8	67 2 7	3,407 19 1
166	Lough Dalla,	Mayo,	4,500	56	29 „	2,836 11 9	191 1 10	2,645 9 11
187	Glenarriff,	Antrim,	9,200	57	30 „	3,345 4 4	–	3,345 4 4
140	Maghera,	Down,	19,000	58	30 „	1,397 12 1	–	1,397 12 1
		Totals for 1851,	237,466			70,577 11 1	3,914 3 1	66,663 8 0

* Repayments reduced by refunds

December 31, 1855, and Repayments thereon, up to December 31, 1855.

Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.			Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.			Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.			Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.			No. of half-yearly Instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments.						Districts.	No. of District, or Final Notice.
													To end of 1854.			During 1855.			Total.		
A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
3,827	2	18	2	13	8	1,034	7	9	382	4	1	40	8,195	19	11	1,055	12	11	9,251	12	10	Blackwater, ...	1
974	0	16	3	15	7	315	10	1	139	17	7	44	1,863	18	11	273	18	10	2,137	17	9	Oranhill, ...	4
215	2	29	2	19	6	58	17	3	23	12	2	40	469	11	4	29	19	8	499	11	0	Ballycowan, ...	64
1,440	0	12	2	7	0	438	6	2	124	12	1	40	2,041	9	11	87	6	8	2,128	16	7	Gorteen, ...	63
150	1	38	1	16	5	26	13	11	10	1	3	40	114	0	11	12	4	2	126	5	1	Hermitage, ...	87
369	1	22	2	7	9	143	10	1	32	9	8	40	488	14	3	80	19	9	569	14	0	Kilmurry, ...	57
193	1	38	3	9	9	59	11	4	26	19	6	40	528	1	5	25	14	4	553	15	9	Loughnasaggart, . . .	26
241	2	8	3	14	4	75	8	5	33	0	9	40	474	17	6	64	1	0	538	18	6	Red Bog, ...	13
196	0	20	3	1	6	44	10	9	22	3	5	40	278	8	5	43	8	6	321	16	11	Carbury Mill-stream, .	107
709	2	37	2	4	10	217	16	8	57	17	6	40	876	10	8	107	5	1	983	15	9	Wilkinstown, ...	139
631	2	18	3	13	6	217	3	8	85	17	6	40	1,066	2	6	220	7	11	1,286	10	5	Carrigans, ...	67
509	1	12	19	6	3	702	0	1	347	12	10	46	5,082	17	5	*219	14	0	5,302	11	5	Kilmannock, ...	6
			Average.																				
9,153	0	28	3	14	2	3,333	16	2	1,286	8	4	–	21,480	13	2	2,220	12	10	23,701	6	0		
311	0	38	3	12	5	112	8	6	49	4	8	32	753	18	2	56	2	3	810	0	5	Ballinderry, ...	39
326	0	15	2	12	4	117	5	1	39	0	2	30	510	13	6	88	10	7	599	4	1	Mullafarry, ...	45
921	2	30	2	19	10	240	19	7	103	15	6	40	952	14	0	105	15	5	1,058	9	5	Lough Alick, ...	46
393	2	15	3	1	4	99	9	10	41	15	1	44	530	5	8	76	17	6	607	3	2	Owenkeagh, ...	48
592	0	31	5	5	10	274	16	9	126	7	0	36	1,361	3	5	247	9	7	1,608	13	0	Carrigower, ...	55
132	1	35	5	7	7	53	10	0	21	13	1	44	197	16	11	58	18	5	256	15	4	Shandrum, ...	74
199	2	30	3	19	2	54	18	5	27	6	10	44	278	14	6	53	11	0	332	5	6	Carrowmore Lake, . . .	110
134	2	5	2	9	7	36	11	6	14	6	2	32	142	10	10	28	0	7	170	11	5	Drumbominy, ...	113
96	1	32	7	0	11	50	16	10	23	10	3	44	257	6	4	46	1	3	303	7	7	Moyne and Crosspatrick, .	141
407	3	32	3	2	0	122	6	7	54	1	6	36	503	6	9	156	4	7	659	11	4	Curragha, ...	154
87	3	31	2	15	7	28	2	9	10	9	10	32	94	0	6	20	11	1	114	11	7	Kinmeen, ...	112
304	1	20	3	0	8	144	10	9	43	13	11	28	479	2	10	85	12	1	564	14	11	Headford, ...	58
491	3	11	3	13	4	196	4	1	67	15	1	40	632	2	8	170	11	9	802	14	5	Kilcock, ...	105
414	3	27	1	18	11	124	0	8	44	5	8	24	414	17	11	103	14	6	523	12	5	Ballybay, ...	24
944	0	23	3	12	8	282	10	8	126	4	8	40	1,516	17	8	230	18	2	1,747	15	10	Garr, ...	106
1,057	1	13	3	5	3	335	7	9	122	4	8	44	1,329	2	10	213	15	1	1,542	17	11	Lorrha, ...	12
379	0	35	8	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$	224	1	6	111	2	6	44	1,705	10	10	* –			1,705	10	10	Owenabrockagh, . . .	21
1,040	3	11	7	8	5	553	8	4	273	13	5	44	3,679	19	1	* –			3,679	19	1	Moyour, ...	23
46	0	31	5	16	$4\frac{1}{2}$	19	6	0	9	6	0	44	321	10	10	–			321	10	10	Curraunboy, ...	69
57	3	8	5	6	8	21	13	0	10	13	4	44	93	0	2	290	8	7	383	8	9	Cuilmore, ...	70
198	3	19	5	11	3	78	19	3	38	5	5	44	403	6	0	1,042	3	11	1,445	9	11	Broadlough, ...	71
74	3	13	4	9	2	29	11	1	11	11	0	44	94	7	0	314	9	7	408	16	1	Mullawn, ...	72
72	3	37	2	18	$7\frac{1}{2}$	27	9	3	7	8	1	44	430	13	0	97	18	2	528	11	2	Cameloon, ...	73
294	1	0	4	0	1	82	10	10	40	15	6	44	465	13	1	135	4	7	600	17	8	Tawnawoggaun, . . .	116
130	3	3	2	9	10	129	15	8	49	12	4	32	538	6	11	97	3	6	635	10	5	Ballinakill, ...	152
1,428	3	12	2	9	2	428	2	1	159	4	4	32	2,362	9	10	243	13	8	2,606	3	6	Boardsmill, ...	155
738	0	20	2	15	2	205	7	11	93	18	11	32	1,024	3	4	184	0	7	1,208	3	11	Ballinaskea&Castlerickard,	156
			Average.																				
11,579	0	17	3	16	7	4,074	4	8	1,724	4	11	–	21,073	14	7	4,152	16	5	25,226	11	0		
185	2	27	0	2	9	85	19	1	42	17	2	80	302	19	4	8	0	3	310	19	7	Castlebar Lakes, . . .	83
1,129	3	20	0	10	3	622	12	5	283	11	8	80	3,266	16	9	*151	11	7	3,418	8	4	Kilmaine, ...	31
966	3	11	3	4	11	259	3	10	74	7	3	80	503	10	1	1,098	12	1	1,602	2	2	Saleen Lough, . . .	169
1,521	3	28	4	15	0	533	2	7	257	7	4	44	2,622	12	6	426	4	5	3,048	16	11	Fane, ...	7
1,357	1	3	5	3	11	586	13	2	266	8	9	40	2,668	1	2	499	5	11	3,167	7	1	Nobber, ...	25
316	1	17	3	4	7	96	15	8	40	9	6	40	327	14	5	87	14	11	415	9	4	Wottonstown, . . .	180
1,152	3	5	5	0	2	447	8	10	212	19	2	60	2,078	18	4	365	9	4	2,444	7	8	Ballinhassig, . . .	34
617	1	24	6	18	4	240	6	2	119	2	1	76	3,158	7	7	78	9	3	3,236	16	10	Cahore, ...	5
648	2	5	3	7	9	177	14	5	80	16	10	40	860	0	8	149	18	9	1,009	19	5	Clonlost, ...	125
244	1	0	3	16	0	51	7	11	23	9	1	80	529	1	7	25	18	4	554	19	11	Ratooragh, ...	49
43	1	15	15	4	10	57	8	7	22	17	2	44	529	2	6	44	15	5	573	17	11	Shandon, ...	50
489	0	34	5	6	1	140	4	8	69	2	6	72	633	3	3	154	11	3	787	14	6	Lough Crew, ...	151
753	3	0	4	16	0	225	12	8	107	17	2	60	1,614	17	5	*184	13	4	1,799	10	9	Ballycasey, ...	28
683	0	4	3	0	11	188	18	11	76	11	1	40	672	13	6	149	18	8	822	12	2	Boley, ...	103
498	1	11	3	2	0	112	16	8	48	7	2	52	841	17	0	83	0	3	427	17	3	Lisduff, ...	188
956	1	35	3	11	3	263	1	11	125	7	8	40	990	15	4	240	18	6	1,231	13	10	Foranwell, ...	121
983	0	15	2	13	10	261	16	2	97	6	7	40	898	19	3	209	6	5	1,108	5	8	Lough Dalla, . . .	166
526	0	30	6	7	2	211	12	4	105	13	0	56	1,230	3	4	210	18	9	1,441	2	1	Glenarriff, ...	187
393	1	22	3	11	0	147	3	5	59	19	5	32	426	15	8	124	10	9	551	6	5	Maghera, ...	140
			Average.																				
3,707	3	5	4	17	3	4,712	19	5	2,114	13	7	–	23,749	9	8	4,323	18	2	28,073	7	10		

*der Supplemental Award.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—ABSTRACT of NINETY-FOUR DRAINAGE AWARDS made Final up to

No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Counties.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.
		Sixteen Awards made Final in the Year 1852.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			Stat. Acres.					
33	Camoge,	Limerick,	61,184	59	22 March,	4,437 11 9	90 17 11	4,346 13 10
81	Eslin,	Leitrim,	19,840	60	12 April,	11,356 6 3	577 16 2	10,778 10 1
175	Ballynahown,	King's and Westmeath,	15,000	61	14 „	6,892 7 3	503 17 7	6,388 9 8
192	Derryholmes,	King's,	22,400	62	24 „	7,196 4 6	487 16 7	6,708 7 11
3	Borrisokane,	Tipperary,	20,550	63	29 „	10,038 17 11	529 0 0	9,509 17 11
40	Annagh,	Galway,	13,120	64	29 „	4,034 5 10	220 12 9	3,813 13 1
51	Cork Slob,	County of City of Cork,	330	65	29 „	5,920 7 11	–	5,920 7 11
60	Miles and Templebryan,	Cork,	10,285	66	29 „	1,392 5 3	69 15 6	1,322 9 9
153	Cavetown,	Roscommon,	8,000	67	29 „	1,933 18 5	–	1,933 18 5
159	Croghan,	Do.,	8,000	68	29 „	3,540 0 6	108 9 5	3,431 11 1
162	Drumcliff,	Sligo and Leitrim,	14,294	69	29 „	4,070 7 9	224 7 8	3,846 0 1
173	Coolaney,	Sligo,	90,744	70	29 „	4,625 0 0	–	4,625 0 0
182	Dunmoran,	Do.,	7,680	71	29 „	4,733 15 6	110 0 10	4,623 14 8
15	Dungolman,	Longford and Westmeath,	28,000	72	29 September,	10,587 1 10	335 12 6	10,251 9 4
37	Rath, or Clooncen,	Do., do.	15,000	73	30 „	6,671 6 4	599 8 1	6,071 18 3
189	Burren,	Carlow and Kildare,	40,000	74	29 October,	26,079 8 11	1,683 18 9	24,395 10 2
		Totals for 1852,	374,427			113,509 5 11	5,541 13 9	107,967 12 2
		Two Awards made Final in the Year 1853.						
35	Shinrone { (Lands),	King's and Tipperary,	35,840	75	26 April,	8,981 2 9	414 9 11	7,794 12 10
	{ (Mill),	„	–	–	„	–	–	172 0 0
80	Sow,	Wexford,	14,090	76	26 April,	8,825 9 3	415 12 11	8,409 16 4
		Totals for 1853,	49,840			17,206 12 0	830 2 10	16,376 9 2
		Eight Awards made Final in the Year 1854.						
42	Templemore { (Lands),	Tipperary,	33,000	77	26 April, 1853,	15,908 15 5	1,098 3 2	7,500 0 0
	(New award) { (Mills),	„	–	–	1 July, 1854,	–	–	280 0 0
47	Clonakilty,	Cork,	2,000	78	5 September,	10,825 6 2	32 1 3	10,793 4 11
2	Ardee,	Louth and Meath,	78,000	79	18 „	22,280 5 8	1,355 5 1	9,920 12 5
53	Loughans,	Kilkenny,	3,500	80	26 „	4,167 7 4	94 0 0	1,800 0 0
9	Borris-in-Ossory,	Tipperary and Queen's Co.,	35,840	81	27 „	20,020 5 1	970 16 5	10,000 0 0
29	Deel,	Meath and Westmeath,	64,000	82	18 October,	20,783 12 7	2,096 17 4	13,700 0 0
161	Castlemartyr,	Cork,	12,960	83	20 „	7,389 19 6	613 6 5	4,940 0 0
59	Quin,	Clare,	37,120	84	25 „	20,055 11 0	1,078 18 4	14,000 0 0
		Totals for 1854,	266,420			121,431 2 9*	7,339 8 0*	72,933 17 4*
		Ten Awards made Final in the Year 1855.						
179	Crosslough,	Mayo,	399	85	3 April, 1855,	405 1 2	–	352 0 0
17	Boyne,	Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and King's Co.	304,139	86	21 „	56,980 11 0	5,124 18 10	22,855 12 2
62	Ballyteige,	Wexford,	26,752	87	20 June,	43,526 15 3	58 0 0	16,808 15 0
14	Turloughmore,	Galway,	212,489	88	28 „	60,718 1 9	1,126 10 2	23,000 0 0
78	Kill,	Cavan,	17,000	89	17 August,	2,799 4 7	–	1,000 0 0
124	Kilmaganny,	Kilkenny,	18,000	90	13 September,	10,984 13 10	337 7 10	7,000 0 0
54	Kilbride,	Kilkenny and Tipperary,	8,000	91	6 October,	8,058 3 5	332 8 9	4,000 0 0
8	Glyde { (Lands),	Louth, Meath, Cavan, and	176,813	92	27 „	47,543 19 8	2,893 0 0	22,000 0 0
	{ (Mills),	Monaghan,				–	–	200 0 0
111	Derrylin,	Fermanagh,	3,000	93	19 December,	787 14 6	–	300 0 0
109	Leesborough,	Monaghan,	11,922	94	20 „	6,081 8 2	247 11 5	3,000 0 0
		Totals for 1855,	778,505			237,885 13 4	10,119 17 0	100,516 7 2*
		General Total for seven years, ending Dec. 31, 1855, for Ninety-four Awards,	1,892,572			646,789 4 8	34,525 16 4	443,856 1 9

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 31, 1856.

* The difference between the total expenditure and the amount charged on the lands and on the counties is the amount remitted

ecember 31, 1855, and Repayments thereon, up to December 31, 1855—*continued.*

Area of Flooded or njured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly Instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. To end of 1854.	Repayments. During 1855.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.	No. of District, or Final Notice.
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1,412 0 7	3 1 7	646 8 6	233 11 11	24	2,229 3 9	340 3 8	2,569 7 5	Camoge,	33
2,639 3 5	4 1 8	886 15 1	396 11 2	40	4,975 11 0	580 13 11	5,556 4 11	Eslin,	81
2,032 2 26	3 2 10	602 6 8	274 2 9	32	2,377 18 9	507 17 4	2,885 16 1	Ballynahown,	175
5,600 1 0	1 3 11½	958 1 4	357 8 0	24	2,640 17 10	682 16 8	3,323 14 6	Derryholmes,	192
1,517 0 39	6 5 4	505 19 5	247 8 8	80	3,281 0 10†	+ –	3,281 0 10	Borrisokane,	3
907 0 39	4 4 1	339 2 9	144 13 10	40	1,052 9 0	197 3 4	1,249 12 4	Annagh,	40
214 0 20	27 13 0	573 6 10	254 1 0	32	146 3 0	48 0 4	194 3 4	Cork Slob,	51
259 1 20	5 2 0	94 14 2	45 15 2	44	342 11 5	89 12 6	432 3 11	Miles and Templebryan,	60
309 0 37	6 5 0	117 1 8	55 18 5	60	344 12 11	101 13 0	446 5 11	Cavetown,	153
847 2 1	4 1 0	277 11 6	118 14 7	44	886 4 2	225 17 3	1,112 1 5	Croghan,	159
647 0 11	5 18 11	207 11 1	99 5 9	76	816 5 10	194 9 3	1,010 15 1	Drumcliff,	162
792 3 18	5 16 8	241 2 7	119 8 0	76	711 16 0	233 17 0	945 13 0	Coolaney,	173
881 0 35	5 4 11	282 10 4	133 13 11	60	886 7 9	282 19 1	1,169 6 10	Dunmoran,	182
2,226 0 8	4 12 1	929 1 6	383 17 5	40	2,192 18 9	707 5 7	2,900 4 4	Dungolman,	15
1,157 3 35	5 4 10½	401 16 10	183 5 0	56	1,474 9 9	359 4 8	1,833 14 5	Rath, or Cloneen,	37
8,008 0 6	3 0 1	2,589 19 9	929 12 2	40	11,415 18 8	1,249 4 9	12,665 3 5	Burren,	189
	Average. 3 13 4								
29,452 2 36		9,653 10 0	3,977 7 9	–	35,774 9 5	5,800 18 4	41,575 7 9		
1,288 3 7	6 0 11½	434 19 7	200 6 6	80	} 1,213 5 8	383 14 8	1,597 0 4	Shinrone,	35
3 1 0	–	–	4 8 10	–					
1,983 0 10	4 4 10	609 9 5	290 19 6	44	1,546 9 9	529 9 11	2,075 19 8	Sow,	80
3,275 0 17	5 0 0	1,044 9 0	495 14 10	–	2,759 15 5	913 4 7	3,673 0 0		
3,394 0 21	2 4 2	1,263 5 10	334 17 6	30	} 1,098 3 2	874 12 2	1,972 15 4	Templemore,	42
2 2 0	–	–	12 10 0	–					
292 0 30	36 18 9	–	394 11 1	40	–	32 1 3	32 1 3	Clonakilty,	47
3,252 0 11	3 1 0	1,751 19 4	442 19 1	30	1,712 14 11	972 3 6	2,684 18 5	Ardee,	2
548 1 2	3 5 8	214 4 4	65 16 0	40	104 7 1	133 0 10	237 7 11	Loughans,	53
3,624 3 27	2 15 2	1,085 18 2	365 11 2	40	1,101 5 2	880 18 3	1,982 3 5	Borris-in-Ossory,	9
4,499 3 36	3 0 10	1,584 8 9	643 15 2	28	2,223 12 0	2,081 0 3	4,304 12 3	Deel,	29
1,114 1 5	4 8 8	383 7 4	161 1 1	48	683 11 2	337 12 0	1,021 3 2	Castlemartyr,	161
4,305 0 29	3 5 0	1,032 15 3	456 8 6	48	1,175 18 6	2,454 6 8	3,630 5 2	Quin,	59
31,033 2 1	3 9 4	7,315 19 0	2,877 9 7		8,099 12 0	7,765 14 11	15,865 6 11		
91 0 35	3 16 6	35 17 1	12 2 1	44	–	22 13 8	22 13 8	Crosslough,	179
6,779 1 18	3 7 5	1,658 15 1	745 2 8	48	–	7,674 12 11	7,674 12 11	Boyne,	17
2,993 0 2	5 12 3	1,186 14 8	547 19 11	48	–	191 1 4	191 1 4	Ballyteige,	62
8,186 3 20	2 16 3	1,695 2 9	749 16 10	48	–	1,617 17 11	1,617 17 11	Turloughmore,	14
636 3 0	1 11 5	101 6 2	36 11 1	40	–	216 3 6	216 3 6	Kill,	78
2,821 2 0	2 9 7	499 6 5	228 4 3	48	–	464 14 0	464 14 0	Kilmaganny,	124
2,153 0 15	1 17 1	505 14 8	187 19 2	28	–	458 5 6	458 5 6	Kilbride,	54
6,769 0 38	3 5 0	1,904 17 0	863 2 5	36	} –	3,252 16 0	3,252 16 0	Glyde,	8
0 2 6	–	–	7 16 11	–					
187 0 4	1 12 1	49 9 11	13 7 11	30	–	–	–	Derrylin,	111
728 2 27	4 2 5	221 11 9	103 3 3	44	–	247 11 5	247 11 5	Leesborough,	109
31,947 1 5	3 4 0	7,858 15 6	3,495 6 6		–	14,145 16 3	14,145 16 3		
119,848 2 29	3 14 0	37,993 13 9	15,971 5 6		112,937 14 3	39,323 1 6	152,260 15 9		

Add Repayments by Counties for other Districts for which Awards have not been made, to December 31, 1855,	13,002 12 4
Total Repayments up to December 31, 1855,	165,263 8 1

By Order, EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.

* by order of the Treasury, under the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 130. † Repayments reduced by refunds under Supplemental Award.

No. 2.—Return of Twenty-seven Districts in hands, with the Expenditure and

No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Date of Final Notice.	Counties in which Situate.	Date when Work commenced.	Area of Catchment Basin.	Length of Rivers and Principal Drains to be Made or Improved as stated in Report.	Area of Flooded and Injured Lands originally estimated to be Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.
					Statute Acres.	Stat. Miles.	A. R. P.
27	Brusna (Ferbane),	4 July, 1846,	King's, *resumed*	2 Sept., 1846, early in 1854,	389,120	60¼	15,687 0 25
172	Balla,	21 Sept., 1847,	Mayo, *resumed*	16 July, 1849, 10 Dec., 1853,	30,720	15	4,155 0 0
22 and 184	Ballinamore and Ballyconnell,	26 June, 1846, and 19 Nov., 1847,	Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Roscommon,	30 June, 1846,	101,455	40	6,538 1 18
19	Cappagh,	19 June, 1846,	Galway, *resumed*	7 July, „ October, 1853,	34,856	11	2,927 0 0
138	Castlebernard,	28 April, 1847,	King's,	1 May, 1847,	38,000	10	1,911 0 0
38	Dunkellin,	19 August, 1846,	Galway, *resumed*	4 Sept., 1846, 1 April, 1854,	88,320	52	7,110 0 0
164	Dunmore,	3 Sept., 1847,	Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon, *resumed*	15 August, 1849, 1 Nov., 1853,	96,161	40	9,803 0 0
65	Fergus,	17 Dec., 1846,	Clare and Galway, *resumed*	15 Feb., 1847, October, 1853,	134,400	52	8,388 0 0
79	Hind,	18 Jan., 1847,	Roscommon,	10 April, 1847,	16,000	14	2,800 0 0
36	Inny,	31 July, 1846,	Meath, Westmeath, Longford, and Cavan, *resumed*	15 Sept., 1846, 26 Sept., 1853,	231,116	41	7,763 1 14
18	Killimor,	18 June, „	Galway,	6 July, 1846,	46,341	43½	6,861 0 20
41	Kilbeggan,	5 Sept., „	Westmeath and King's, *resumed*	1 Feb., 1847, 27 Sept., 1853,	88,030	20	4,982 3 25
160	Keenagh,	3 Sept., 1847,	Longford, *resumed*	25 June, 1849, 20 April, 1854,	18,000	9	1,882 0 0
11	Longford,	2 June, 1846,	Longford,	17 June, 1846,	72,320	25	4,424 0 0
32	Lough Gara and Mantua,	24 July, „	Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo, *resumed*	9 Sept., „ 5 „ 1853,	128,000	25	3,003 0 0
43	Loughs Oughter and Gowna, and River Erne,	16 Sept., „	Cavan, Leitrim, and Longford,	13 October, 1846,	260,480	57	8,300 0 0
68	Lough Neagh,	24 Dec., „	Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Tyrone,	3 May, 1847,	1,411,320	91¾	26,000 1 32
170	Lavally,	4 Sept., 1847,	Galway, *resumed*	9 July, 1849, 7 Oct., 1853,	28,160	20	2,436 0 0
174	Lough Mask and River Robe,	24 „ „	Mayo and Galway,	11 June, 1849,	225,000	50	14,886 3 0
183	Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra,	4 Nov., „	Galway and Mayo, and County of Town of Galway,	1 January, 1848,	780,000	40½	20,972 0 28
193	Lough Lannagh,	19 Jan., 1848,	Mayo,	11 June, 1849,	21,440	11	2,454 0 0
176	Monivea,	22 Sept., 1847,	Galway, *resumed*	15 August, „ 1 Nov., 1853,	54,000	23	3,778 0 0
61	Rinn and Black River,	1 Dec., 1846,	Leitrim and Longford, *resumed*	13 April, 1847, 5 Sept., 1853,	74,000	17	4,097 0 0
10	Strokestown,	30 May, „	Roscommon,	15 June, 1846,	70,000	45¼	7,397 2 5
20	Shrule,	19 June, „	Mayo and Galway,	10 July, „	27,000	13	3,068 0 0
82	Shanagolden,	1 Feb., 1847,	Limerick,	8 March, 1847,	14,270	24	1,912 0 0
44	Youghal,	2 Oct., 1846,	Cork,	1 Nov., 1846,	1,547	–	220 0 0
Total 27				Totals,	4,480,056	856¼	182,857 3 16
				Add quantity of land in districts for which no revised survey has yet been made,			

Office of Public Works, Dublin, March 31, 1856.

(1) Clearing away obstructions in 13 miles. (2) 88¼ miles repaired and maintained. (3) Work executed by contract; no record of number of men employed.

AND NAVIGATION.

Employment thereon, for Year ending December 31, 1855.

Quantity of Land on Revised Land Detailed Survey of District, estimated to be benefited by the proposed Works. Statute Measure.	Total Expenditure from commencement of Works to 31st December, 1855, including Interest on Borrowed Money.	Expenditure for one year ending 31st December, 1855, including Interest on Borrowed Money.	Quantity of Rock and Earthwork removed in 1855.	Length of Rivers and Drains opened in 1855.	Equivalent of Men's Labour in Days' Work of one man. 1855.	
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cubic Yards.	Stat. Miles.		
16,874 0 18	78,455 1 4	9,449 10 4	226,906	17¼	47,886	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
4,930 0 14	17,186 17 11	1,594 12 8	8,715	1¼	11,132	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
–	239,293 5 7	19,797 15 11	76,704	⅝	91,822	Ordinary proceedings; drainage and navigation combined; Shannon and Erne junction; drainage commenced under summary proceedings.
5,488 1 31	14,899 1 7	1,898 15 2	17,803	7⅜	7,864	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
2,429 3 27	20,932 3 5	1,781 0 0	31,547	¾	13,255	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received.
6,250 0 38	36,054 16 10	6,293 12 7	104,308	9¼	53,836	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
–	39,808 15 9	4,536 16 3	47,160	4	12,005	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
9,812 0 14	41,071 5 2	5,110 3 4	81,095	6	40,767	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
3,029 3 8	20,136 13 1	935 17 9	635	(1) 13	2,205	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received; drainage and navigation combined; navigation not commenced; award in preparation.
16,181 3 30	41,740 14 6	9,400 4 2	23,070	1⅞	29,317	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
6,375 1 5	54,652 11 5	2,178 17 0	–	(2) 88½	1,083	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received. Suspended for one year; resumed July, 1853; award in preparation.
6,956 2 10	26,876 6 4	2,706 13 2	30,712	½	13,833	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
2,794 1 27	8,223 2 0	1,042 3 10	14,513	¼	8,382	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
5,980 3 30	37,154 1 11	4,108 15 6	43,296	1½	29,462	Ditto; 2nd assents received.
5,475 0 35	19,320 11 7	2,999 4 10	80,055	9¾	29,390	Ditto; ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
13,046 3 27	93,516 3 3	6,878 14 2	37,390	2	35,266	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received; drainage and navigation.
–	216,007 13 3	29,501 15 6	217,140	74	205,940	Ordinary proceedings; drainage and navigation combined.
2,167 2 20	15,334 7 0	3,903 2 2	71,070	0½	(3)	Summary proceedings; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
–	61,097 8 9	3,736 15 8	10,100	½	14,975	Ditto; drainage and navigation combined.
–	219,825 11 8	13,828 14 5	35,150	–	36,981	Ordinary proceedings; drainage, navigation, and mill power combined.
2,131 3 0	17,451 9 3	877 4 2	–	–	643	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received.
1,467 2 0	16,209 8 8	831 9 2	–	–	–	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
5,691 1 11	23,887 10 4	3,539 11 8	86,184	8¼	28,741	Ditto; works resumed, after suspension for 2nd assents, in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
7,541 1 38	41,260 17 9	2,122 16 1	151	(4) 23	5,486	Ordinary proceedings; award in preparation.
4,041 1 14	28,941 19 1	1,167 9 4	1,340	–	1,456	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received.
1,638 0 28	4,410 5 7	190 17 7	–	–	–	Ditto; works suspended; reported upon by Commissioners for Special Inquiry.
280 3 25	21,919 15 9	831 2 1	–	–	–	Summary proceedings; 2nd assents received.
127,995 0 10	1,455,667 18 9	141,243 14 6	1,246,613	279⅝	721,727	
78,200 2 38	–					
206,195 3 8	(5)1,455,667 18 9	(6) 141,243 14 6	1,246,613	279⅝	721,727	

By Order, EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.

(1) Clearing away obstructions in 20 miles (2) Includes £229,839 9s. 8d., interest on borrowed money. (3) Includes £46,777 10s. 2d., interest on borrowed money

No. 3.—Return of Seventeen Districts in which Works have not been undertaken.

No. of District, or Final Notice.	Districts.	Date of Final Notice.	Counties in which situate.	Area of Catchment Basin.	Length of Rivers or principal Drains to be made or Improved. Statute Measure.	Area of Flooded and Injured Lands originally estimated to be Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.			Total Expenditure up to 31st December, 1855.			
				Statute Acres.	Statute Miles.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	
171	Ardanairy,	10 Sept., 1847,	Wicklow,	1,490	$2\frac{1}{4}$	241	0	0	47	1	8	Summary proceedings.
178	Askillaun,	22 „ „	Mayo,	1,500	$1\frac{7}{8}$	210	0	0	–			Summary proceedings, transferred to Land Improvement Act, and works executed by Marquis of Sligo.
92	Brickey,	19 Feb., „	Waterford,	8,800	7	827	0	0	81	9	3	Summary proceedings.
165	Breeogue,	3 Sept., „	Sligo,	180,480	–	304	0	0	49	12	3	
185	Burton Hall,	23 Nov., „	Carlow and Kildare	5,760	$3\frac{1}{2}$	600	0	0	38	12	9	
177	Carrowbeg,	22 Sept., „	Mayo,	330	$1\frac{1}{2}$	64	0	0	28	8	2	Revised quantity, 73A. 1R. 5P.; summary proceedings; works proceeded with under Land Improvement Act.
190	Griffinrath,	19 Jan., 1848,	Kildare,	900	$1\frac{1}{2}$	327	0	0	49	16	6	Summary proceedings.
168	Irishtown, Ongenstown, and Grange Streams,	3 Sept., 1847,	Meath,	3,840	$4\frac{1}{4}$	469	0	0	32	14	3	Summary proceedings.
158	Kilchreest,	3 „ „	Galway,	20,800	$10\frac{1}{2}$	2,424	0	0	180	18	2	Summary proceedings.
163	Kisdoon,	3 „ „	Tipperary,	13,720	7	1,416	0	0	117	11	10	Summary proceedings.
52	Main,	22 Oct., 1846,	Antrim,	57,600	11	2,102	0	12	677	3	2	Revised quantity, 1570A. 3R. 39P. Ordinary proceedings; legal difficulties.
146	Martinstown (Carbury),	12 May, 1847,	Kildare,	–	–	116	0	0	18	17	3	Summary proceedings.
194	Quoile,	13 „ 1851,	Down,	57,000	8	1,380	0	0	273	19	2	Ordinary proceedings.
167	Red Cross,	3 Sept., 1847,	Wicklow,	6,700	4	332	0	0	47	8	10	Summary proceedings.
186	Raheen,	23 Nov., „	Carlow,	3,567	$4\frac{1}{2}$	424	0	0	37	11	0	
157	Shanbogh,	3 Sept., „	Kilkenny,	2,500	–	361	0	0	57	16	0	Summary proceedings.
181	Skane,	26 Oct., „	Meath,	24,000	11	3,900	0	0	72	13	9	
17			Total,	388,987	$78\frac{3}{8}$	15,587	0	12	1,811	14	0	

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
March 31, 1856.

By Order,

Edward Hornsby, Secretary.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. C. J. BATTERSBY, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1855. Dated 8th January, 1856.

District of the INNY, *Counties of Meath, Westmeath, Cavan, and Longford*

The works during the past year have been confined to the following divisions:—

No. 4, or Abbeyshrule Division.
No. 5, or Ballinacarrow Division.

No. 4, or Abbeyshrule Division.

The filling in of the unwatering tap extending from the head of the Aqueduct shoal to Abbeyshrule bridge, which had been partly executed in 1854, has been completed in a very satisfactory manner, and nothing further requires to be done on this division.

By the removal of the shoals at Abbeyshrule and the Aqueduct, the valuable milling power which existed at Abbeyshrule, has been entirely destroyed, and the four parties interested in it have been compensated for the loss of water-power; of these, three accepted the arbitrator's award, but one, the Messrs. Watson, traversed the amount of his Award at the last Spring Assizes at Longford, and thus obtained £45 in addition to the sum proposed to have been given by the arbitrator.

The new bridge at Abbeyshrule, of two thirty feet arches, has been completed, and the cost of rebuilding it can, therefore, be presented for at the ensuing assizes for the county Longford.

No. 5, or Ballinacarrow Division.

The excavation of the shoal above and below the bridge, which was in progress at the close of 1854, was completed on 5th February, the head dam was then removed, and very little work was afterwards done up to the end of the month, owing to the unusual severity of the weather.

During the month of March the excavation was carried on at the upper and lower ends of the shoal; and in order to take advantage of the width of the old river-course at these places, the new channels were made eighty feet wide, which thus dispensed with the necessity of deeper cutting.

The small shoal higher up the river was excavated during the summer, a longitudinal dam having been made in the centre of the river, and half the proposed channel first excavated, the other half being used as an unwatering tap; this shoal is now nearly completed, there being now only a portion of the dams, some boulders, and small islands to be removed. The excavation at this place has been both difficult and expensive, owing to the material being principally composed of immense boulders, packed close together, which required to be blasted, and also caused very extensive leakages, as it was impossible to thoroughly stanch the numerous springs between them.

A new bridge of forty-five feet span has been built, in the line of the old one removed by the counties Westmeath and Longford; it was commenced in January and was completed on 19th November, on which day it was delivered over by the contractor to the Bridge Committee of both counties. The dams used in the erection of this bridge have not been entirely removed by the contractor, but I understand the Bridge Committee have retained £10, to be paid as soon as the river channel has been properly cleared of these dams.

The excavation of the works at this place has also destroyed the inferior milling power which heretofore was applied to corn mills on both sides of the river, and the mill-owners have been compensated for the loss they have thus sustained. On the Westmeath side of the river Dooley, the occupier of the mill accepted the amount awarded by the arbitrator; but Mr. Tuite, the owner in fee, traversed at the last Spring Assizes the award made in his case, and was allowed, by consent, the sum of £110 in addition to the sum awarded by the arbitrator. Doctor O'Reily, the owner and occupier of the mill on the Longford side, also traversed the sum awarded him, and thus obtained £100 in addition to the sum proposed to have been paid by the arbitrator.

While the excavation of the Ballinacarrow shoal was in progress, preparations were also made for unwatering the Emper shoal, about a mile and a-quarter higher up the river. On 29th May, the dams and tap were completed, and the excavation commenced, and on 12th December the water was let into the new cut and the head dam removed. The new channel at this place is sixty feet wide at bottom, from seven feet six inches to eight feet six inches below the surface of the adjoining lands, and has been completed in a very satisfactory and perfect manner.

The material excavated was generally composed of stiff limestone gravel and boulders, the rock having appeared for a short distance at the level of the new bed of river.

For the purpose of keeping this shoal unwatered, the tail-water being more than five feet above the proposed bed of river when the excavation was commenced, owing to the works at Ballinacarrow not having been then finished, a water-wheel to work the pumps was put up on the county Longford side of the river, which was turned by the water from the tap, conveyed through the head race, and was found to act most efficiently and economically, and was of great advantage in keeping the excavation dry.

Immediately after the completion of the Emper shoal, the small branch of the river round Kinard Island was widened and deepened for an unwatering tap; and on 22nd December, this was finished and the head dam put in, and on 24th the excavation was commenced at the lower end of the Kinard shoal. The water-wheel and pumps have been removed

APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. C. J. Battersby, C.E., District Engineer.

from the Emper shoal, and are erected opposite the lower point of Kinard Island; the tail-dam has also been put in below the wheel, and the entire of the shoal is now unwatered and in good working order.

From the latter end of the month of March to the close of the year, the season has been very favourable for drainage works, but the increasing scarcity of labour, which has been more evident during the past than it was in the previous year, has retarded the works, which cannot in the absence of a sufficient force of men proceed with that expedition which would ensure the completion of the district within the time anticipated; the harvesting and spring work also interfered with their progress, as the wages then given by the farmers, especially during the harvest, are unusually high; in the last harvest the men having been paid from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per day, with food in each case. The decrease in the number of labourers is to be attributed, as I have before mentioned in my letter of 26th November last, to emigration (which now appears to have ceased), enlisting in the line and the militia, and to more general employment by the farmers, at increased wages, owing to the high price of agricultural produce.

The result of the works, so far as they have been completed, has been most satisfactory. A reference to the sections where the works have been carried on during the past year will show this, (the result of the works in former years being equally satisfactory, have been fully described in my former Reports), the level of the water generally being about four feet six inches below the surface of the low lands adjoining the river, which heretofore were usually either flooded or injured from the imperfect discharge in the river, caused by shoals, eel-weirs, and dams; and as the benefits arising from the improvements are becoming more extended, there is a more general admission from the interested parties of the great advantages arising in various ways from works of this sort; and in no case have I heard any complaint of the works, so far as they have gone, having been imperfectly carried out; while, on the other hand, the Chairman (Mr. Tuite) of the Committee of Proprietors, whose property has been, to a very large extent, and most materially benefited by the works executed, has latterly formed the opinion that this drainage is being carried out to such an extent as to have the effect of draining the neighbouring springs, and that the water in the river is lowered too much (it is not yet at the proposed low level at Emper), and that it would be more advisable, at present, to partially deepen the very high ridges of the shoal at Balnalack and elsewhere, and afterwards to further deepen them if found necessary to do so. At a special meeting of the Committee, held in Mullingar, on 5th instant, he proposed a resolution to the above effect; but the proprietors on the upper part of the river, whose land has not been yet relieved, refused to agree to it, as they were not at all apprehensive of sustaining the supposed injuries mentioned from the present mode of carrying out the works.

As regards the extended use of the lands permanently drained, they are still, for the most part, used as meadow and pasture. Some parties maintain that, although the grass is now of a better quality, it is less in quantity; while it has been already proved, in one instance, by the tenant, that he, last year, sold his meadow for £2 per acre more than he ever before received for it—last year being the first it was relieved from floods, the meadow not being then set higher than in the previous year. But the improvement in the pasture land is more immediate and decided, being clearly proved by the increased number of cattle which it is able to feed after the lowering of the water. The quantity of drained land which has been tilled on this district has been small in proportion to the total amount improved; but where it has been tilled, the return has been most remunerating. The greater facility of cutting turf in the bogs above and below Ballinacarrow bridge, since the water has been lowered, is very manifest, and has been taken advantage of by the farmers, especially above the bridge, as they are now able to cut turf near their houses, while heretofore they were compelled, at great inconvenience and additional cost, to procure it below the bridge.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. R. H. Coe, C.E., District Engineer.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. RICHARD H. COE, C.E., Resident Engineer.

For the year 1855. Dated 3rd March, 1856.

District of CASTLEBERNARD, *King's County.*

The works executed during the year are as follows, viz. :—

The Main Channel.

The wing walls of Cloughanmore fish-pass have been built up from a firm foundation, and puddled and cemented; a heavy gravel deposit of about fifty perches in length removed; seventy perches of an unwatering cut closed; the weir and fishpass, at the junction of the Clonfoss and Drumcullen rivers, built in a framework of oak, firmly secured to piles; and a breach below the weir made good.

The Kilmain River.

The channel has been widened for a distance of one mile, and the unsound portion of its banks faced with stone, and about the same length of its embankments raised, and back-drains made behind them; weirs 1 and 2 have been puddled and cemented, and their wing walls built, and the paving below them continued to a distance sufficient to

secure the structures; weir No. 3 has been built; and the fish-pass in weir No. 4 about half erected, (the other portion of it having been put up in 1854), as well as part of the weir, the cementing and puddling completed, and the water turned into the new channel, where, up to the present, it has caused no injury.

The Osierbrook Stream.

The embankments, at the junction of this stream with the Kilmain river, have been raised for a distance of about twenty perches, and self-acting sluices constructed in them to discharge the surface water accumulated in time of floods in the back-drains.

The Clonfoss River.

Weir No. 1, on this river, has been built with a piling and framework of oak, bound with waling pieces, built into the masonry, as already described, in the weir below it; weir No. 4 has been lowered, and its basin excavated to a corresponding depth; some breaches in the banks made good with stone and wattlework, which continues in a satisfactory state; and a gravel deposit below weir No. 1 removed.

The Drumcullen River.

This river has been widened and straightened for a distance of three-fourths of a mile, and embankments raised on each side, behind which back-drains have been made for discharging the surface water; the temporary bridge has been floored and railed; and the old course, at its junction with the Clonfoss river, filled.

Of the value of the crops now grown on the former flooded lands some idea may be had when £8 per acre has been realized for the hay crop set in con-acre, without even the expense of mowing or saving it; and the aftergrass was, at least, worth £2 per acre; while I have seen crops of turnips on other parts of the previously submerged lands, averaging forty tons to the acre, their present price being, in this locality, £1 per ton; besides, many portions of the district have, in the last couple of years, borne the finest grain crops in the country; and in the low-lying lands of Kilmain, Mr. Studholme, an enlightened and enterprising farmer, has shown me a lot of bullocks in the primest condition, and says that on the ground on which they stood (which was not heretofore worth 5*s.* an acre), a bullock and a sheep can be fattened to the acre, a result which the richest grass lands in Meath or Kildare can no more than arrive at; *in fact, it cannot be disputed that the commercial value of the crops grown on the lands previously flooded would, in the last season alone, produce as large a sum as the entire works have cost up to the present;* nor is it those lands alone that have been benefited by the drainage, but the worn-out uplands, which became impoverished during the failure of the potato crop (from the incapacity of the almost broken tenants to till them, and their then nearly general unacquaintance with the cultivation of any other green crop), have been enriched by the manure afforded by the alluvial excavations of the drainage works.

The only works now remaining to be done on the district are, the repairs of injuries caused by floods, and the scouring up of two tributary streams; the former consists of abrasions of portions of the banks of the Clonfoss and Drumcullen rivers, and the deposit of gravel in the main channel, and in the Osierbrook stream.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. MARTIN FARRELL, C.E., Resident Engineer. For the year 1855. Dated 19th February, 1856.

Districts of BALLINAMORE *and* BALLYCONNELL, LOUGHS OUGHTER *and* GOWNA *and* RIVER ERNE, *in the Counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Longford.*

The weather during the year 1855 has been generally favourable, although the very severe frost during the latter part of the month of January, and during nearly the whole of the month of February, considerably retarded the progress of masonry; and the flood which followed the thaw and rains in the month of March obstructed all works of excavation in the river channel until the close of that month. From that period until the middle of July little interruption to the progress of the work was caused by the weather; and though the frequently occurring rains of July caused loss of time occasionally, there was no flood causing the stoppage of excavation in the channels until the first week of August; but towards the close of this month heavy rain was followed by another flood. During the month of September, and the greater part of October, the weather was very favourable; it was, however, followed by three weeks of rainy weather, after which, until within a few days of the close of the year, the works were scarcely interrupted by bad weather; so that five-sixths of the year was favourable for drainage excavations. The falls of rain at Belturbet and Cavan were as follows:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
BELTURBET, .	0·74	1·99	2·75	1·62	2·04	2·85	2·20	6·61	1·20	3·68	1·23	2·78	29·69
CAVAN, . . .	0·39	1·53	1·99	1·35	2·14	1·53	2·97	3·86	1·75	2·22	0·90	1·65	22·28

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. Martin Farrell, C.E., Resident Engineer.

March, August, and October will be perceived to have been the months when the principal portion of rain during the year fell; and these are the months in which the great demand for agricultural labour occurs in planting potatoes, in reaping and in digging the potatoes. The men engaged upon the works have, in almost every instance, small lots of land, tilled of course by themselves; and the periods of stoppage of the drainage works occurred about the time when they would absent themselves from them for their own farm operations, so that the occurrence of floods in the circumstances of the country, in some measure, took place opportunely for the works; notwithstanding which, as the demand for agricultural labourers after the long continuance of frost was very great, and as a greater breadth of land was under crop this year than in any year since 1846, such a number of men as could be employed upon the works, now of limited extent, could not be procured. The number of men employed upon both districts, the quantity of work done, and the expenditure incurred upon them, are shown in the following table:—

District.	Men Employed.			Quantity of Work Done.			Expenditure.
	Greatest Number	Average Number.	Equivalent number of days of one Man.	Excavation.		Masonry-work.	
				Earth-work	Rock-work.		
				Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	£ s. d.
Ballinamore, &c.	446	294	91,822	75,703	1,061	3,694	10,347 3 8
Lough Oughter, &c.	227	112	35,266	31,541	5,849	263	3,500 17 11

The quantity of land relieved was:—

	Statute acres.	Statute acres.
Ballinamore and Ballyconnell District, previous to 1855,	8,048	
,, ,, since January, 1855,	—	
		8,048
Loughs Oughter and Gowna District, previous to 1855,	10,138	
,, ,, since January, 1855,	566	
		10,704
Total,		18,752

The following is a detailed statement of the work done during the past year:—

1. *Ballinamore and Ballyconnell District, and Junction Navigation between the Shannon and Lough Erne.*

Commencing from Lough Erne, the first work that occurs, as executed last year, is the clearing away of dams and loose stones in the Corraback shoal, which was done by the hand-dredger, in June. Dams above and below Aghalane Bridge, as well as a cut to the formerly required bottom level through the central arch of the bridge, were removed by the hand-dredger, after the completion of the work at Corraback. In the early part of the year the hand-dredger had been constantly at work in removing a large quantity of deposit drifted in below the Caroul Lock, in removing dams there, and in deepening the channel of Drumetagh, from which latter work it was found necessary to remove her, as the level of Lough Erne fell more than seven inches below that proposed for summer water. On the rising of the level of Lough Erne, the hand-dredger was at once employed in clearing the channel of all irregularities between Aghalane and Drumetagh, and in continuing the work at Drumetagh that had been suspended in June. However, the material to be removed was found to be so hard, and the work with this dredger became so expensive, that dredging with her was discontinued, as the work can be more easily and less expensively executed by the steam-dredger. If the seven inches of additional depth is to be removed, for the purpose of having four feet six inches in depth for navigation, when the level of Lough Erne becomes as low as it was last year, the steam-dredger will be required for that purpose.

The action of the floods had cut away a considerable portion of the puddle-backing, and of the bottom of the channel at the back of the Caroul weir, which caused much leakage through it, and would, if the action referred to had not been checked, have endangered the stability of the weir. Strong puddle was thrown and rammed in to fill the hole, and the leakage was almost wholly stopped. A retaining wall has been restored on the southern side of the channel, below the sluice open at Caroul. The temporary bridge made for the conveyance of stone to the Lock and Weir has been removed. At Carrickaleese an accommodation bridge, with timber top and bottom straining pieces, connected by diagonal iron bars, has been put up on tressels forty-three feet apart, the sides of which were driven with a pile engine *five* feet through the soft bottom, and *six* feet into the strong gravel underneath. The piles of the land tressels are "pointed" into the hard gravel; the roadway all through appears very strong, and the whole structure a serviceable one. The temporary bridge, which had been in a very precarious state, was repaired in June, and removed altogether when the permanent bridge was completed. At Ballyconnell the repair of the paving of the large sluice, and of some breasting at each side of the channel below the sluice, has been done.

The next part of the channel in which work has been done is above Ballyheady bridge, between which and Skelan lock all dams and excavation required for four feet six inches in depth of navigation in summer have been removed by the steam-dredger. At Skelan the lock and weir, including the large sluice pier and fish-pass, have been completed; the lock gates have been put up, and the sluice gearing for the lock has been set. Timber

to raise the level of the water behind the Weir, for the navigation to Aghoo, has been put on. The dams at Skelan have been removed, and a portion of the tap, where there was danger to cattle grazing on the lands, has been filled in and levelled. Sufficient depth for the navigation now required has been found through Coologue lough, Derrycasson and the Shruagh shoal. Dams and some stone scattered over the bottom have been removed from the Woodford shoal, and the dams put in by the contractor for building Ballinacor Bridge, and which he (though he promised to do so) did not remove, were removed by the steam-dredger when going from Skelan to Garadice.

A new bridge, thirty-five feet in span, has been erected over the Blackwater river at Killyran, and the approaches have been formed.

The mouth of the river, at the western end of Garadice lough, was being cleared with a spoon-and-bag dredger, when the steam-dredger arrived there in June; and it, as well as the old river course to the Carrickmakeegan deviation cut, was dredged to the depth required in the early part of September. The excavation of the deviation cut contained much more rock than was expected, part of it being very difficult to excavate. All was, however, satisfactorily removed; and the accommodation bridge over the cut, thirty-five feet in span, was erected while the excavation was in progress. The excavation of the channel between Carrickmakeegan and the western end of the Lisnatullagh deviation cut was in progress from April until the close of September; and the channel above and below Derrygoan bridge, where the excavation consisted of hard gravel, was completed to the formerly intended bottom. Rock found above Derrygoan bridge (where soft excavation only was expected) was also removed to the same level. Portions of the channel, where, from the nature of the material, the bottom appeared likely to "rise," were left from one foot to two feet over the bottom level sought for, and which the steam-dredger is now engaged in removing. The channel from Lough Erne to Derrygoan, with the exception of a short portion at Drumetagh, below the Caroul Lock, would now be fit for navigation if the large sluices were put in. The Derrygoan Bridge, which the Commissioners decided upon building, has been built, being thirty-five feet in span, with thirteen feet of headway, and twelve feet of clear roadway; the approaches have been formed, and the traffic has been carried over the new bridge since October last. The lock and weir at Aghoo are now completed in all respects, with the exception of the weir sluices. The getting in of the lower gates was attended with great difficulty, and the expense of unwatering was considerable. As the flood of the 26th of October burst the head dam at Lisnatullagh, and as the water could not be kept down with pumps worked by the Commissioners' horses and such horses as could be got, if the dam was again restored, the men, who could otherwise be engaged at excavations, were put to work pumps by hand. As pumping with manual labour is at all times an expensive process, it would not have been resorted to but that the carpenters and stone-cutters required for the setting and fitting of the gates were on the spot, and, if they were allowed to disperse, it might have been difficult at another time to get men to do the work, when it might be done more cheaply; it was also considered that it might be found of service to have the power of using the lock shortly in the progress of the works. The tap between Carrickmakeegan and Lisnatullagh, one and a-half mile in length, has been closed and levelled. On the reach between Aghoo and Ballinamore the channel was widened and deepened in February. At Ballinamore the foot of the weir, and the paving in front of the weir-sluice have been repaired, and the back of the weir has been puddled to prevent leakage. At Creevy 2,085 cubic yards of a slip, and of the channel a little below Ballyduff lock, have been removed with a spoon-and-bag, and occasionally with wheelbarrows, when the water could be kept at a low level. 120 perches of a stone towing-path fence have been built below Ballinamore, and 600 perches between Ballinamore and St. John's lake; four towing-path bridges have also been put up between Aghoo and Creevy. The laminated ribs, with fenced railing and planked roadway have been put on the abutments of Derrymacoffin bridge, and 550 cubic yards of soft material were removed from the line of navigation a little below this bridge, in St. John's lake. On the Drumany and Castlefore reaches, all the excavation between St. John's lake and Castlefore lock, that could safely be removed with wheelbarrows, by keeping the water at a low level, so as to prevent the rising of the bottom, has been done; and there are 1,000 feet in length of this reach, on which the "C" steam-dredger will have to dredge from one foot six inches to two feet six inches in depth. The "C" dredger has been removed below the Castlefore lock for this purpose. During the excavation with wheelbarrows a portion of the bottom had "risen," and where there appeared the greatest tendency to "rise," the sides of the excavation, consisting of open gravel on a peat bottom, were dressed to a flatter slope, which appears to have checked the disposition to "rise" in the bottom. The gravel at the site of the Derrinkip bridge was removed to the originally proposed depth, and the accommodation bridge was built. Soft blue clay was found between the gravel and the rock, which was met with a little above the bridge, and it was necessary to sink the foundations of the bridge from three to six feet below the bottom of the canal; the approaches to the bridge have been formed, and the roadway is complete. The tap from Castlefore to St. John's lake, one and a half mile in length, has been closed and levelled. The stream from Castlefore lock has been deepened from the canal to the Drumany road, and that between the townlands of Derrinkip and Lemanish is being deepened. The wing wall to finish the masonry into the bank below the Castlefore lock has been built, and stone breasting along the bank is being done. A large accumulation of gravel, that lay above the Castlefore lock and weir, and which had been brought down

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by the Aughacaslin river, has been removed partly with wheelbarrows, and partly by the "C" steam dredger, by raising the water level of the Lough Scur reach one foot over the level of the Castlefore weir. The continuation of the navigation course from the outlet of Lough Marave, to the deep water at the eastern end of Lough Scur, has been formed by dredging. The watercourse to the Kilclare mill was stopped in last June, and the embankment through which it had passed was then made up; the quarryhole above the gap in the embankment was puddled and breasted with stone. It was found necessary to open a watercourse through rock, for the purpose of diverting the water from the flat near Kilclare mill, into the canal below lock No. 10, which has been done, and the new portion of the watercourse has been covered in.

At Sheffield, a spoon-and-bag dredge-boat was at work in making a course of sufficient depth for the steam dredger up to lock No. 13, until the middle of April, when she was removed to cut away a tail-dam left in below lock No. 15. In the early part of the month of June, the "C" steam-dredger, from the Shannon works, was brought to the junction canal, and she was put to work at the Black lough. She was able, however, to pass the soft material of that lough, and was brought to Lough Scur, to be under the supervision of the overseer, whose principal works were in progress at Castlefore and Drumany. All the locks, with the exception of that at Caroul, are now furnished with the lifting gear for the sluices.

The works remaining to be done, are the dredging for about 800 feet in length at Drumetagh; and if it is determined to attain the additional depth that the lowering of the summer level of Lough Erne will render necessary, to secure in summer a navigation of four feet six inches in depth, 3,000 feet in length of the channel from Aghalane to Drumetagh must be deepened to obtain this depth. Nothing is needed from the Caroul lock to Derrygoan bridge, but the putting in of the upper lock sluice gearing on one side at Caroul, and of the sluices at the weirs of locks Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The channel from a little above Derrygoan bridge to Aghoo, 6,200 feet in length, is to be dredged an average depth of two feet six inches; and I expect that the steam dredger, with the hand dredger, and a spoon-and-bag boat, which are now at work at this reach, will complete it at the close of April. Towing-path fences are required along the whole distance from Garadice lake to lock No. 5 at Ardrum; and the building of the accommodation bridge at Lisnatullagh has not yet been commenced. From Aghoo to lock No. 5, some dredging to a small extent will be required. At Creevey and Ballyduff, 700 yards of the channel, partly where the sides had been slipping, and partly where the excavation below lock No. 8 had been left incomplete, have between one foot, and one foot six inches in depth of excavation yet to be removed; two spoon-and-bag boats will shortly be at work here, and I expect that the excavation will be completed at the close of March. At Drumany the portion of the channel where the bottom was likely to "rise," about 800 feet in length has, from one foot to two feet six inches in depth, to be removed; which should be completed by the "C" steam dredger in the end of February. At the western end of Lough Scur, a dam left at the eastern end of the Letterfine cut is to be dredged out. At each end of Drumaleague lough, a total distance of 1,000 feet, with an average of one foot nine inches in depth of excavation, is to be opened. At Sheffield, 2,260 cubic yards of excavation, below lock No. 13 remain, and at the Black lough there are still to be removed 1,400 cubic yards of soft bottom material. These several portions may be completed with the "C" steam-dredger in two months, say the end of April. The weirs at locks Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, yet require sluices, and 1,600 perches of towing-path fence are yet to be made between Aghoo bridge and Leitrim.

There have been no heavy floods, by which the power of discharge of the channels could be tested. The low lands of Corraquil, above Caroul lock, that settled down after the level of the water in the channel was lowered, and of Aghareskelly and Leckarrownahone, above Ballyconnell, are still flooded to a small extent, but this will be checked in a great measure when the weir sluices are put in. At present the sluice-opens at the several weirs are closed with stop-planks, a few of which are taken off in times of flood; the discharge will be better regulated however, and more efficient when the sluices can be raised as required. The long reaches of navigation between the locks are now during floods subject to considerable current, which would impede the traffic upwards while the floods last. Mr. Mulvany in his Report on the prospect and working of the navigation states, that this difficulty can in a great measure be overcome by the judicious working of the sluices during the night, to carry off the body of the flood water, while there is no traffic along the navigation. The diminished depth sought for the navigation at present, gives less capacity to the channels, and the working of the sluices must be carefully attended to, so as to prevent the raising of the level of the water where the lands at any distance from the weirs are low. In the reach above Ballyconnell, the low lands extend a mile and a quarter above the weir, and they must be flooded to some extent during any continuance of wet weather; but there had, previously to the execution of the drainage works, been occasionally two feet six inches in depth of water on a large extent of these lands.

On the Derrylaney river, which was opened in 1846, the floods cover nearly as much land as was formerly flooded, but they pass off more rapidly. A good deal of land was tilled along the river for two years after it was improved, but the occupiers have since been obliged to give up the tillage of the lands. On the upper part of the Drumderg river, the works have been interfered with by making dams across the stream, and part of the lands relieved in 1849 are now flooded.

On the Blackwater river and its branches, (the works of which were done in 1847), the lands are liable to a small extent of flooding after heavy rains, which, however, lasts but a short time.

The lands along the Drumcoura lough stream, the Ardmeenan lough stream, and the Edentinney stream, where the deepening of those streams is not completed, are partially injured during a continuance of heavy rains. On the Fohira river and the Mohir stream, which were made deeper in 1847, a portion of the lands are injured for a short time during floods, which is caused by want of sufficient depth of watercourse, and slips of the banks, and obstructions of deposit having taken place for the last eight years. A small portion of what has been made meadow land at the south-western edge of St. John's lake, was slightly flooded during last summer. The lands along the Derrinkip, the Kiltyfannon, and Boneil streams, have only had relief from the works on the main channel, as the works on these streams are not completed. A small portion of low land inside of the canal banks, at the eastern side of Lough Scur, is still flooded; and at the western end of the summit level a small portion of the land at each side of the canal suffers from leakage, through the open bed of the rock through which the canal is made.

No additional land has been relieved since 1854, but the lands that had been relieved, are generally being more extensively tilled each year. In the neighbourhood of the drained land, the uplands appear generally to be getting out of cultivation. In one instance, near Castlefore, where some lands were lately purchased under the Incumbered Estates Court, which had before the sale been paying from 14*s.* to 15*s.* per acre for the upland alone (the lowland being attached to each holding as a free gift), the rent now paid is 24*s.* and 25*s.* per acre for the low as well as the uplands, the former of which are the more valuable part of the farms, as the cultivation is in a great measure confined to them. I attach a statement of the value of the crops produced this year, on the portions of the drained lands of the district there mentioned. Some of those lands have been under cultivation for six years; and the consequence is, that the original state of the lands appears to be forgotten by the holders, and the least raising of the level of the water for the purposes of the works is bitterly complained of by them. The number of Irish acres of drained land from which crops are obtained, in the portions of the district mentioned, according to the annexed statement is 953, but as the total quantity of drained land in the district is 3,861 Irish acres, the value of the produce that may be gotten from the whole may be estimated; though it would not be correct to suppose, that the increase would be in proportion to the greater amount of area, as the more easily cultivated lands are those that are first turned to use. But an approximate estimate may be made, by supposing that one and a-half acre of the remainder of the drained lands of the district, will produce as much as an acre of the land now under cultivation, where the extent of the cropping has been calculated.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO ABOVE.

—	Potatoes, £16 per Acre.			Oats, £9 per Acre.			Hay, £4 per Acre.			Cabbage, £20 per Acre.			Flax, £20 per Acre.			Rye, £10 per Acre.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Blackwater river (not including Bawnboy and Templeport rivers). Derrycasson, Kiltynaskilan, and Derryneggan streams, . .	40	0	0	40	0	0	223	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	20	—		
Garadice lake to Ballinamore, . .	—			84	0	0	26	0	0	0	1	20	—			1	0	0
Ballinamore to St. John's Lake, eastern end, including Fohira river, .	138	0	0	60	0	0	168	0	0	0	1	24	—			—		
St. John's lake, western end, to Letterfine, ...	92	0	0	47	2	0	not calculated.											
Letterfine to Leitrim, . . .	31	0	0	—			—			—			—			—		
Total, . . .	301	0	0	232	3	0	417	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	20	1	0	0

Total area, 953 Irish acres. Total value, £8,617.

The total number of Irish acres relieved by the works is 3,861, from which deduct the number included in the statement, and the remainder, 2,908 Irish acres, according to the rule for approximately calculating the produce that might be had, as stated above, would yield about £17,533, making a total yield of say £26,150. The cost of cultivation of the low lands referred to is less than that of the ordinary land through the country; but calculating upon half the value of the crops, including hay, as being required for labour of cultivation, manure, and original rent and charges on the land, and deducting one pound per acre as an average of the previous value of the produce of the drained land, the remainder, £9,214, would be sufficient to pay twenty-three per cent. on £39,386, being the fifth part of the expenditure of the district, exclusive of interest, which is about the proportion of the drainage expense to the whole cost of the works of the district in Mr. M'Mahon's report.

My having succeeded the former Resident Engineer, Mr. Leonard (who had himself been in charge of the Ballyconnell division only a few months) in January last, and the overseer who had been in charge of the works from Garadice to Ballinamore from the opening of the district, having resigned his employment for an engagement in India in the following March, the overseer who had been in charge of the Castlefore and Drumany divisions also

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from the opening of the works, and the principal check clerk, having also resigned their appointments in the month of July; and these resignations having been followed by the retirement of the District Engineer from the charge of the districts, rendered the conducting of the works of the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell district a matter of some intricacy, and necessarily caused increase of expense and delay. However, as substitutes for the several inferior offices were found without introducing strangers upon the works, the disadvantages resulting were much less than they otherwise would have been.

The sums which remained for the completion of the district have been exceeded. The excess, it appears to me, has been principally caused by a greater quantity of excavation being to be removed than was calculated upon, as from the soft nature of the ground in many places, the bottom level had been raised by the pressure of the sides; when the work of excavation was being done this year on the Comogue and Drumany reaches, the bottom level was raised in many places from one foot to eighteen inches, while the water was kept low for the excavation of those parts of the district, when men could be had in some numbers. The cost of masonry was much increased by mason-work attendance, lime, carting and boating of stone, being much dearer than it was when the last estimate to complete was made in 1853. Additional expenditure was also caused by delay from the continued frost in the month of February last, and the very great difficulty of getting the foundations of the Aghoo lock put down, in consequence of the bottom consisting of very open gravel.

2. *Lough Oughter and Gowna, &c., District.*

The works done during the year on the Lough Oughter and Gowna district were almost confined to the Annalee river, with the exception of repairs of temporary bridges and the completion of other works. They are as follows:—The temporary bridges at Bakersbridge, Urney, Scarveybridge, and Kilsauran, having been put into fair repair, were given over to the County Surveyor of the county of Cavan, in the month of June. The removal of a portion of the head dam, and the soiling of some spoil at the Tinker's Island shoal, were done in the commencement of the year. At Butlersbridge the head dam was removed, and the part of the shoal on which it rested was excavated to within eighteen inches of the full depth of the excavation. The excavation below the bridge at the back of the weir was also removed, and the dams and the other obstructions were cleared from the last pier of Butlersbridge that was underset.

At Derrygarra, the whole of the shoal was completed after much difficulty, caused by soft clay alternating through the shoal, with rock and hard gravel, and making the maintenance of the dams expensive—the tap has been closed; and the dams have been removed to within two feet of the bottom level. The detached (upper) part of the shoal has been also excavated.

At Kilnacreeve, the whole shoal was satisfactorily completed, the taps closed, and the dams removed, with the exception of the lower portions, about two feet in depth. A great deal of rock was found through the whole of this shoal. On the completion of the Derrygarra shoal, the banks of the river-course above it slipped to some extent, and during the excavation of the Kilnacreeve shoal, the banks along the excavation fell perpendicularly, in some instances, as much as eight feet. On the bursting of the head dam for the Kilnacreeve shoal, the banks of the river-course towards Curraghanoe slipped, but water-courses were made along the existing fences to stop further slipping, and little more slips took place. All the banks were dressed where they gave way, and no change has since been remarked.

At Curraghanoe, the excavation of the shoal was commenced in the latter end of May, and not more than a months' work remained to be done at the close of the year. The overseer who finished the Kilnacreeve shoal has been transferred to complete the lower part of the Curraghanoe works, which had been abandoned in July last, until the tail-water would be lower on the completion of the works below this shoal. Much inconvenience was suffered in the execution of the upper part of the shoal, from the opposition of the people living on the western side of the river, who would not allow the former ford to be removed until the building of an accommodation bridge, where the ford had been, should be promised to them. This was eventually settled by the consent of the Board to erect one—the piers and abutments of which have been built.

On the Cavan river, the dams above the Wooden bridge were removed below the level of the low water during the severe frost in February last; and again, when the water was very low, in May and June. The dams and divisions between the lots were cleared from the channel above Derrygid; and the outlet from Coalpit lough, as well as the inlet of the channel at its upper extremity, have been cleared. The dams through the channel above Coalpit lough have been also cleared away.

The arch and roadway of the Cloggy bridge are completed. At Lackan, a cart-pass has been formed near Scarvey bridge, where a former pass had been cut away in making a tap there. The abutments and parapets of the Derrindrihid bridge have been built, and the laminated ribs and planked roadway over them have been put up. On the Doogary river it was necessary to repair the small abutments of the Drummanbane accommodation bridge in a temporary manner, until a mason could be sent to repair it properly; and at Woodlands bridge it was found necessary to repair the paling and parapets of the temporary bridge.

The work remaining to be done is the completion of the Curraghanoe shoal, which would not require one months' time of fair work. Several streams near Miltown, which were

opened in 1847, will require to be cleared out. The weir for the mill at Woteraughy has not been built, the decision of the Board having been against doing so.

The lands drained through the district are each year being made more extensively available by the occupiers. In the reach above Sallaghan, ground has been set for successive years, at eight and nine pounds an acre for potatoes; manure having been got on the land by burning part of the surface each year, and this process is adopted for the purpose of making the ground less "rank," according to the phrase of the country, as oats sown on the land would "run to stalk." With the exception of the lands under the influence of the Belturbet weir, and a few instances which are under peculiar circumstances, the drained lands of the district are fully relieved from flooding, and are available for producing crops. In the Killeshandra division, the Dunaweel shoal is filled nearly to summer level at the outlet of the Laheen river by the gravel brought down by it, and the lands up to Rockfield lough are affected by the bar made across the channel. On the Doogary river, the stream falling in from the Kilmakenny mill, brings with it a quantity of gravel, which raises the water-level considerably towards Doogary lough, without, however, as yet causing flooding. On the Upper Erne, the Drumgore shoal is filled to some extent by deposit of gravel brought down by the Knockaghey stream. The several streams between Miltown and Killeshandra, that were opened to a general depth of five feet below the lowlands in 1847, are in many places obstructed by slips and accumulation of deposit which, in some instances, cause the flooding of the land again.

I have had a statement of the crops produced on a portion of the district drawn up, and though it is defective in the hay crop not having been mentioned, yet I forward it with an approximate estimate derived from it, of what the total lands of the district that have been relieved might produce:—

Statement of Crops on the portions of the Lough Oughter and Gowna District mentioned therein, and value of them.

—	Potatoes, £16 per Acre.	Oats, £9 per Acre.	Cabbage, £16 per Acre.	Rye, £8 per Acre.	Turnips, £14 per Acre.	Mangel, £20 per Acre
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Lough Dawan to Sallaghan,	8 0 20	8 3 0	0 2 35	0 2 20	—	0 0 20
Lough Gowna and Tributaries above Sallaghan,	81 3 20	44 2 10	7 1 28	1 1 0	2 2 10	—
Farranseer, Drumora, Munneery, Drumcor, and Crossdoney streams,	18 1 18	2 0 0	0 0 24	4 0 0	2 3 18	2 1 0
Cullies river from Glasshouse lake to Ballygad,	21 3 0	2 1 18	—	2 3 0	—	—
Enaghan, Doogary, and Loughnabelwy streams,	18 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	—	—
Total,	148 0 18	65 2 28	8 1 07	8 2 20	5 1 28	2 1 20

Total area, 238½ Irish acres. Value, £3,286.

If the lands under the influence of the distillery weir at Belturbet and those on the tributary streams, where work has not been done, are deducted from the total quantity of land that it was originally intended to relieve, according to the Supplementary Report, the remainder would be about 4,800 Irish acres; and if, according to the principle stated for the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell district, one and a-half acre of the lands that are not cultivated, and where no valuation has been made, be considered capable of being made as productive as one acre of the lands which have been valued, the value of the produce that might be had from the whole drained lands of the district would be £44,940, from which the deduction for labour, manure, and charges would be five-eighths of the total value of the crops, as the hay crop has not been valued, and 30*s.* per acre as the previous value of the produce; the remainder, £9,295, would pay 12 per cent. on the expenditure to the 1st of January, 1856, without deduction for navigation, but exclusive of interest, and other charges not included in the local office account of expenditure.

Arbitrations to award compensation for the purchase of the Butlersbridge mill, and for damages to land by severance and the depositing of spoil, were held at Butlersbridge and Cavan; and the awards have been made at a much higher rate, generally, than the valuation of the damages originally made. An arbitration was also held at Cavan, to award compensation to the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Cavan College, for the removal of sluices on the Cavan river, and the arbitrator decided that Mr. Moore was not entitled to any compensation. Since the removal of the sluices, the lands above them have not been injuriously affected by floods.

Extract from Report of Mr. Barry D. Gibbons, C.E. Dated 26th March, 1856.

District of Youghal, *County of Cork.*

The main embankment is in a very satisfactory state; the pavement of the sea slope is in excellent order throughout, with the exception of a few insignificant spots, which the caretaker will be able to put right.

The inexpensive and simple means adopted to stanch the sea embankment have been very successful; the leaks are nearly all choked, and become quite unimportant.

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Appendix C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. Harding, C.E., Resident Engineer.

Extracts from the Annual Reports of Mr. Samuel Harding, C.E., Resident Engineer.

For the year 1855. Dated 22nd and 24th of April, and 5th of May, 1856.

Districts of Keenagh, Longford, *and* Rinn *and* Blackriver, *in the Counties of Longford and Leitrim.*

Keenagh District.

The works in progress on the Keenagh District, during the year 1855, chiefly consisted in finishing the cuts of No. 2 to No. 9 division, (inclusive) which were previously opened up, except a few small reaches.

Kilmore Division, No. 2.

The greater portion of this division was finished before 1855. On the 18th January the excavation was again commenced; but the dams were cut at night, soon after, it was supposed by the country people, for fear of injury to crops; the men were, therefore, employed at any cutting which could be done over water, but were stopped the greater part of February from the frost and snow; and the bad weather afterwards prevented any progress till the end of March. By the end of April the work was finished, roughly, to the junction of No. 6 division; and about the 12th of May, the cut was completed, except some widening proposed at the top. The bottom has risen up about 6 inches above the shoal at Kilmore, but there is sufficient waterway, as the cut is wide at this portion.

Ballyclare Division, No. 3.

At the close of May, the completing of this division commenced; the removal of the rock, near the canal aqueduct, was the first thing which allowed the rest of the work to be unwatered without much expense; the finishing of the rest of the cut was then proceeded with, and all completed towards the end of June.

Ballinamore Division, No. 4.

This division was finishing at the same time as the last-named one, and was nearly completed by the end of June.

Killashee (Turlough) Division, No. 5.

During the month of January, the slips in the deep bog cutting, backed the water towards the Turlough; and the quantity of water in the Turlough prevented any work being done, except the excavation of the drain into the eastern end, which was on comparatively high ground; from the difficulty of working, the men were, therefore, transferred to No. 2 division. The main cut of the district having employed all the available hands in the locality till the 2nd week in July, the works of this division were not resumed till then; and after being deepened through the bog as much as safety would admit, the work was again allowed to consolidate. The excavation was again resumed during the dry weather in the middle of November (the banks being much consolidated), and progressed satisfactorily till stopped by flood towards the end of December. The cut was down to grade line in most places, but the bottom was still rising, and much side paring remained to be taken off. Some large slips occurred from time to time, which added much to the expense of the cut; but the chief difficulty is over, and the remainder of the work will be easier.

Aughintra Division, No. 6.

In the middle of May, when the excavation of No. 2 division was finished, this work was resumed, and the reach from the main river to the Royal Canal, completed by the end of the month; an attempt was then made to finish the next reach, but the state of the water did not permit it till the middle of June. The cut from Caldrah to Cloonker was then taken in hands, the paring and dressing off done by the end of the month, and the men allowed to work on into No. 7 division. About the middle of August, the reach between the Royal Canal and Ballintempan bridge was commenced; this had not been previously touched; it was completed by the first week in November, which left the entire division opened up. As no flooded land lies along this latter reach, the size was reduced to discharge floods brim-full, which, from the nature of the gradient, will not injuriously affect the reach above it; and some saving has consequently been effected.

Cloonker Division, No. 7.

The greater part of this division was opened out previous to 1855. During the month of January, the finishing of the works (sloping and deepening), did not meet with much interruption from floods; but during February, the continuance of severe frost retarded them; and on its cessation, floods till the 20th March; from that period till the end of April, the sloping and finishing of the work to Abbeyderg mill was nearly completed; and the reach from Abbeyderg to Curramore bridge commenced. The whole division was finished by the end of May, except a small portion of sloping on the lower reach, and the

drain on the upper end, which was held over to give employment at a time that floods would stop other portions of the district.

Ballinamore Branch Division, No. 8.

This division had but little excavation to be removed, the greater portion of the work done being removal of obstructions, &c. It was commenced the latter end of May; the crops growing close along portions of the sides, prevented any clearing up near them. The men worked on into No. 9 division by the end of June, and were brought to finish this work in November, which they effected.

Holywell Division, No. 9.

The works to complete this division consisted of sloping, widening, and deepening a portion of the cut in bog where the sides closed much; removing obstructions, and making a portion of new small cut on the upper end; the works were begun the first week in June, and all finished, except the new cutting, before the end of the month. By the end of August the new work was extended, and nearly finished to the bog at Cartrons, and left so since, the men being transferred to more important portions of the district.

Mills.

No improvement of any consequence could be effected for the mills, prior to the grinding season. The old head-race of Abbeyderg Mill is cleared up, and some similar work done at Aughintrah. During the excavation of the works care was taken to prevent any loss of water to them, and I hope with success, as I have heard no complaints from the millers.

The temporary bridges and roadways at Gowlan and Cloonker were maintained throughout the year with little expense. In the beginning of July the district lost the services of Mr. T. J. Mulvany, District Engineer, who left the country. Labourers have been very scarce all the season, from the natural deficiency, latterly, of men in the locality, and other causes—such as the high wages given on the Longford Railway. When the works were commenced, from 100 to 140 men per diem could be easily procured, and were satisfied with wages by task, from 10*d.* to 1*s.* per diem, which enabled portions of work requiring particular management to be done quickly and cheaply at the convenient time; but latterly this could not be effected so well.

Even to keep on the small force of labourers during 1855, the system of day's wages had to be adopted in place of task work, the rate being according to the pressure of the times, from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day; there was considerable difficulty experienced also to prevent injury to the crops along the reclaimed lands during the execution of the works, particularly on No. 2 division. The dams having been, at night, sometimes cut, there was, consequently, much trouble in the disposition and management of the men, to carry out the greatest amount of work with the least injury, and to dispose of them to the best advantage respecting time and place. I am glad to say, except on the Killashee Turlough deep bog cut, there is no excess of estimate, and that the finishing cost of all the works will scarcely exceed the estimate of the district.

The quantity of work done in cubic yards, per man, appears small, compared to other districts; but it is to be recollected there was scarcely any solid cutting, or top lifts; the description being sloping, and bottoming—a more tedious work. The entire quantity of land on the district is drained, except about 40 statute acres, lying on Nos. 5 and 9 divisions.

The following table exhibits the approximate value of crops raised on relieved lands. There have been no excessive floods during the year; and the water courses appear ample for the intended purposes.

KEENAGH DISTRICT.

Description of Crop.	Number of acres.			Produce per acre.	Price.	Gross Value per acre.			Deduct Rent, Taxes, Seed, and labour.			Net Value per acre.			Total Net Value of Crop.		
	A.	R.	P.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Potatoes,	73	1	0	9¼ brls.	24*s.* 4*d.* p. brl.	11	8	1	6	8	1	5	0	0	366	5	0
Oats, .	68	1	0	6¼ „	13*s.* 3*d.* „	4	4	3	2	15	1	1	9	2	99	10	8
Hay, .	249	3	0	1⅜ tons	£1 17*s.* 6*d.* p. ton	3	5	7	1	16	7	1	9	0	362	2	9
Turnips,	2	0	0	7 „	15*s.* „	5	5	0	4	1	10	1	3	2	2	6	6
Rape, .	7	3	0	—	—	—			—			4	10	0	34	17	6
	401	0	0	—	—	—			—			—			865	2	5

LONGFORD DISTRICT (*Camlin River*).

The following works on the Longford district, during 1855, have been either completed or in progress:—

Excavation on Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16 divisions. The drains of Brown-

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. Harding, C.E., Resident Engineer.

bog, Pocket River, Cloonfin, Dean's Curragh, and main drain east; the drainage bridge of Cloonfin, the temporary bridges of Kilshruley, Pocket River, and Cloonfin, and the county bridges of Agarr, Rhine, Soran, Mullagh, and Kilnacarrow.

I shall now detail the progress of each work, beginning at the lowest reach.

Mullagh Division, No. 3.

The only work done on this division was the closing of some of the unwatering course, which was an extra work authorized by the Board, on the Rev. Mr. Cordner's land at Mullagh, in the month of May. It was completed in about three weeks, except a small portion, to give employment during floods to labourers who had been brought from a distance, and which turned out of much use to them in the month of July. The only work remaining to be done at that time was the removal of a few slips, which the state of the water did not permit afterwards.

Longford Bridge Division, No 4.

The removal of spoil off the ordnance ground, as well as the making of sewers, &c., from the rere of the houses in Church-street and Water-street—both extras ordered by the Board—were the only works done during the year. The removal of the spoil commenced in January, and was ended by the first week in April. The sewers having to discharge under the surface of the water, could only be built during the dryest weather and most favourable state of the river, and were done from time to time, without the expense of putting in dams. One sewer and a few flights of steps remain to be done, with some trifling finishing, which will only cost a few pounds.

Longford Mills, No. 5.

No work was done on this division during the year.

Templemichael Division, No. 6.

The works done on this reach of the river consisted in getting some stank holes filled, spoil levelled, and excavation of slopes and bottom of main channel. The Rev. Mr. Trench, the rector at Longford, having applied to get the ground about his place dressed up, &c., where injuriously affected by the works, the sum of £20, the estimate for carrying the improvement into effect, was authorized by the Board, and expended chiefly last May and June. Some trifling portion yet remains to be done.

The excavation to finish main channel was commenced early in July, when the works of the Agarr division were nearly completed, but soon after stopped by the floods. It was resumed at the end of August, and little interruption experienced (though small progress made in the harvest time, from want of labourers) till the 13th of October, when the works were flooded by the cutting (maliciously) of a dam on No. 7 Division. Unfavourable weather followed, and nothing further could be done for the season. As the cut is ample for carrying off the floods, it would not seem desirable to go to further expense in extending it.

Cloonanny Ford Division, No. 7.

The work to be done on this division consisted in bottoming the cut and sloping its sides, most of which was in hard gravel, and under the influence of one to three feet of back-water, like Templemichael division from the Longford Mills.

The head dam was commenced the 18th of April. The putting in of dams above Longford Mills during the year was a matter requiring much care and management and a low state of water, but which caused the greater chance of stopping the mills whilst the river filled up miles of main channel to the height of the unwatering course. The occupiers of land above the head dam, having potatoes and oats, complained much of the back-water, which rose at every fall of rain. I gave them every relief possible, consistent with the effective carrying on of the works, but it was a difficult matter. The works progressed up to the 15th of May, when a party of men at night cut the head dam. The number of men being about sixty per day, I did not think sufficient to justify the expenses of unwatering much of the bottom of the cut after this, when subject to be filled by such outrages. The men were, therefore, transferred to the Agarr division till that work was completed, and then brought back towards the end of June, when near 270 per day were employed. These were increased to 350 per day, but the floods of the 13th of July stopped them, and forced nearly all to the railway and harvest business. On the 7th of August the head dam was again cut at night; and some time after, a man from the locality who, it is believed, cut it, was found drowned near Longford. Watchmen were left day and night at the dam after this, yet it was again cut in the day time (the watchman being off his post); but the parties were found out; they pleaded guilty, and were fined £3 at the sessions. From the pressure of harvest business or state of the weather, little could be done till the first week in November, when the men of No. 14 Division were transferred to aid the local hands, making about 200 per diem, to endeavour to complete it. The division was within a few days of being finished on the 14th December, when floods stopped the work, and nothing could be done for the rest of the year.

Agarr Division, No. 9.

The works on this division consisted of sloping and bottoming about one and one-third statute miles of river course, subject also from one to three feet of back-water, according to the state of the weather, &c. The works were carried on from January to July, but few men could be employed till the end of April, by reason of successive floods, high wages on the railway with constant employment, or spring tillage business. The head dam was cut at night on the 26th of April, but no further injury done, as care was taken on all occasions not to expend money unwatering on the district, unless a good force of men were ready to occupy the space; and the small number here, about fifty per day, were previously put to work on some portions above the level of the back-water. The head dam was again cut on the 20th of May, but discovered at once and repaired. The suspension of the works of No. 7 Division, as already stated, relieved those works of backwater by the lowering of its dams; the force increased, and by the 15th of June 320 men per day were employed, who completed the authorized portion by the beginning of July. The dams also burst on two other intermediate occasions. Means to avoid injury by backwater to the adjoining lands were adopted, consistent with the efficient carrying on of the excavation.

Rhine Division, No. 10.

No excavation has been done during the year.

Kilnacarrow Division, No. 11.

During the month of April the overhanging slopes in the deep cutting at Kilnacarrow bridge, and some of the bottom of cut near the bridge, were cleared up. There is nothing more proposed to be done on this division, except to clear away dams, &c.

Ballinalee Division, No. 12.

The works done on this division consisted of finishing the cut from the end of the shoal below Ballinalee bridge, to a depth of five feet under the lands, as far as the new cutting, a short distance above the bridge. The excavation was commenced on the 25th of June. In a few days eighty men per diem were employed, but after the first week of July they were transferred to the more important work of finishing the head of No. 13 Division, the circumstances being favourable for the latter. There was much difficulty in working the Ballinalee shoal, composed of gravel and loose rock, full of springs, which a large steam-engine could not keep unwatered. Gorteen lake, a quarter of a mile from Ballinalee, raised by winter's rain, it is supposed discharges itself through those passages; however, the weather being favourable, most of the shoal was done to full depth, though the labourers were often unavoidably working in water.

Kilshruley Division, No. 13.

From the 7th to the 13th of July 130 men per diem were employed finishing the cut from above Fahey Beg bridge into Cloonfin lake, one of the screw-pumps of the district keeping the reach unwatered, which was under the influence of backwater from Kilshruley mill-weir; floods then caused interruption. After the weather cleared up but few hands could be employed, in consequence of harvest work; but by the end of September all was finished, except about 300 feet in length of the upper end, which, in consequence of the softness of the bottom, could not be sunk within one foot of proposed level; it was therefore left so, and may deepen itself by degrees, as it was left rather narrow for that purpose.

Ballinlough Division, No. 14.

The excavation of the works on Kilshruley division backed the water on No. 14; however, the unwatering courses were cleared up, and every preparation made to resume the excavation, which was effected by the beginning of September. The nature of works to be done consisted of sloping and bottoming, like the other divisions, and progressed with satisfaction till the 23rd of October, when the head dam was cut at night by persons unknown. No further interruption was experienced till the men were transferred to the more important work of finishing the Cloonanny Ford division in November; but little could be done after this to the end of the year. The few labourers employed were gradually deepening 30 or 40 perches into Ballinlough Lake, too soft to be excavated quickly. The entire reach between Cloonfin and Ballinlough is done, except about two feet in depth of the bottom, and some sloping in the last-named portion. On the 21st of December there was an attempt made to cut the head dam; but the parties were identified, and the case was in the hands of the authorities at the close of the year.

Ballyminnion Stream, No. 16.

The second week in January a few men began to finish the sloping of this division; but the number being too small to risk the unwatering of the works, they were transferred to remove the spoil off the ordnance ground. An attempt was again made in December last, after the flooding of the works on No. 7 Division; but the state of the weather did not permit excavation being done, and the cut was abandoned till a more favourable season.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. Harding, C.E., Resident Engineer.

Main Drains.

Cloonfin main drain was opened up to its full extent by the middle of March. The labourers were then sent back to finish portions left undone during the winter, and completed all except some edges of banks unpared, &c., which can be taken off the first opportunity. A neat and substantial bridge, eight feet span across the cut, on Mr. Thompson's avenue to Cloonfin house, was erected in the spring.

Brownbog main drain was likewise finished to its full extent in January, which the soft nature of the material excavated prevented at first when opened up.

Dean's Curragh main drain was opened up previous to 1855; but by reason of crops interfering on its banks, and other causes, it was not completed. The greater portion to be finished was done in August and October, and a substantial accommodation stone gullet built over it at the entrance to Ardnacassa House.

Main drain west of Longford, also previously opened out, but not finished, was completed last April.

Temporary Bridges.

A strong temporary bridge had to be erected at Kilshruley last May, to enable the county to build the new bridge. It was since removed. Temporary bridges had also to be put up at the Pocket River and Cloonfin; the new bridges there building by the county were not quite finished at the end of the year.

County Bridges.

The approach walls to Mullagh, Kilnacarrow, Rhine, Agarr, and Soran were undertaken during the year, and nearly all completed for about the estimate at the close of the year, except Soran Bridge, in which case authority was granted by the Board to extend the walls.

General Remarks.

In looking back to the progress made during 1855, it will be seen there was more employment afforded than during the previous year. The quantity of excavation appears small, but it was either the bottom, composed chiefly of hard material, or side sloping; and there was no solid cutting, except a portion of the upper end of Cloonfin main drain. The work has been carried out in accordance with the designs specified in the Board's letter of the 20th November, 1854. Every exertion was made to complete the authorized portion of the district by autumn, but it could not be accomplished. In order to obtain labourers for the purpose, notices were printed here, offering high wages, in the beginning of May, and every exertion made to obtain them. I personally distributed numbers of similar notices to the labourers here passing to and from England; but labourers west of the Shannon have a dislike to the Longford district, having been so often beaten and ill-treated; and I do not think more than forty (all from the county Roscommon) applied for and obtained work. There was even so much intimidation used with these, that about half the number left the district on the 23rd of May, though I brought them for encouragement to some of the magistrates, who promised every protection in their power. Early in the season, in consequence of the high rate of wages given on the Longford and Mullingar railway, the drainage labourers would not work for less than 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, and I found it quite impossible to enforce task-work. They had, therefore, to be paid chiefly at that rate, which was higher than the estimate could afford, and has made the works more expensive.

Particular care was taken in the making up of the dams after bursting or being cut, not to deprive the Longford and Kilshruley mills of their supply; and I am only aware of the Messrs. Murtagh's mill having been kept idle during part of a day.

No excessive floods have occurred during the year 1855; and generally speaking, it was a favourable season here for drainage.

The lands reclaimed are, in many places, being fast brought into cultivation, particularly below Longford, where the south-west side of the Camlin is almost entirely cropped. The district is fully relieved from floods, except portions of Nos. 9, 10, and 12 divisions, and a portion of No. 3, which in extraordinary winter floods is yet subject to a few hours' inundation.

The accompanying tables exhibit the quantity of land cropped during 1855, and the fall of rain for the season:—

LONGFORD DISTRICT.

Description of Crop.	Number of acres.	Produce per acre.	Price.	Gross Value per acre.	Deduct Rent, Taxes, Seed, and labour.	Net Value per acre.	Total Net Value of Crop.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Potatoes, . .	194	11 brls.	£2 4*s.* 6*d.* per brl.	13 9 6	7 0 0	6 9 6	1,256 3 0
Oats, . . .	96	7½ „	13*s.* 4*d.* „	4 17 9	2 19 9	1 18 0	182 8 0
Hay, . . .	373	2 tons,	£2 4*s.* per ton,	4 8 0	2 1 6	2 6 6	867 4 6
Turnips, . .	4	12 „	13*s.* „	7 16 0	4 16 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
	667	–	–	–	–	–	2,317 15 6

REGISTRY OF RAIN-FALL AT LONGFORD DURING THE YEAR 1855 (Rain cup thirty feet over ground).

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
0·55	1·24	2·60	1·38	2·67	2·60	3·38	3·09	1·70	3·55	1·08	2·30	26·14

RINN and BLACKRIVER DISTRICT.

The following works were in progress on the Rinn and Blackriver District, for the year 1855, viz. :—

The excavation of main channel on the No. 5, or Blackriver; No. 6, or Drumlish; No. 7, or Ballinamuck; No. 15, or Sunnaghmore; No. 16, or Cornulla; and No. 17, or Lough Adoon divisions;—the streams or main drains of Drummeen Keeldra, and Drumkieloy; the temporary bridges, and permanent passes, &c., erected on No. 12, or Cloone division.

I shall now briefly detail the progress on each work during the year.

Blackriver Division, No. 5.

The floods of December, 1854, kept the channel of this division too full to permit work till the 19th January, 1855. It was then resumed below Ballintra bridge; and the townland boundary of Boghy and Rossmore also opened up; by the end of February this reach was excavated. During March and April only a few yards of excavation (part of the finishing of this portion), could be removed; but by the beginning of June the division was completed, except the portion to be done near the main river.

Drumlish Division, No. 6.

During the month of January nothing could be done in main channel; however, an unwatering course, over a mile in length, was made; and the removal of the eel-weir, near Ballintra, which caused much backwater on the reach above it, was commenced. After the severe frost of February, the prevalence of floods till the middle of March, with the subsequent scarcity of men at spring tillage business, prevented much excavation being done before April. During the latter part of April the increase of labourers, and fine weather, permitted much progress; and during the months of May and June the heavy cutting, through the hard gravel shoal above Ballintra, was nearly finished; at the end of July it was finally completed, though interrupted by floods the latter part of the month. Occasional interruptions have occurred since, from similar causes; but by the end of the year the division was opened nearly to the county boundary, though portions not excavated within 2 to 3 feet of the bottom, in consequence of the slips in some places, which impeded the work and backed the water; during summer weather there will be no difficulty, I hope, to complete to the proposed dimensions. On the 31st July, and 3rd December, armed parties came to the works, and drove the men from their employment; but the latter resumed it immediately after. I have not heard the real cause of these outrages, and as nothing worse has since occurred, I do not attach any importance to them.

Ballinamuck Division, No. 7.

Floods till the 19th January stopped the works. The head dam was then put in, but the severity of the frost retarded the labourers till the end of February; and floods, with scarcity of men, prevented much progress till April, when the increase in excavation done was considerable, and the season most favourable. During the month of May the progress exceeded that of the Drumlish division considerably, and it was nearly completed (except some of the leading drains) in June; but little excavation remains to be done on this division.

Cloone Division, No. 12.

A footpass was put up close to the village of Cloone, and the temporary bridge over Kiltifea drain repaired in March.

Sunnaghmore Division, No. 15.

Nothing was done previous to April on this division; it was then commenced. During the month of May considerable progress was made, and in June little remained to be done, except to fill in some unwatering courses, and put up accommodation passes.

Cornulla Division, No. 16.

During the month of January this work was extended to over a mile above the county bridge, on the Cloone road, and some heavy slips removed. Little could be done, from the same causes affecting the other divisions, till April. The works then proceeded with-

Appendix C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. Harding, C.E., Resident Engineer,

out interruption till the July floods. Harvest operations reduced the number of men till October; the work was then carried on without many stoppages till the end of the year, when it was completed, except a branch drain at the head. The division was full of slips and obstructions, which were also nearly removed, to prevent further deterioration of its banks, at the close of December.

Lough Adoon Division, No. 17.

On the branch of this division, into Currawn Lake, some men were employed during January completing it; nothing was done in the main channel of division till the month of May, when a good number of men were employed, and increased the following month. Near 9,000 cubic yards of earth were excavated in June. The entire division was opened up by the end of August, and completed, except some slips and clearing of deposit, &c. In October the branch stream into Lough Adoon was finished, and the obstructions referred to cleared out in December, to give the floods a free passage, and prevent undue wearing and injury to the rest of the cut.

Drummeen Main Drain.

This work was in progress during the month of January. The road above Drummeen lake was cut across, and a temporary bridge erected. In February and March it was impeded by frost, floods, and scarcity of men, but not to the same extent as the large divisions; the cut was completed in June.

Keeldra Stream.

During January this cut was opened across the road at the skew gullet below Cloone bridge. Nothing has been since done.

Drumkieloy Main Drain.

This drain was commenced in June, and carried on with little interruption during July and the greater part of August, till completed. There were no floods of any consequence to contend with; a few slips remain to be removed.

General Remarks.

Since my taking charge of the district, excessive floods have not occurred to test the capacity for discharge in the several channels so well as in other years. Above the rock of Bellscarry the lands are flooded more or less after heavy falls of rain; and the people seem dissatisfied. Also, above Johnston's bridge shoal, towards Annaveigh, the lands are sometimes flooded; on the latter reach the backwater from Lough Forbes, on the Shannon, did not afford me an opportunity of observing its influence to form a decided opinion respecting the utility or otherwise of the proposed widening of the shoal.

Mr. Charles Mayne, the Resident Engineer, gave up charge of the district on the 17th January, 1855. Mr. Robert Manning succeeded him, but had to return to Castlebellingham till the close of the month, to wind up his business in that locality; and having resigned in June, I was appointed in his place on the 1st July. Mr. Thomas J. Mulvany, the District Engineer, resigned a few days after, and the district came under the general directions of Mr. Forsyth.

These frequent changes in the space of six months, together with the resignation of Mr. Roberts, an efficient man (the check clerk on the district since the year after it was commenced), soon after I took charge, have been a source of more or less delay to me in acquiring a knowledge of previous transactions still pending on the district.

The system of task-work is still carried out on the district, though with occasional dissatisfaction among the labourers on the Blackriver, from its proximity to a part of the Longford district, where a good many of them have worked at wages by the day.

The accompanying table exhibits the quantity of land cropped in 1855, its value, and the area relieved from floods during the year, &c.

Rinn and Blackriver District.

Return and Value of Crops grown on Lands previously injured by floods.

Name of Crop.	Number of Statute Acres.	Average Net Value per Statute Acre, deducting Rent, Taxes, and all Expenses.	Value of each kind of Crop.	Observations.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	261 0 0	4 5 0	1,109 5 0	There is a good deal of pasture and bog improved not included in this return.
Meadow,	580 0 0	1 18 0	1,102 0 0	
Oats,	144 3 0	2 4 0	318 9 0	
Turnips,	11 1 0	4 18 0	55 2 6	
Rye,	1 0 20	4 0 0	4 10 0	
Flax,	0 1 20	5 12 0	2 2 0	
Total,	998 2 0	—	2,591 8 6	

The area of land relieved from flood during the year 1855 was 748 statute acres.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. H. J. B. KANE, C.E., Resident Engineer.

For the year 1855. Dated 24th January, 1856.

Districts of BROSNA (FERBANE), *and* KILBEGGAN, *in the King's County and County of Westmeath.*

BROSNA (FERBANE) DISTRICT.

The works on this district have progressed almost uninterruptedly during the past year, and by far a larger amount of land has been relieved from water than in any previous year since its commencement.

Coole Division.

The works on this division, consisted in the completion of a short portion of main channel, immediately below the Kilcolgan head dam. The construction of a rough stone weir, placed diagonally across the river, for the purpose of preventing the too sudden fall of the water in the deep reach of old river-course above dam. The total removal of the dam and weir referred to above, which was removed by degrees, and thereby the water gradually lowered. The opening of a large number of confluent drains through the low land above the dam, for the purpose of consolidating the banks of the old river channel. The construction and erection of two timber and iron trussed girder occupation bridges, each eighty feet waterway; and the removal of three small shoals that appeared when the water was lowered in old channel; which is now a permanent and perfectly efficient river course, as from the cautious manner of lowering the water, and the proportionate deepening of all confluent drains, the slipping of the banks has been entirely prevented.

Brackagh Division.

From the appearance of the adjoining land, it was generally considered that a large quantity of rock would be met with in the carrying out of the river-course on this division, but the material removed has principally been gravel, stiff clay, boulders, and some few ledges of rock. The excavation of main channel was commenced towards the latter end of May, and owing to the flat nature of the catchment basins of the rivers supplying this portion of the Brosna, and the consequent quiet nature of the floods, I have been enabled, with the assistance of auxiliary taps and box sluices at the head dams, to carry out the works on this division without any interruption, to very near their completion. The length of division is 872 lineal perches, which is now open to a depth of seven feet under low land. The principal unwatering cuts have been closed, the spoil banks levelled, and the abutments of an occupation bridge built, the erection of the superstructure of which will complete the division.

Ballycumber Division.

The excavation of this part of main channel was not commenced until the middle of November, when the outfall was obtained by the completion of the Brackagh works; and notwithstanding the late period at which this division was opened, I have succeeded in completing 109 lineal perches of river-course, or from the commencement of the division to the first bend in river above Ballycumber bridge. 255 lineal perches of unwatering cuts have been scoured, and dams and auxiliary taps constructed, to enable the works to be commenced as early as possible in the spring.

FRANKFORD RIVER.

Aqueduct Division.

The excavation of the main channel on this division was completed in the early part of the year, from the junction of the Frankford river with the Brosna, to Lumcloon bridge, a distance of 563 statute perches; the material excavated having been stiff clay, gravel, and some rock. The unwatering cuts on the lower portion, or between the canal and the river Brosna, were closed, and all the confluent drains opened. The new channel presents a permanent appearance, no slips or other accidents having occurred, and has proved during the year that it is fully adequate to the discharge of ordinary floods, at a reasonable depth under the low land.

CLODIAGH RIVER.

Cornalaur Division.

The works on this division were opened in April, but owing to the scarcity of men in the neighbourhood, little was done until the middle of May, when the spring agricultural work was completed, and a number of men were obtained. Since that period the work has been carried on with vigour, but owing to frequent interruptions from floods, (the sudden and violent character of which it is impossible to guard against, the river being a mountain torrent), as large a quantity of work has not been done as in the early part of the year I anticipated, judging from the lightness of the material to be excavated, which principally consisted of alluvial deposit, peat, fine sand, and some clay. The excavation of the main channel was commenced at the junction of this river with the Brosna, and has been sunk to a depth of six feet under low land for a distance of 1,653 lineal perches, or within

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. H. J. B. Kane, C.E., Resident Engineer.

nineteen perches of the junction of the Silver and Clodiagh rivers. The unwatering of this reach was principally accomplished by the improvement and scouring of drains running through the adjoining low land, by which means the channel was unwatered, and the swampy land permanently improved.

SILVER RIVER.

Aharney Division.

The only works executed on this division were during the months of November and December, when 173 lineal perches of unwatering cuts were made, as a preparation for the commencement of the work early in the spring.

In the following table will be seen the number of cube yards executed on each division during the year:—

Name of Division.	Earth-work. Cube Yards.	Rock-work. Cube Yards.	Total. Cube Yards.	Masonry. Cube Yards.
Coole,	13,666	634	14,300	25½
Brackagh,	78,717	558	79,275	26
Ballycumber,	4,384	531	4 915	16
Aqueduct,	29,261	628	29,889	—
Cornalaur,	95,859	100	95,959	—
Aharney,	2,568	—	2,568	—
Total,	224,455	2,451	226,906	67½

The cost per cubic yard of the excavation for the year 1855, is nearly 4*d.*

KILBEGGAN DISTRICT.

Ballynagore Upper Division.

The only works of drainage on this division were the filling of one and a-half miles of unwatering cuts, and the construction of four occupation bridges.

The works connected with mill power, have been the construction of the regulating weir, which owing to various delays in getting possession of a quarry, and the land, &c., were not commenced until the middle of May, when the quarry was opened. A sufficient quantity of stone having been prepared, the excavation for the foundations was commenced early in July; but owing to the very low position of the land in which the weir had to be constructed, the heavy rains of July prevented the building from being commenced until the latter end of that month, from which period it has been carried on, subject to almost monthly interruptions from every fall of rain, up to the end of year. The masonry may now be considered completed, as also the principal portion of the machinery connected with the floats and valve sluice, all remaining to complete the structure being the erection of the lifting apparatus. The embankments along the shore of lake are likewise very nearly finished, and all the work of consequence which remains to be done, is the excavation of the outfall of channel from lake; this can only be accomplished by considerably lowering the water surface in lake, which is at present being effected.

Mullingar Division.

A short portion of the Upper Brosna river, running from Ballinderry road to the culvert under the Midland Great Western Railway at Mullingar, has been opened to a depth of six feet under the low land, and for a distance of ninety lineal perches. All unwatering cuts, &c., connected therewith, have been filled, and the division otherwise completed.

In the following table will be seen the number of cube yards executed on each division during the year.

Name of Division.	Earth-work. Cube Yards.	Rock-work. Cube Yards.	Total. Cube Yards.	Masonry. Cube Yards.
Ballynagore, Upper,	27,689	—	27,689	669
Mullingar,	3,023	—	3,023	—
Total,	30,712	—	30,712	669

The cost per cubic yard of the excavation for the year 1855 is something over 4*d.*

Remarks on Rain-fall.

The rain-fall in this part of the country for the year 1855 is peculiarly remarkable, both for its small amount and distribution over the twelve months. In the following table I have shown the amounts at three different stations. At Ferbane the rain has been registered for the last eight years; and on a comparison of the totals, I find that the amount for 1855 is 6·50 less than the mean, and 1·48 less than the least previous annual

fall for that period; and likewise that the rain-fall has been decreasing at an average rate of 2·02 per annum. Whether this decrease is to be attributed to the gradual drainage of the extensive district unwatered by the Brosna river, or to some meteorological change in the climate, is a matter worthy of consideration.

RAIN-FALL FOR 1855.

	Ferbane, King's County.	Tullamore, King's County.	Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January,	0·56	0·35	0·60
February,	2·05	0·95	1·18
March,	3·03	1·63	2·57
April,	1·08	0·48	0·73
May,	1·48	1·37	2·20
June,	2·56	0·91	2·04
July,	3·15	2·54	3·46
August,	3·52	2·12	3·38
September,	1·34	0·83	1·30
October,	3·34	1 11	2·62
November,	1·50	0·74	1·02
December,	2·29	1·39	1·84
Total,	25·90	14·42	22·94

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. J. W. KELLY, C.E., District Engineer. For the year 1855. Dated 24th January, 1856.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. J. W. Kelly, C.E., District Engineer.

Districts of FERGUS, QUIN, and ANNAGH, *in the Counties of Clare and Galway.*

The year 1855 was generally one of the dryest we have had in this locality for many years past. Hard frost and fine weather prevailed during the greater part of the first three months, and the last two months of the year were also singularly fine and dry. There was nearly as much rain in the four usually fine months of May, June, July, and August, as in the remaining eight months of the year. It was not, however, as favourable a year for public works as might be expected from the fineness of the weather.

The progress of all out-door works was much retarded by the frosts in the early part of the year; and that of public works, subsequently, by the absorption of almost all available labour upon agricultural operations, in consequence of the lateness of the spring. The summer season, notwithstanding the rains, was not unfavourable; but we had to suspend some of our heavy excavations early in the autumn, in consequence of the rise of the floods. During the harvest labourers were again not available in large numbers for public works; and were it not for the unusually favourable winter we have had, the progress attained would be very deficient.

Considering these circumstances, and above all the general scarcity of labourers, as compared with former years, the progress attained will appear reasonable. The works executed were effected with advantage and economy. The task system was adhered to as much as possible, and the labourers generally earned remunerative wages.

THE FERGUS DISTRICT.

The works in this district were confined exclusively to the five lower divisions, namely, Clare, Ennis, Ballyhee, Dromore, and Ballyteigue. The Board is aware, that with the works already executed in the upper portions of the district, the completion of the divisions named will leave but little of consequence to be done.

Clare Division.

In my last Annual Report I described the precautions adopted to prevent the soft, wet lands on both sides of the river in this division from splitting, and, as frequently happens in such cases, sliding in masses of large extent into the river channel upon drawing off its deep waters. These precautions, which briefly consisted of opening the back-drains, and partially draining the lands, and allowing them to consolidate ere any of the deep waters of the river were drawn off, had the desired effect; but the small belt of lands between the embankments and the river could derive no relief from this course, being still under the influence of the high level of the river.

The rocky shoal at Clare having been cut through, the dam at the upper end of it (put in originally for unwatering the works) was removed gradually, so as to draw off about three feet of the river waters, in 1854; and, by a further gradual reduction of the dam, about one foot nine inches more of the waters were drawn off during the last year, leaving still about a foot of water to be drawn off when the embankments and marginal lands shall have finally settled. Notwithstanding that the waters were thus lowered by degrees, the small belt of lands alluded to split and sunk in large patches, the rents extending into the base of, and in some cases through, the embankments, rendering it necessary in such cases to construct new embankments farther inland. Considering, however, the extensive swamp

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. J. W. Kelly, C.E., District Engineer.

composing this division, and that the embankments generally rested upon a wet, spongy peat or moss, that they were quite close upon the margin of a deep river (so close in some cases as to be under-cut), it is well that the casualties have not been more serious upon the withdrawal of the waters, upon which the banks may be said to have been almost afloat.

The works executed during the year in this division consisted of making forty-six perches of new embankment, near where the old one slipped into the river; closing five large gaps made in the embankments by stormy tides; opening 762 perches of new back-drains, and closing a corresponding length of the old ones, which were too close to the embankments; sodding the faces of, raising, and backing and strengthening 845 perches of the embankments; opening 400 perches of main-drains through the low lands; making two large wooden sluices, each being a square timber tube, fifty-eight feet long, and four feet by two feet ope or waterway; and inserting them in the tidal embankments for the purpose of discharging the drainage waters of the adjoining lands at a low level into the river.

The total amount of excavation was:—

Earth-work,	57,887 cubic yards.
Rock-work,	2,317 „

Several hundred tons of stones were also drawn in barges for closing the gaps, and facing and strengthening the embankments.

Ennis Division.

The works in this division consisted of removing the shoals at Clonroad bridge, Ennis island, and Ennis bridge; also undersetting with masonry three of the piers of Clonroad bridge, and securing with a stone pavement the abutments of Ennis bridge. The shoal at Clonroad bridge was composed of limestone rock, and the other shoals of compact gravel and boulders. Being in confined positions (through the town of Ennis), and under the influence of both tides and fresh waters, the difficulty of excavating and disposing of the spoil was more than usual.

The amount of excavation was:—

Limestone rock,	1,899 cubic yards.
Gravel and boulders,	1,551 „

Putting down the necessary dams (for unwatering the works), and clearing them away again, formed no small part of the labour, but it is not included in the above account of excavation.

There have been about forty tons of cut stones drawn to the site of the intended weir and sluices at Ennis mills.

Ballyhee Division.

In this division the works consisted of excavating the main channel, bottoming the deep cut at Ballyhee, sloping the sides of it at the upper end, and building retaining walls to the spoil along the deep cut.

The excavation amounted to:—

Earth-work,	7,079 cubic yards
Rock-work,	1,183 „

Dromore Division.

The works consisted of sinking the main channel through the shoals at Drumconora and Dromore; also making and subsequently removing dams required for unwatering the works.

Earth-work,	3,015 cubic yards.
Rock-work,	408 „

The shoal at Drumconora (rock, eight and a-half feet deep) is now bottomed up close to the upper end of it; and the Dromore shoal is excavated to the level of low water in Dromore lake, and from the latter up to the junction of the Carheeny river, a distance of 310 perches, and in which the depth of excavation (rock and gravel) varied from six to eight feet.

Ballyteige Division.

The works in this division were proceeded with at and about Adroon bridge, Ballyogan bridge, Bealickania bridge, and the outlet from Loughateadaun. To proceed with the works at those places with advantage, it is necessary that the waters should be low in the upper part of the district. This is rarely the case until the beginning of summer, in consequence of the extensive chain of lakes and flat lands at and just above the places named. We commenced working in May at each of those places, but after some few weeks of favourable work, and some interruptions, had to suspend them again in August, in consequence of the floods caused by the summer rains. The harvest works then set in, and at the time there was a prospect of getting labourers again in any considerable number, it

would be too hazardous to attempt putting up dams, and resuming works at so late a period. The works executed, however, were at the points of deepest excavations or greatest obstructions. The deep shoal at Adroon bridge was cut through eleven and a-quarter feet deep; and the new channel was bottomed from 280 perches below, close up to Loughateadaun, the outlet of the extensive chain of lakes and lowlands reaching from Corrofin to Tubberindoney.

The amount of excavation was, gravel and boulders,	4,160 cubic yards.
Limestone rock,	1,596 „

The old bridge at Adroon was removed, and a substantial accommodation bridge and approaches built; and the temporary bridges at Ballyogan and Bealickania received some trifling repairs.

The new channels everywhere (although yet labouring under disadvantages) appear to be sufficient for the discharge of the floods.

The aggregate number of days' work of all the persons employed during the year was 40,767. The greatest number of men employed any one day (13th July) was 386—the average number about 148. The total expenditure during the year, including all outlays, £3,691 5*s.* 9*d.* The total quantity of excavation, including earth, gravel, and rock, 81,095 cubic yards, the average cost of which, including expense of engineer's establishment, overseers, plant and tools, powder and fuze, unwatering works, incidents, &c., would be about 10*d.* per cubic yard, a sum which, considering the character of the works, and the large increase in the price of labour, is, it is submitted, very reasonable.

In consequence of the works near Ennis mills, and those near Loughateadaun not being finished, nor the new cut at Ballyhee yet opened, the extent of the land reclaimed is comparatively small, with the exception of the large tract along the river between Clare and Ennis. Of the total extent yet reclaimed, viz., about 1,600 acres, 226 acres of the worst, heretofore almost profitless lands, have been brought under tillage in potatoes, turnips, and oats; and, however different it may have been some time since, there is no second opinion entertained now as to the important and useful character of our drainage works.

Amongst the collateral advantages conferred by the works up to the present time may be mentioned the improved sewerage and drainage power of the town of Ennis; and likewise of the village of Clare, the houses in which during winter and wet weather, heretofore, had the water springing up through the floors.

Also the cleansing of the harbour of Clare; the removal of the accumulations of mud from the berths of the vessels along the quay of which cost the board from £8 to £10 annually, and be liable to fresh accumulations immediately after.

Heretofore the neap tides could not reach beyond Clare, and consequently in the comparatively dead water during the rise of the tides at the place the mud held in suspension, and brought from the muddy estuary of the Fergus, was deposited along the quay, &c. The same was, of course, the case with the spring tides until they rose above the level of neaps, or the summit of the rocky shoal a little above the quay. The channel made for the drainage through the shoal allows now the tides to pass up as soon as they begin to make, and at half-tide they have a considerable velocity. No less than 325,000 additional tons of water have been thus allowed to pass *up* and *down twice every day*, with an accelerated velocity; and the result is, the berths along the quay are now quite clear of mud—the protruding mud-bank below the quay is gradually disappearing—and from the permanent character of the scouring power thus created, there is little doubt that the navigable channel will also be kept clear, and possibly to some extent deepened.

Notwithstanding the additional expense which the repairs and partially remaking of the embankments in the Clare division have entailed, and the great increase in the price of labour, we shall, I expect, be able to finish the district for the sum allocated for that purpose by the Commissioners of Inquiry.

With respect to the time of their completion, I have been so much disappointed in the progress attained of late years, and so much depends upon the favourable character of the seasons for water works, and the supply of labourers that may be available during such seasons, that I really cannot state the exact time with any large degree of accuracy. Should all prove favourable, they could be completed by the end of 1857. Every necessary appliance is ready to take advantage of circumstances as they occur; and, as far as I am concerned no effort shall be wanting to finish them as soon as possible.

In accordance with the Board's instructions, "to include (in my report) as far as practicable, those districts which were heretofore in my charge, and for which awards have been made, &c.;" I visited and minutely examined the Quin district in the county of Clare, and the Annagh district in the county of Galway.

The Quin District.

The scale of the works in this district has proved to be all that was desired. I have examined almost every water-course in the district, and have been over all the lands improved.

The channels are quite free from side slips, &c., and would be remarkably clear if let alone; but they are obstructed in many places by stepping-stones, and other artificial barriers placed across them.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. J. W. Kelly, C.E., District Engineer.

The lands formerly flooded or saturated, are now quite the reverse, and are available for being tilled, grazed, or turned to any other agricultural purpose.

Of the 4,300 acres improved in this district, only about 300 acres of the lowest of the lands are at all liable to flooding, and those only to a depth of from two to twelve inches *for a few hours*, during *extraordinary high floods*, which occur about once in every second or third year.

There have been 417 acres, mostly of the cut-away bogs, and other unprofitable lands formerly, brought under tillage, and yield good crops of potatoes, turnips, oats, &c. The remainder of the lands are used as meadow and pasture.

In speaking to one of Colonel Wyndham's tenants of the benefits derived from the drainage improvements, he observed briefly, but expressively, "There," said he, "is my son ploughing a field now, in the middle of winter, and we often had to lift the cows with ropes out of it."

It is to be regretted the trustees have done nothing up to the present time, towards conserving the works. If they were even to exercise their functions so far as to prevent persons from putting obstructions across the channels, all would be well, for at least some years to come.

As the lands are not flooded, the obstructions are not minded; but if no steps be taken to prevent this state of things, the obstructions will be increasing every year, and accumulate new shoals above them. As a remarkable instance of the state of things alluded to, may be noticed the case of a wooden dam (framed and sheeted) placed across the channel at the outlet from Cullaun lake. It was erected, I was informed, by a gentleman who but a short time ago received compensation from the Board for lowering the waters of the lake. The ope or water passage left in this dam is only thirteen inches wide, and the sill of the ope is about fifteen inches over the bottom of the channel. The result was, a head water of two feet in Cullaun lake on the 2nd of January last. The fall immediately at the dam was but fourteen and a-half inches, but there was a back-water of nearly a foot thrown up to the dam by a barricade of stones across the channel a little lower down, and which, if removed, would leave a fall of fully two feet at the dam.

None, however, of the extensive tracts of low lands surrounding and influenced by Cullaun lake were flooded; but they were deprived of the necessary fall provided for their thorough drainage.

THE ANNAGH DISTRICT.

The principal works in this district are generally in good working order, although nothing has been done to them since given up to the proprietors by the Commissioners. As far as I could learn, any conservation on the part of the trustees is out of the question. The small breach in one of the rubble-stone wing walls of Cloon weir, which I noticed in my last Annual Report, has not been repaired since. In other respects the works are in fair order, if some of the smaller water-courses be excepted, which have, at a few places, stones thrown across them—and at others some accumulations of weeds, &c., growing in the waterway. The main channel, however, so far from silting, is getting deeper under the scouring power of its mountain waters.

The lands formerly liable to inundation are all high and dry, totally above the influence of the floods, and available for any purpose. Very little of them have been tilled, although there are portions, cut-away bogs, &c., at present almost useless, which, if levelled and tilled, would yield good crops and become valuable lands.

The remainder of the lands are used in meadow and pasture; and, when I visited the district in December last, were under large flocks of sheep and cattle.

The following table shows the rain-fall during the past year as observed in Ennis:—

WEATHER TABLE, as observed at ENNIS, during the year 1855.

Month.	Number of Days.					Depth of Rain that fell in each month.	Observations.
	Rain.	Hail.	Snow.	Frost.	Fair.		
						Inches.	
January,	5	–	2	16	8	0·96	During the year there were the unusually large number of 224 days dry, and only 141 days humid, between rain, hail, and snow.
February,	6	–	5	17	–	2·53	
March,	10	2	–	10	9	3·07	
April,	10	–	–	4	16	1·48	The greatest fall of rain in twenty-four hours was 1·33 inches, and occurred between nine, A.M., on the 24th, and nine, A.M., on the 25th of February.
May,	15	–	–	–	16	2·77	
June,	11	–	–	–	19	3·47	
July,	15	–	–	–	16	3·36	
August,	17	–	–	–	14	4·23	
September,	9	–	–	–	21	1·29	
October,	17	1	–	1	12	4·36	
November,	5	–	–	8	17	2·01	
December,	11	–	–	11	9	3·17	
							Inches.
							The rain-fall in 1851 was 40·08
							,, 1852 ,, 53·59
							,, 1853 ,, 40·37
							,, 1854 ,, 36·44
							,, 1855 ,, 32.70
Total,	131	3	7	67	157	32·70	Average of the five years, 40·63

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORTS of Mr. A. O. LYONS, C.E., Resident Engineer.

For the year 1855. Dated 17th January, 1856.

Districts of CAPPAGH *and* KILLIMOR, *in the County of Galway.*

CAPPAGH DISTRICT.

On the Cappagh, or lower division of the district, extending from the Shannon to Duniry mill, nearly all the works were executed during 1854, so that the operations during 1855 were principally confined to the Duniry or Upper division of the district, extending from Duniry mill to Dalystown.

On the Cappagh division, during the month of March, 162 perches of the unwatering cut were closed; and in the month of June, several shoals were excavated, the deposit removed, and the banks repaired.

An accommodation bridge of timber was constructed in a substantial manner over the Easterfield river, at the mearing of the townlands of Cappagh and Kylemore, and a stream known as the Easterfield drain was excavated for 123 perches in length, from its junction with the Easterfield river.

Duniry Division.

On the 3rd of February, after considerable delay and opposition, possession was obtained of Duniry mill-weir; and it was forthwith removed, along with other obstructions, so far as the severity of the weather at that time would permit. The excavation of the rock from Duniry mill-weir, extending up-stream for 120 perches, and forming the key to the drainage of the large flat on this division, was commenced in March, and completed during the following month. After this rock had been removed, it was only necessary to scour and remove some shoals from the river-course which had been opened during the years 1847 and 1848.

The following minor streams connected with this division were excavated to the depth of about five feet under the adjoining lands, thereby greatly increasing the benefit conferred by the opening of the main river-course:—

Stream from Leitrim mill,	. . .	160	perches.
Garryhubbert stream,	. . .	140	„
Bracklagh,	do., . . .	96	„
Clonlee,	do., . . .	303	„
Kylebrack,	do., . . .	176	„
Leitrimbeg,	do., . . .	304	„
Leitrimmore,	do., . . .	176	„
Limehill,	do., . . .	108	„
Ballyaragadaun,	do., . . .	96	„
	Total, .	1,559	

A substantial accommodation bridge (timber, with stone piers), having a span of twenty-two feet, was erected over the main river on the lands of Bracklagh, and another similar one was constructed on the lands of Kylebrack; a gullet of three feet ope was built over the Leitrimbeg stream, and 203 perches of the unwatering cut closed.

The works of this district are now completed, and I have pleasure in stating that the expenditure is under the estimate, as prepared by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry.

Since the removal of Duniry mill weir, and the opening of the river-course on the upper division, the floods have risen to a greater height on the lower reach of the district; and the consequence has been, that on three occasions, viz., the 25th February, 26th October, and 30th December, the water rose over forty-four Irish acres; on the 7th November about fourteen acres were flooded, being the very low portions of the land flooded on the dates above stated; and on the 6th August, the water completely filled the channel, but did not flow over the land.

This description of the floods will serve to show the result and utility of the works, as the summer floods have not risen on the land, and even during the highest winter floods, the water never remained more than twelve hours on the surface, and that only after continued rain; whereas, prior to the execution of the works, the callows were flooded and wet from six to nine months in the year.

As I anticipated, and stated in my Report for 1854, the removal of the mill-weir at Duniry had the desired effect of completely relieving the upper or Duniry division from flooding. Only one acre on this division has been subject, or will hereafter be liable to flooding, if the works be preserved in proper order.

Since my last Report, there has been no increase in the area of the tillage lands arising from the execution of the drainage works; but the general improvement of the land in the district is easily observed, the crops of meadow on portions of the Duniry division exceeded in quality and also in *quantity* any others that came under my observation.

KILLIMOR DISTRICT.

The works of this district having been nearly all finished in the year 1854, I have only to enumerate the works which have been executed during the past year, with a view to

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. A. O. Lyons, C.E., Resident Engineer.

complete the district for the Final Award, viz., the construction of an accommodation bridge of thirty feet span, over the main river, at a point known as Murty's Island, and of one of nine feet span, over the Lisduff river, at the lands of Drumatober; the building of a gullet over the Claremadden drain, the formation of a sloped passage on the Killadullisk river, and the erection of fifty-three perches of a new fence wall, along a boundary fence, which had been entirely obliterated by the depositing of spoil.

During the months of January and February the frost caused considerable damage to the banks of the several rivers and drains throughout the district, so that obstructions existed in many places from the banks having fallen down; and having forwarded a report and estimate to the Board on this subject, I was instructed to have the necessary repairs executed.

These works of repair and maintenance were proceeded with from April until August, at which time the works were in a satisfactory state, and were examined by Mr. Forsyth, C.E., on the 12th July.

It is unnecessary for me to state in detail the several works of repair, as executed, further than that eighty-eight and a-half statute miles of main river-courses and streams were cleared of all obstructions, and the embankments, bridges, &c., &c., maintained and repaired.

* * * * *

The height of the floods and the observed discharge during floods, has not varied from the observations of former years.

On three occasions, floods occurred, which (as in former years) rose over the surface of the land, covering an area of seventy-five statute acres, in different localities, and remaining thereon about six hours. Prior to the drainage works, these lands would have been flooded for six months in the year.

I cannot perceive any increase in the area of the land under crop during the past year.

There have been three claims for compensation for damage, arising from the execution of the works, brought before the arbitrator during the year 1855; and in each case an award was made in favour of the complainant. The sums thus awarded amounted to £355 14*s.* 6*d.*

On the 25th October, a meeting was held at Eyrecourt, to hear objections to the Draft Award, but it was adjourned at the urgent request of a number of the proprietors, until the 31st instant.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. John S. Mason, C.E., Resident Engineer.

EXTRACTS from the ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. JOHN S. MASON, C.E., Resident Engineer.

For the year 1855. Dated January 31, 1856.

Districts of KILBRIDE *and* KILMAGANNY, *in the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and* LOUGH GARA *and* MANTUA, HIND *and* STROKESTOWN, *in the Counties of Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo.*

I beg leave to submit my Annual Report on the progress made in carrying out the River Drainage works which have been in my charge during the past year.

KILBRIDE DISTRICT.

The works in this district having been completed in the latter end of the year 1854, the Commissioners held a Court in Callan in the month of September following, for the purpose of making their final award, and completed same at an adjourned meeting held the month after in Dublin.

The effect produced by the drainage operations may be considered as highly satisfactory in this district, having brought land, that was formerly either entirely waste or flooded during the greater part of the year, into a state capable of the highest degree of cultivation, although to some extent the full benefit has not been attained, owing to obstructions in places thrown into the channels, by persons making passes, which if permitted by the Trustees to remain, may prove a source of serious damage.

The low lands are now partly cultivated, producing grain and green crops, the grass lands have become profitable for meadow and after-grass.

KILMAGANNY DISTRICT.

The Commissioners made their final award in this district in September, 1855, the works having been completed in the latter end of the previous year. The works have proved satisfactory, not merely in relieving the lands from inundation, but also giving an outfall for the further improvement of the lands by thorough drainage. A great change has been made in this district; large tracts of land which were formerly flooded or saturated with water for the most part of the year, are now completely free from inundation, and rendered available for tillage, and to some extent have been brought into cultivation, producing both corn and green crops, but are chiefly used for meadow and grazing. The grass lands show an improved condition, and yield an increased quantity of food for feeding cattle, enabling the farmers to keep their grazing stock on the after-grass during the greater part of the winter.

Extract from the Annual Report of Mr. John S. Mason, C.E., Resident Engineer.

Lough Gara and Mantua District.

The works in this district have been in progress throughout the year in the following divisions:—

Lung River.

In the early part of the year preparation was made for diverting the river, by making a suitable tap-drain, but owing to the overwhelming floods to which this river is liable, the works could not be commenced until the season advanced. The tributary streams were therefore undertaken, and the main drain from Clogher, commenced in the previous year, was completed.

In the month of March, the main drain through the townland of Keelbanada was commenced, when some delay was occasioned by the labourers turning out of work for higher wages, although increased prices were allowed for tasks, in order to induce the labourers, who annually leave for employment in England, to remain. The works on the main channel were commenced in the latter part of the month of April, deepening the bed of the river, in hard gravel and boulders, forming a channel eighteen feet wide at bottom, and the greater portion of the work required to be sunk nearly three feet below the summer level of Lough Gara, and consequently there was no fall for unwatering the works, and they had to be laid dry by means of a screw-pump worked by horses. The latter part of the month was wet, causing floods in the river; also during the following two months the progress of the work was delayed by wet weather, remaking dams and pumping water. In the month of September the upper shoal, lying between the townlands of Lung, Kilcolman, Magheraboy, and Banada, was completed, and the necessary tap drain for unwatering the lower shoal was commenced. A head dam was made the following month for diverting the river, but the work was only commenced, when owing to wet weather and flood in the river, the further progress was discontinued for the year.

The main drain at Keelbanada was proceeded with at such times as the work in the main channel was suspended consequent on the flooded state of the river, and was completed by the end of the year. The works on the Lung river division were carried out by petty contract, or task, and while in full operation about 150 men were daily employed.

Breedoge River.

The works in this division were resumed at the head of Bella shoal, in the beginning of the year, but little progress could be made in consequence of the floods at this season; the work, however, then remaining to be done was finished in the month of February; the head dams were also removed, and the tap-drains filled. Between this shoal and Lough Bally, a gravel ford obstructed the channel, and was next proceeded with, for which purpose a tap-drain was made to divert the river. Below this ford, extending as far as Bella shoal, and above it to Lough Bally, the forming of the channel was a work of some difficulty; on both sides a wet bog kept the banks in such a quaggy state, that on withdrawing the water from the river bed, they slipped to a considerable extent, and a great quantity of material, more than was estimated for, had to be removed. As the deepening of the river was proceeded with, the subsidence of the banks caused the bottom, consisting of soft marl and sludge to rise, owing to which it was necessary to re-sink the same portion several times. The channel was made fifteen feet wide at bottom, and completed to the gravel ford early in the month of July, having been often interrupted by wet weather, floods, and scarcity of labourers, during the spring and harvest periods of the year.

Between the gravel ford and Lough Bally, the banks showed so much tendency to slip, that the river could not be sunk to the full depth, and only a head-tap was opened, extending into Lough Bally, which it is proposed to reclaim, by draining and laying dry its bottom surface at low water. This work was continued until the month of September, when it was found impracticable to proceed further with the deepening of the river, until the banks became consolidated. In the following month, October, the works were proceeded with at a shoal immediately above Breedoge bridge, and a suitable main-tap made for diverting the river; only a small portion of the shoal was removed, when the work had to be suspended, owing to the wetness of the weather causing floods which carried away the dams; and as but few labourers could at the same time be obtained, to avoid the great expense of unwatering the main channel, the work on the tributaries was proceeded with for the remainder of the year. The works at the Gravel Shoals were carried out by contract, or task, but in removing the sludge the labourers were employed by the day, as no estimate could be made of the work. The greatest number of labourers that could be procured on this division did not exceed 130 per day.

In November the necessary taps were made for unwatering the Bella river, a tributary of the Breedoge river, which extends for about a mile from the main channel; and the formation of the new watercourse was carried on expeditiously during the month, as the labourers were daily increasing and the weather was favourable. The work has been completed as far as the county bridge, where it was found necessary to stop until the bridge could be underpinned.

Cloonshanville River.

The works in this division were commenced in the month of November, and a main-tap opened, also a head-tap through the upper reach of the river. The old course on this reach was so winding, that it was necessary to make almost an entire new cut, crossing the old channel in several places, and the work continued in operation to the end of the year.

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Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. John S. Mason, C.E., Resident Engineer.

A tributary of the Bellanagare river was commenced in the month of December, and a head-tap opened, passing through Carrigeen bog, which was likewise continued to the end of the year, but the bog was in too wet a state to finish any part of the work.

Carrigeen Drain.

The upper lots of the contour drain, which remained unfinished from the previous year, were completed in the month of January; also eighteen perches of old drain were cleared out, and repairs done to the embankments, where two breaches had been made by floods.

The weather during the year was unfavourable for the progress of the works. In the month of February the frost and cold was so intense, that the labourers could not remain at work; the following month was wet and broken, causing the river to be flooded, and retarding the works; the summer months were also wet, and the works were frequently interrupted in consequence of the river overflowing, and carrying away the dams made for unwatering the works.

The following is an abstract of the rain gauge for the year:—

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Not observed.	·88	2·07	·80	2·12	2·18	4·55	7·34	·84	5·79	1·12	2·50

The labourers have been employed by contract, or task, generally, in carrying out the works in this district, and where there was no difficulty attending its execution, the system appeared to give satisfaction; but to induce the attendance of a number of labourers, the prices of task-work were considerably increased, to enable the class of men who are not only unskilful in labour, but can scarcely be called able-bodied, to earn wages equal in rate to the hire given by the farmers in the neighbourhood. Some of the best labourers migrate annually to England for the spring and harvest, which reduces the labouring population very considerably.

In deepening part of the Breedoge river, the task system could not be carried out, and the labourers were employed at 1*s.* 2*d.* per day.

The following is an abstract of the work done during the year:—

Earth-work. Cubic Yards.	Rock-work. Cubic Yards.	Masonry. Cubic Yards.	Length of Rivers opened. Miles.	Length of Minor Drains. Miles.
79,666	389	30	8	1¾

There will be some excess in the estimate, owing to being obliged to employ labourers by the day, when they will not get through as much work as if employed by task; the difficulty of sinking the main channel in the Breedoge river in sludge, when the banks were slipping, and the bottom rising up, requiring a greater quantity to be removed than was estimated for; having to give increased prices for task-work, to induce the labourers who usually leave for England to remain; and wet weather during the summer months causing frequent floods, the remaking of dams and pumping water.

In this district the improved lands are more used for meadows and grazing than tillage; and the works are not sufficiently advanced to prevent the flooding of the entire of the lands proposed to be relieved. The following crops, I have ascertained, were produced during the year on the relieved lands:—

Potatoes. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Rape. Acres.	Turnips. Acres.	Cabbages. Roods.	Cabbages. Perches.	
112	44	1	5	3	10	*Irish Measure.*

STROKESTOWN DISTRICT.

The works in this district consisted in clearing obstructions from the watercourses, which accumulated since the works were first commenced; the drains were generally overgrown with weeds, the banks slipped in places, and stepping-stones thrown into the river, which had formed shoals, all of which required to be removed; and although a trifling description of work, it was found tedious in operation, owing to the difficulty of removing roots of weeds with hoes and drags, and the extent of watercourses and drains which had to be gone over.

The head-race and embankments of the new mill site at Castlenode were completed; also the repair of regulating weir, and other works connected therewith.

Four accommodation bridges, of from nineteen to twenty-five feet span, and five smaller passes have been erected, and one repaired in the district, and at Mount Browne a fishing weir has been constructed.

In the early part of the present month, there was an extraordinary high flood in this

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. John S. Mason, C.E., Resident Engineer.

district, and the low lands in several parts of the district were flooded to the extent of about sixty acres; places were flooded this year which have been high above flood-level for the last seven years, and so satisfied were the occupiers that the lands were above the reach of floods, that they stored their potatoes in pits on them.

The improved lands have, in parts of the district, been set at very high rents, as the potato crop has been found to grow well in them, and this crop was sown to a considerable extent last year.

Hind River District.

The works were resumed in this district in the month of May, and consisted principally in removing weeds that obstructed the main channels, which had to be done by working drags and hoes from floats. The weeds have been all removed and taken out by the roots as far as practicable. Thirteen miles of channel have been thus carefully gone over, besides removing stones and obstructions in other parts of the district. The Roxborough watercourse has been improved at the rock-cutting, making it about three feet wider at bottom; also a side drain in connexion with this watercourse has been deepened, partly through rock, from a fountain which in wet weather was a cause of injury to the low lands adjoining.

A temporary accommodation bridge, crossing the main channel, was erected at Curry, to enable the county to construct a new bridge for the public road.

The mill weirs at Lisadurn and Stonepark were in a leaky state, and the works have been repaired, together with the underpinning of the walls and other works that required to be done in connexion with the mills.

Three accommodation bridges were erected at Clooneybeirne, six feet span and ten feet roadway each; and a timber bridge, crossing the main channel at Clooncah, has been newly sheeted with timber, and a new hand-railing erected.

The works in this district have fully effected the drainage of the flooded lands, as during the highest floods the river is in only a very few places brimful. The formerly flooded lands are now much valued, and have been by some proprietors further improved by thorough drainage.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. S. Ottley, C.E., District Engineer.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. S. Ottley, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1855. Dated 5th January, 1856.

District of Lough Neagh, *Counties of Armagh, Antrim, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone.*

The year 1855 has been a favourable one, as regards weather, for drainage works, and considerable advance has been made towards the final completion of those upon this district.

The severe frost, however, in the beginning of the year, was an interruption, and caused some alarm, in consequence of the Bann and almost the whole of Lough Neagh having been thickly frozen over, in some places to the depth of *ten inches*.

The break up of the ice in February threatened to damage portions of the works materially. However, by taking necessary precaution for breaking the blocks of ice, and preventing their accumulation at the bridges, locks, &c., all was passed off without doing any injury.

Works on First Division.

Coleraine to Agivey—8 miles.

Although it was intended to finish all the shoal points on this reach of the river by dredging, as stated in my Report for 1854, it was considered better to save time by lessening the amount of work to be done in that way; and a shoal, named "Mitchell's Ford," was enclosed by dams, about two miles above Coleraine, and the top of it, including heavy boulders, removed by ordinary excavation. This, with the formation of spoil banks and the removal of dams, formed the only items of earth-work executed this year on the First Division.

An iron swivel bridge has been erected at Agivey, similar to the others on the lower Bann; and all masonry, bracing, &c., connected with it having been completed, it was opened to the public in October.

The temporary bridge which we had erected for public traffic has been since taken down, and all materials removed to store.

Dredging only remains to be done on the First Division.

Work executed in 1855:—

Masonry, ...	100 cubic yards.
Excavation from river bed, . . .	2,297 „
Soil, ...	519 „
Spoil banks formed and soiled, . . .	1A. 0R. 14P.

Second, or Movanagher Division.

A steam-dredger (No. 2) has been kept constantly employed on this division throughout the year.

The long ford at Rooghan, which was left unfinished in 1854, has had a continuous channel dredged through it this year; and the spoil banks adjoining have been formed and soiled for re-occupation by the tenants.

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Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. S. Ottley, C.E., District Engineer.

The Drumeil shoal was enclosed, and a four feet lift taken off it by excavation; after which the bottom was dredged out, and a deep channel made through the shoal.

A considerable amount of dredging has also been effected at Carnroe, Movanagher, Vow, Hegarty's, and Culmore shoals; and what remains to be removed is not considerable.

The lowering of longitudinal dam at Carnroe, &c., has been effected to about six inches under summer water; and the masonry being finished, nothing remains to be done on Second Division but the dredging I have referred to.

The sluice machinery on "Carnroe" lower gates has been procured and erected, and a considerable extent of fences have been made across spoil banks.

Work done on Second Division:—

Excavation by dredging, &c., . . .	61,874 cubic yards.
Spoil banks formed and soiled, . . .	3A. 3R. 20P.
Fences made, ...	1,660 yards.

Third, or Portna Division.

The heavy and troublesome work of constructing Portna regulating weir has been satisfactorily accomplished this year, which completes the series of five weirs between Lough Neagh and the sea at Coleraine.

This weir is founded throughout on rock, which, in some places, lay at a considerable depth. It is built in a most substantial manner, and is composed of solid and heavy material. Its length is 600 feet, and a fish-pass has been provided in it of the form approved by the Fishery Commissioners.

The stone was all boated up from Tamlaght quarry, three miles below Portna, and passed through the new lock of Movanagher.

The waters of the river were finally turned over Portna weir on 19th October, 1855.

A timber framed swivel bridge has been constructed for crossing the Portna lock into a large severance, cut off by the canal from the property of the Mercers' Company.

This bridge works extremely well, and, including masonry connected with it, is almost ready for use.

On this division, as on the two preceding, the masonry works have been completed; and the removal of some dams, with a little excavation by dredging, is all that remains to be done.

Work done on Third Division:—

Masonry built, ...	1,501 cubic yards.
Paving, ...	183 square yards.

The Portna eel fishery, including Movanagher, was let for the season to Mr. Samuel Wallace, who resides at Portna, and the take of eels has been very considerable.

Fourth, or Toome Division.

From Kilrea to Toome.

At Portglenone the shoals below the bridge in line of navigation channel were enclosed and unwatered by steam power; and the material, boulders, clay, and gravel, excavated and removed to spoil by carts and barrows.

A new quay wall has been constructed, and a commodious wharf, with steps, &c., provided for the public trade, and ready access to the river.

Large quantities of brick have already been delivered here for the use of the town and interior of the country.

The cross dams have been dredged out both above and below the bridge, so that there is a continuous channel to the required depth throughout the shoal at Portglenone, which heretofore seriously obstructed the discharge of water from Lough Beg and Toome.

Watering-slips for cattle have also been made, and fence-walls rebuilt where necessary.

The spoil banks have been neatly formed and soiled, and returned to the occupiers; and, with very trifling exceptions, the works at Portglenone are complete.

A number of tributary streams discharging into this part of the Lower Bann have been opened and straightened, by which out-fall is afforded to the extensive low lands lying at a distance from the river edge.

The anxiety amongst the tenants to have these smaller drains pushed, as far as possible into their lands, shows an appreciation of the advantages of drainage, which I did not find to exist when we first entered on the works of the district. At first there was a prejudice against drainage among the tenant class, but the numerous memorials and applications which I have recently received for extension of our works in this way, prove that the reverse is the case now.

The steam-dredger, No. 1, was engaged at Portglenone, Lough Beg, and Toome, till the month of October, when she was sent to the south end of Lough Neagh, to dredge the Upper Bann bar and Blackwater rivers, as hereafter described.

The bar at south end or head of Lough Beg, to which I specially referred in my Report for 1854, has continued to present much difficulty.

In order to produce a current in the site of it, I this year (1855) excavated a channel through the bar, nearly to intended bottom, forming embankments or moles with the material, along either side of the cut. These being of sand, required to be protected or faced throughout with stone; and, being half a mile long each, the work connected with their formation, was troublesome and tedious.

They have, however, answered the intended purpose; but I fear, a bar, to some extent, will form at whatever point the current ceases, and is merged in the broad water of the lake; though I think the quantity of sand coming down from Lough Neagh, which forms these bars, will hereafter be much less than formerly, and the accumulation of it will consequently be slower.

The current through Lough Beg itself has not been such as to produce the deepening of it which was expected; and the removal of the mud will have to be effected by dredging, to afford the depth of water required for navigation.

The hard shoal of Brecart, half a mile below Toome, has been excavated during the season, and the dams in part dredged out.

The foundation piles of western half of Toome old bridge have been taken out, and the excavation of river bed at that place completed, leaving nothing to be done at Toome, except removal of dams and some deepening of the canal above the lock, which latter is now in progress.

The new quay wall at Toome has been completed and coped, and the wharf and approach to it neatly finished off. Cattle-slips and stairs for the easy approach to water's edge have been provided at convenient points, and the works, both at Toome and Portglenone, now present a finished appearance.

The lock works satisfactorily, and many lighters of rails for the Ballymena Railway Extension, have been passed through it and down the canal, by the special sanction of the Commissioners.

The Board's interest in Toome eel fishery was finally disposed of in June, to Mr. John O'Neill, of Toome, and the season's fishing, now drawing to a close, has been remarkably productive.

The advantageous re-sale made by the Board of this eel fishery, fully proves the wisdom of the course adopted in purchasing it in the first instance, rather than risk liability to claims for compensation for the necessary interference with the old fish-weirs, whose removal was inevitable in carrying out the works designed.

The whole of the Toome regulating weir has been capped, and the stone-hearting completed. The water from the lough has now, therefore, the entire 1,200 lineal feet of weir to flow over when it rises to winter level; and the lake at present, 2nd January, 1856, stands more than a foot below its former summer level, and six feet below its ordinary flood level, formerly usual at this period of the year.

A considerable extent of the shores and bed of Lough Beg, have been quite dry for about eight months of the year 1855; and a coating of grass extends over most of it, on which the cattle of the neighbours have had valuable grazing. The land thus reclaimed is not included in the 26,000 acres originally estimated to be relieved. But I presume, though under water for a part of the winter, its value for the summer months is well worthy of being taken into account in calculating the advantages to arise from the drainage works.

A number of small tributary streams have been opened, which discharge into Lough Beg, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann between Portna and Toome. The aggregate length of these drains amount to upwards of twelve miles.

Work done on Fourth Division:—

Excavation and dredging done on Fourth Division, in 1855,	78,770 cubic yards.
Stone dressed and set,	2,039 cubic feet.
Masonry built,	601 cubic yards.
Small streams sunk and straightened,	3,877 perches; or 12 miles and 37 perches.
Slopes paved,	3,500 square yards.

All the plant and materials, as they became disengaged upon the other divisions of the Lower Bann, have been brought to the central store at Toome, and there arranged in order, with a view to their sale so soon as the works of the district shall be brought to a close. Two of the divisional store-yards have consequently been dispensed with.

Before adverting to the portion of the district, situate at the south end of Lough Neagh, I beg to state, generally, that all the heavy works of construction on the Lower Bann, including two large bridges across the river itself, five locks, six weirs, five wharfs, salmon-cribs, five swivel bridges, &c., with the lock-gates, sluices, iron-work, and machinery belonging thereto, have been now completed.

No failure of any kind has taken place in any, and all have been maintained in good working order and repair.

TRIBUTARIES SOUTH OF LOUGH NEAGH.

Upper Bann.

The bar at the mouth of the Upper Bann, where it discharges into Lough Neagh, had been dredged in 1852, but it formed again since that time, so as to impede navigation during the last summer. It became necessary then, to open the channel through it a second time, which was effectually done by one of our steam-dredges, in October and November, 1855.

The lower sill and chamber of the fifteenth lock of the Newry canal have been lowered, and a new pair of deep gates constructed of oak have been supplied, in lieu of the old gates which no longer suited the lock.

The alteration in this lock was rendered very difficult and expensive, owing to its peculiar construction; and a necessity which arose, on that account, for extensive paring

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of the side walls (which are of hard granite), so as to give the required breadth in the chamber, at the reduced level of summer water.

Two of the quays and small harbours at Portadown were deepened, and the walls underpinned.

The former navigation cut at Kinnigo, which is the Lough Neagh port for Lurgan, has also been opened up, so as to allow lighters to enter as before.

The improvement in the Cusher river, and some small tributaries to it, has been effected, and a considerable shoal removed from the Upper Bann, near Knock bridge, about three miles above Portadown.

Many of the streams and main drains, which were opened last year, and previously through soft ground, having become partially closed or interrupted by growth of weeds and other deposit, slipping in of sides, &c., required to be cleared out afresh; and in this way, almost all have been gone over a second time. Among these are the Ballybay, Annagh, and Cusher rivers—the Mullahead, Brackagh, Farlough, Lough Gullion, and other drains. Indeed many will have to be cleared again after the present winter's rains, as the tenants make no effort at all to free them from obstructions, but, on the contrary, stepping-stones, cattle-passes, and flax-dams are frequently put across in such a way, as to offer serious impediments to the flow of water, and cause flooding to the lands above.

The two bridges we had removed on the Ballybay river, near Portadown, mentioned in my last Report, have since been rebuilt by the county, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and the dimensions suited to the improved channel.

The Closet river improvements have been completed, and a new bridge built for it under the public road at Kilvergan, so as to bring the river again down its natural course, from which it had been diverted, some years ago, in connexion with a scheme (which did not succeed) for relieving a portion of the bottom lands from flooding.

The several smaller streams adjacent to the "Closet" have also been effectually cleared out this season.

There is no new work of importance to be done on the Upper Bann division of the district, except a little dredging about Portadown bridge; but the process of cleansing and resinking many of the drains already made will have to be followed up during the spring, so as to leave them in an efficient state on the final completion of the works.

Blackwater Division.

The works on the Blackwater and tributaries have been considerably advanced.

The new channel for the Callan river, which was a heavy piece of excavation, has been completed, and a substantial new weir constructed at its point of divergence from the old course. This weir is 100 feet long, built of stone, and its apex is same level as the weir across the old course, by which the water is regulated to Clonmain mill.

Two public road bridges have been built over the new cut, with single stone arches of twenty-one feet span each; also, one occupation bridge of same span, with stone abutments and timber superstructure. These, as well as Clonmain weir, are built in the most substantial manner, of good limestone, procured from the Loughgall quarries.

The water first passed over the new Clonmain weir, on the 22nd of December, 1855, and the depth on its apex reached twelve inches, giving a discharge of about 21,000 cubic feet per minute, taken down the *new cut* to the Blackwater and Verner's bridge, leaving but about 16,000 cubic feet per minute to pass by the old channel, which, in the former state of things, was the only conduit for *the whole*, and was quite unable to discharge it. The result now has been, the freedom of the Callan valley from flood, and the relief from backwater of the Clonmain mill.

A small extent of low lands adjoining the new cut at its junction with the Tall were flooded, but this arose from the deep bog excavation below having swelled upwards in the bottom, and so tended to throw back-water. When this is rectified, I feel certain the water will pass off at a level sufficiently low.

The temporary wooden bridge erected by us in June, 1854, over the Blackwater at Charlemont, in lieu of the old stone bridge removed, continues to carry the public traffic; the new bridge, which is to be erected by the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, not having been yet commenced.

The shoal on which the old bridge stood, including the foundations of the old piers, &c., has been excavated this last season.

The Tall river has been re-sunk for its whole length of nearly ten miles, and its various tributary streams and drains have also been again cleared out, making the drainage connected with it entirely effective.

The Blackwater embankments have been extended from Old Callan mouth, down to Goodlatte's ferry, on the Annagh side, where it is proposed they shall terminate; and three important tributary streams have also been embanked in connexion with the Blackwater, their discharge in flood having been found too great to be dealt with by any system of sluices. These are the "Roxboro" stream, the "Derryoghill," and the "Canary" streams.

The old Callan river has been greatly improved by dressing its banks, removing trees and bushes, and taking out of it shoals and projecting angles. All its tributaries have also been opened, and small self-acting sluices put in where applicable or necessary.

Several important streams, discharging directly into Lough Neagh, in Tyrone county, as well as in Armagh and Antrim, have been improved, and but few of these yet remain to be done.

A new course has been made for the Torrent river for a length of two miles from its junction with the Blackwater, and great benefit has arisen from it to the extensive valley through which the river passes.

The Rhone river has also been re-sunk, and its embankments repaired.

The Portmore lake, with its surrounding swamps and low lands, forms almost a district in itself. A number of central main drains were made through it in 1854, and these are now in progress of being reopened and cleansed. The improvement on this portion of the District is very remarkable.

The dredging of the Blackwater in a few shoal places, and of dams at Maghery, is yet to be done; but this work is in progress by steam power, and will very soon be completed.

The following are the principal items of work done in 1855, on the portion of district south of Lough Neagh:—

Excavation, Callan cut, ...	84,739 cubic yards.
Dredging, at Bann Bar, in Tyrone Canal, and Maghery, ...	23,546 „
Rivers, streams, and main drains, sunk and improved, ...	9,717 perches, or 30 miles.
Embankments, ...	7,210 yards.
Stone dressed, ...	7,570 cubic feet.
Masonry built, ...	1,495 cubic yards.

General Abstract of Work done upon the District.

Description.	Quantities of Work done.		
	Prior to 1855.	1855.	Totals.
Rock excavation, ...	256,548	—	256,548 cubic yards.
Earth do. and dredging, ...	1,994,785	251,537	2,246,322 do.
Embankments, ...	26,581	7,210	33,791 lineal yards.
Masonry, ...	30,174	3,697	33,871 cubic yards.
Stone dressed, ...	302,785	10,848	313,633 cubic feet.
Main drains and small tributaries improved,	57	44	101 statute miles.

In addition to these items of work, large quantities of clay, soil, &c., have been shifted and re-shifted in forming and removing dams, in stripping soil from seat of spoil banks, and forming and re-soiling these banks again for cultivation. Many miles of *minor* drains have also been opened.

Fisheries.

The number of salmon taken at the salmon weir, called the "Cutts" near Coleraine, this year, was 1,103, and their estimated weight five tons six cwt. This is much less than the take in 1854, which was unusually great; but the registry of fish taken at the Cutts is a bad criterion whereby to judge of the productiveness of the Bann salmon fishery, as the lessee has the means of capturing the fish at a point seaward of the "Cutts," and of the quantity taken there we have no return.

Large quantities of salmon, however, passed up the river, and many were taken by poachers, in defiance of the fishery laws, *which have not been properly enforced by those interested in the fishery.*

The fish-passes which have been made in the new weirs afford easy means for the fish to get up, if they are not intercepted by the poachers; and the number of salmon was very considerable that passed over the weirs last season to the upper reaches of the river.

The eel fisheries have been very productive this year. The greatest attention was paid by the Board's officers and men to the passing up of the eel fry at each of the weirs, from their first appearance in March last till July, when they ceased to come.

Immense quantities of them were thus passed up, many more than was usual in former years; and from this increased supply the future occupiers of the fisheries will, no doubt, derive important benefit.

The construction of Portna weir having deadened the current at some points above it favourable to the eel poachers, their operations have been less extensive than formerly, though still actively carried on.

The attendance of Mr. Prendergast, the Treasury Arbitrator, has been required, in three instances during the year, to adjudicate on compensation claims on this district; but his meetings having been held late in the season, the final awards have not been made, except in one instance (involving a mill power), and the decision of the party as to traverse or otherwise is not yet known. Draft awards have been made in the other two cases.

The high rates of wages which were demanded last year have been fully kept up during the year 1855, and the usual scarcity of hands was experienced about harvest time, but not so much afterwards as I had expected.

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. C. S. Ottley, C.E., District Engineer.

The whole of the lands upon the district estimated originally to be relieved from flood have, with trifling exceptions, been freed from water throughout the past year; and where temporary overflow did occur, it arose from the works immediately connected with those lands not having been finished, or to obstructions which arose in the watercourses subsequent to their completion.

Lough Neagh itself has been successfully controlled, as its highest level these last two years was but fifteen inches above its former summer height, and that for a very short time; and now it is one foot below it, or *six feet under what it used to be at this period of the year before our works commenced.*

From what I have seen of the district, and of the results that have followed from the work done, I am fully of opinion that there will not be 500 acres out of the whole estimated quantity of 26,000, which will not derive the benefits anticipated from the drainage works.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. U. Roberts, C.E., District Engineer.

EXTRACTS from ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. SAMUEL U. ROBERTS, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1855. Dated 17th January, 1856.

Districts of LOUGH CORRIB, TURLOUGHMORE, LAVALLY, DUNKELLIN, MASK *and* ROBE, BALLA, SHRULE, *and* LOUGH LANNAGH, *Counties of Galway and Mayo.*

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

In submitting the following report on the works which have been executed during the past year in the districts under my directions, in compliance with the instructions conveyed to me, I have to observe that the districts of Mask and Robe, Balla, Shrule, and Lough Lannagh were only placed in my charge in March last, and the works which have since then been executed were limited to trifling works of completion and repair. I am not sufficiently acquainted with these districts to enter into an explanation of the causes of excess or diminution in the total cost of the works with reference to previous estimates, or the actual amount of benefit resulting from the execution of them. These subjects were fully reported on by Mr. Barry at the close of the previous year, and nothing has since been done affecting materially the cost of the works or the benefits resulting from them.

LOUGHS CORRIB, MASK, AND CARRA DISTRICT.

DRAINAGE, NAVIGATION, AND MILL POWER.

Galway Division.—Drainage.

The alteration of the salmon stairs or passage in the regulating weir is in progress, to suit it to the lowered level of the river below, caused by the additional deepening of the channel, executed last year. The shoals of loose rock in the river at Menlough Castle, and the shoal at the lower end of the Friar's Cut have been removed. No other works have been executed, but such as were necessary for maintenance.

Navigation.

The shoal of rock in the river Corrib, at the head of the Galway canal, has been removed. The boat harbour and quay at Sickeen were completed early in the season, and the dams and other obstructions in the weir basin have been removed. No other works have been executed, but those necessary for the general maintenance and supervision of this portion of the navigation.

Mill Power Improvements.

The only work of importance executed during the past year, in connexion with the mill improvements in Galway, was the staunching of the eastern mills conduit, which was effected by laying a floor of cement concrete nine inches in thickness on the bottom, and lining the sides with brickwork, set flush in cement mortar. This work has been completely successful, and the conduit for the supply of the eastern mills, which is carried at a level varying from ten to twelve feet above the river on one side, and above the tailrace of the Newtown Smith mills on the other, is now perfectly staunch. The mill improvements on the western side of the river have also been completed in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and the works have been found most successful, though considerable difficulty was experienced in providing a full supply for all the mills through the narrow channels, available for its discharge, and regulating it so that when the mills stopped working no injury would result to the adjoining premises, which are but slightly elevated above the working level of the mill ponds.

Oughterard Pier.

A pier 200 feet in length and thirty feet in width, extending into nine feet of water at summer level, has been built near the mouth of the Oughterard river. This pier has been built by the ordinary labourers of the country, who, under the directions of a skilful superintendent, and with proper machinery, have executed the work in a rough, but most substantial manner. The quay or side walls of the pier are formed of massive blocks of limestone, which lying in strata near the site of the pier varying in thickness from one and a-half to two feet, are cut up as required with plugs and feathers, and the clearness of the water admits of the men setting the stones thus prepared, in eight or nine feet of water

without much difficulty. A line of road connecting this pier with the village of Oughterard has been roughly formed, for a passage to the works during their progress; and it now becomes the duty of the Grand Jury of the county of Galway to complete this road and make it suitable for the trade of the locality.

CREGG AND CLAREGALWAY RIVERS.

The steam and hand dredgers, and two spoon barges, have been employed during the month of December in dredging channels through the shoals at the mouths of the Cregg and Claregalway rivers. In addition to these shoals there are several others to be removed in the channels of these two rivers, to complete them for drainage purposes.

Cong Division.

The works of navigation between Loughs Mask and Corrib having been suspended by directions of the Commissioners, the operations during the past year have been confined to such works as were necessary for the regulation of the waters of Lough Mask for drainage purposes alone. The removal of Lackbui shoal has been completed to a depth which it is anticipated will be sufficient for drainage purposes, though not so deep as was contemplated for navigation. The difficulty in unwatering the work is very considerable, which renders it desirable to limit the depth of excavation as much as possible.

The erection of the large sluices required for the regulation of Lough Mask was commenced in October, and has been carried on expeditiously; these sluices, which are wholly constructed of iron, are each ten feet in width, and eleven feet in depth, and work in piers of massive ashlar masonry; they will be capable of discharging winter floods when open to their full extent, and the gearing is so arranged that one man will be able to work them, and regulate the discharge according to circumstances. It is satisfactory to observe that although the works in connexion with Lough Mask have not been fully completed, the mill owners at Cong admit that the supply of water to their mills has been more regular and better during the past year than it was before the execution of the works although they entertained considerable apprehensions that it would have been injured by the reduction and regulation proposed, of the waters of Lough Mask.

Lough Corrib Division.

In my last report I stated that the works necessary for the improvement of the navigation of Lough Corrib had been greatly miscalculated in the original report on the district. The high level at which the lake was then maintained rendered it difficult to ascertain in a preliminary inquiry the extent of isolated rocks and boulders, and the number of small shoals to be removed, to obtain the required navigable depth at the reduced level of the water of the lake. During the past year the dredger and derrick barges have been employed in the completion of the various channels in Lough Corrib, in the course of which 1,615 cubic yards of rock, and 9,741 cubic yards of gravel, have been dredged and removed. The navigation is now complete, but it will be necessary to re-examine the excavated channels when the water clears in spring, and pick up with the derrick barges any stones which may have been left behind by the dredgers. A steamer has been placed on Lough Corrib by Mr. Hodgson of Merlin Park, who is raising sulphur ore near Glan, on Lough Corrib, and is also establishing a manufactory and the necessary machinery for the compression of turf.

The following is a tabular statement of the traffic which has taken place on the Galway canal during the past year:—

Months.	Marble.	Building stones.	Minerals.	Turf.	Potatoes.	Seaweed.	Sea-boats.	Manure.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January,	36	168	96	312	–	–	–	–	36	648
February,	18	8	–	12	–	–	–	–	8	46
March,	–	120	–	156	–	184	–	–	24	484
April,	36	–	–	196	16	264	–	56	52	620
May,	18	32	32	752	–	68	–	–	56	958
June,	126	24	40	132	–	–	–	–	20	342
July,	90	–	72	88	–	–	–	–	24	274
August,	360	80	–	236	–	–	–	–	80	756
September,	54	44	–	180	28	–	–	–	–	306
October,	–	48	32	180	–	–	76	–	20	356
November,	72	–	–	132	44	–	128	–	–	376
December,	–	–	–	120	32	–	–	–	24	176
Total,	810	524	272	2,496	120	516	204	56	344	5,342

The effects produced with reference to the rain-fall on the district have been most satisfactory. So far as the works were complete, all lands in the district have been free from flooding, and Lough Corrib has been maintained at a level throughout the wet season, sufficiently low for the drainage of all low lands on the margin; while during the

Appendix C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. U. Roberts, C.E., District Engineer.

summer months it has afforded an ample supply for the mills at Galway, and the effective working of the salmon fishery in the River Corrib, without any reduction below its regulated summer level.

The works which have been executed during the past year having been confined to the completion of works previously executed to a considerable extent, no additional lands have been relieved.

Turloughmore District.

Drainage.

The works executed in this district during the past year, have been confined to such as were necessary for maintenance.

All outstanding claims for compensation were settled, and in June last, the final award was made, and the district handed over to the trustees, who have since maintained the works in an efficient manner.

Lavally District.

Drainage.

This is one of the twelve districts which having been suspended in 1851, for "second assents," were reported upon by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry in 1853.

The principal works in this district have been executed, by contract, in a very satisfactory and substantial manner.

Some accommodation and finishing works, consisting chiefly of the erection of bridges, where severance of lands had been made, or old fords removed, have been executed in addition to the works let by contract. The district is now ready for award, and the necessary valuations have been made for the purpose.

Since the completion of the works, the entire of the district has been free from flooding, but no additional portions of it have been tilled, nor is it likely that the proprietors and occupiers of the lands will take advantage of the facilities afforded for improving the portions relieved from flooding, until the award is made. The value of the lands for grazing purposes has, however, been greatly increased, and has been an important benefit to the occupiers.

The following is a tabular statement of the observed maximum discharge of floods in this district, taken at two of the principal points, and at the outfall, in the years 1851, 1853, and 1854, in addition to the past year :—

Point of Observation.	Area of Catchment Basin, in Stat. Acres.	Observed discharge in cubic feet, per minute.			
		16th Feb., 1851.	7th Jan., 1853.	22nd Dec., 1854.	25th Oct., 1855.
Athenry mill-weir, . .	8,000	8,971	–	–	8,200
Tallowroe bridge, . .	22,656	6,879	–	7,500	11,900
Clarenbridge, . .	28,160	11,605	29,417	12,500	16,200

Dunkellin District.

Drainage.

This district has also been reported upon by the Commissioners of Special Inquiry.

In my last annual report, I set forth the amount of work to be executed, and stated that I apprehended considerable difficulty would be experienced in procuring sufficient labour to complete the works within the time therein specified, namely September last. During the spring and harvest of the past year scarcely any labour could be procured, the agricultural operations of the country required all that was available, which was only obtained at an unprecedented high rate of wages; and during those two periods of the year—the most favourable for the execution of drainage works—but little progress was made in this district.

Kilcolgan Division.

A temporary bridge was constructed at Kilcolgan, to admit of the old bridge being rebuilt by the Grand Jury of the County of Galway, which was completed in October, and the temporary bridge was then removed.

Rahasane Division.

An accommodation bridge has been erected over the channel forming the outfall of the Rahasane Turlough, as it was found impossible to prevent the people residing in the neighbourhood from throwing obstructions into the new cut to form a passage across it. The improved outfall has since then been maintained clear and free from obstructions. The claim of Mr. Thomas A. Joyce, of Rahasane Park, for injury resulting from what he conceived to be the insufficiency of the works at the outfall from his lands, to relieve him from increased flooding, consequent upon the drainage of the upper portion of the district, was submitted to an arbitrator, who after several meetings and very full inquiry into the claim, awarded him a sum of £600, which was, I believe, chiefly in consideration of the injury he had suffered during the suspension of the works, previous to the Report of the Commissioners of Special Inquiry.

Strongfort Division.

The work in this division was resumed in June, and has been completed. An accommodation bridge has been built over the channel at Ganty.

Raford Division.

The works in this division were commenced in April. The river channel from a point eighteen perches below Rathgorgan bridge, to the upper end of the deep cutting at Oldcastle, which portion had been previously partly executed, has been deepened to afford a better outfall to the extensive lowlands above. From Oldcastle to Carrowroe, a length of 470 perches, a new river channel has been opened, and the works to that extent completed. An accommodation bridge, twenty feet span, has been built over the channel in the deep cutting at Oldcastle, where the new course of the river severed that townland. A temporary bridge was constructed at Kiltullagh, to admit of the old bridge being rebuilt by the county, which work has been completed, and the temporary bridge removed.

Ballykeeran Division.

The works in this division were commenced in November, and the channel has been completed up to Kilkelly's bridge, a distance of 185 perches.

Dunsandle Division.

The works in this division were commenced at the point of junction with the Strongfort division, and a portion of the channel which had previously been partly formed for a length of 112 perches, has been deepened and completed; from thence up to the new weir of Riverville Mill, a distance of 240 perches, a new channel has been made; and from the latter point up to the accommodation bridge in Dunsandle Demesne, a further length of 168 perches, the old river course has been deepened and improved.

Riverville bridge has been underpinned, and a new weir, forty feet in length, built, to maintain the water-power for Riverville mill.

From Dunsandle bridge to Tooloobaun bridge, a length of 396 perches, the river course has been deepened and improved, the back drain closed, and the spoil banks put into proper form. A weir, twenty feet in length, has been built to maintain the water at the required level for the supply of Dunsandle House.

Three accommodation bridges have been built on this division; and the public bridge on the road from Athenry to Loughrea, has been rebuilt by the Grand Jury of the county of Galway.

St. Cleran's Division.

The works in this division were commenced at the point of junction with the Strongfort division, and the old channel of the river deepened and improved for a length of 140 perches; from thence a new channel, 270 perches in length, has been made up to St. Cleran's bridge, and the river which flows through the demesne of St. Cleran's for a length of 145 perches, has been opened up, the ponds cleared from the deposit brought down by the action of the floods on the new channels above, and the weirs maintaining the levels of the ponds made stanch.

The public bridge at St. Cleran's, and a bridge in the demesne have been underpinned; and a new accommodation bridge built at Coolraugh, where a severance had been made by the new river-course.

Loughrea Division.

The alterations in the two mills at Killilan rendered necessary for drainage purposes have been completed; the wheels, sluices, and machinery in connexion therewith, have been lowered three feet, and a new weir, thirty-seven and a-half feet in length, has been built, to suit the lowered level of the water. Similar alterations have been effected at the White Mill; and a new weir, twenty feet in length, built at the lowered level.

A new weir has been built in connexion with Ballygasty mill-power, and the head race has been deepened to the extent necessary. The total length of channel deepened and improved in connexion with these mills, is 235 perches.

Monksfield Division.

The minor drains in connexion with the Monksfield river have been opened up and completed; and some trifling works of maintenance and repair executed in the channel of the river near Aggard bridge.

Lackafinna Division.

An accommodation bridge has been built at Lisduff, where an old bridge had been removed during the execution of the works in 1847.

General Observations.

The quantity of work which yet remains to be executed in this district is as follows:—

Rock-work,	3,100 cubic yards.
Earth-work,	32,160 „
River channels to be deepened and cleared of obstructions,	4,525 statute perches.
Bridges to be underpinned,	2
Accommodation bridges to be built,	20
Temporary bridges on public roads,	1

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. S. U. Roberts, C.E., District Engineer.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the winter season for drainage operations, these works are at present progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit; two overseers are employed at remote points, and an average number of 150 men are at present engaged on the works, which will, I expect, be completed in March.

The total extent of land relieved from flooding in this district up to the present is 4,557 statute acres, of which 1,330 have been relieved by the works executed during the past year. These lands are situated in a district of country almost exclusively used for grazing purposes, and but a very small portion of them have, therefore, been tilled; but the relief from flooding has, nevertheless, been attended with considerable benefit, not only in the yield of a better description of grass, but in the length of time during which the lands are now available as pasture.

So far as the works have been completed, the result has been satisfactory, and the *maximum* floods have been discharged without injury to the adjoining lands.

The following is a tabular statement of the observed flood discharge in this district:—

Point of Observation.	Discharge in cubic feet, per minute.			
	Area of Catchment Basin.	10th Feb., 1851.	Dec., 1854.	26th Oct., 1855.
Raford river—Rathgorgan bridge, .	30,189	–	–	29,106
Ballykeeran river—Kilkelly's bridge, .	4,968	–	–	5,600
Dunsandle river—Riverville mill, .	17,135	–	–	16,700
Loughrea River—St. Cleran's weir, .	8,000	–	–	7,100
Strongfort river—Ganty bridge, . .	35,000	–	–	32,500
Rahasane Turlough—outfall, . .	82,857	48,417	49,730	57,100

LOUGH MASK AND RIVER ROBE DISTRICT.

Drainage and Navigation.

Creagh Division.

The dams and other obstructions left in the river channel on the suspension of the works in 1854, have been removed. New sluices have been erected in the Springvale and Ballinrobe mill-weirs. A considerable length of back drain has been filled in, and the spoil banks have, in several places, been put into such a state as will prevent claims for compensation being made by the owners of the lands occupied.

Hollybrook Division.

The excavation of the main channel has been completed to the extent contemplated, and the works in this division are now complete.

Polnasillagh Division.

The deep channel from the turlough leading into Castlemagarret demesne has been completed; the arch has been covered with the spoil, which has been neatly levelled and soiled.

Keel Division.

The embankments on either side of the channel of the river below Keel bridge, and the new weir have been completed. The iron work of Keel bridge has been erected in a satisfactory manner by the contractors, Messrs. Courtney and Stephens, and the temporary bridge and roadway, made to admit of the reconstruction of the bridge, have been removed

General Observations.

The works in this district have now been completed, to the extent defined by the Commissioners; and so far as the works have extended, the maximum floods have been discharged, without injury to the adjoining lands.

The district is ready for award.

BALLA DISTRICT.

Drainage.

Moyhenna and Ballycarragh Divisions.

The back drains, which were opened to discharge the waters of the Manulla river during the progress of the works, have been refilled, soiled, and sown with grass-seeds.

New sluices have been prepared for the opes in the Moyhenna mill-weir, as the temporary sluices which had been put up were carried away by the floods.

Ballinafad Division.

The banks of the river where it flows through Ballinafad demesne, have been sloped and dressed, with a view of removing the claims made by Mr. Blake, of Ballinafad, for injury to his demesne, resulting from the rugged appearance of the channel of the river.

A new bridge has been built at Gweesaden, in consequence of the Grand Jury of Mayo having refused to pass a presentment for the rebuilding of the old bridge, on the grounds, I understand, that the course of the river had been altered.

In addition to the foregoing works, some minor drains have been opened up; the main river-course and its tributaries have been cleared, and the works in the district are now in a complete state.

The result of the works has been satisfactory, no portion of the lands in the district have been flooded during the past year; and the improvement effected in the lands has been taken advantage of to a considerable extent by the occupiers, who have tilled large portions of them.

This district is now ready for award.

SHRULE DISTRICT.

Drainage.

The claims of Mr. Golding, of Shrule, for loss of water in his brewery pump well, resulting from the execution of the drainage works, has been settled by an arrangement to lay a four inch pipe-drain, from the river into his pump well, which work is nearly completed. No other works have been executed but such as were necessary for maintenance.

This district is now ready for award.

LOUGH LANNAGH DISTRICT.

Drainage.

The embankment and mill-weir at Raheens were completed during the early part of the year, and some shoals removed from the channel of the Raheens river. No other works have been executed but such as were necessary for maintenance. This District is now ready for Award.

The following is a return showing the quantity of the principal items of work executed in the foregoing districts during the year 1855 :—

Districts.	Excavation.		Masonry.			Puddle-staunching.	Embankments formed.
	Earth.	Rock.	Dry masonry in retaining and fence walls.	Masonry in locks, bridges, quays, &c.	Dressed Ashlar, included in foregoing.		
	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic feet.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.
Lough Corrib,	32,557	2,593	369	1,609	3,513	170	3,407
Turloughmore,	No Works executed but those of maintenance.						
Lavally,	67,595	4,084	414	568	870	–	–
Dunkellin,	98,050	6,258	918	954	3,300	150	240
Mask and Robe,	10,100	–	–	180	–	–	–
Balla,	8,039	676	400	241	246	150	–
Shrule,	1,070	270	–	–	–	–	–
Lough Lannagh,	No Works executed but those of maintenance.						
Totals,	227,411	13,881	2,101	3,552	7,929	470	3,647

The following is a copy of the registry of the fall of rain at the different places in the Lough Corrib District where gauges have been kept during the year 1855.

Months.	Galway.	Cong.	Castlekirk, near Oughterard.	Observations.
	inches.	inches.	inches.	
January,	1·18	0·54	2·24	
February,	1·66	1·31	1·67	
March,	2·30	2·52	3·08	
April,	1·60	1·27	2·39	
May,	2·57	3·10	4·56	
June,	3·12	2·80	3·38	
July,	3·22	2·24	2·70	
August,	3·71	4·52	5·18	
September,	1·45	1·29	3·78	
October,	4 77	5 38	9·10	
November,	1·68	1·63	2·65	
December,	2·20	2·46	5·19	
	29·46	29·06	45·92	

Appendix C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. Geo. Tarrant, C.E., District Engineer.

Extracts from Annual Report of Mr. George Tarrant, C.E., District Engineer.

For the year 1855. Dated 2nd February, 1856.

Districts of Dunmore *and* Monivea, *Counties of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon.*

Dunmore District.

Ballygaddy Division.

Several shoals and dams in the lower reach of the river, extending over a mile in length, have been cleared out, and the concave sides of the curved parts of the channel protected from the eroding action of the floods by a rough pitching of rubble stone for 500 yards in length.

The tap drain, originally made for carrying off the waters of the river Clare from Kilcreevanty bridge to Ballygaddy during the execution of the work of the main channel, has been sunk for 700 yards in length, and the sides walled up with dry masonry, and 350 yards arched over, and the spoil filled in and levelled off over same.

The excavated material from the main channel, consisting of clay, gravel, boulder, and rock, for one mile and a-half in length, has been formed, levelled off, and soiled over.

Curraghan Stream.

Three thousand five hundred yards in length of branch and cross drains have been cut, discharging into the above stream, by which means a large tract of reclaimable moor has been laid dry, and some of it is already pasturable for cattle, which, previous to drainage operations, could not be walked over.

Fartamore Division.

Six hundred yards in length of unwatering cut have been filled in, and the excavated material from the main channel for the same length, formed, levelled off, and soiled over, and 200 yards in length of drains cut through the old river course west of Fartamore bridge.

Quarrymount River.

Two thousand yards in length of cut have been made to carry off the waters of the above river, and six hundred yards of branch and cross drains, relieving impassable tracts of rich pasture and reclaimable moor, now available for feeding at all seasons.

Liskeevy Division.

The excavation of the main channel has been completed, and several shoals above and below the bridge of Liskeevy have been cleared out—the sides of the cut into the swallow holes in Liskeevy Turlough walled up with dry masonry and partly arched over in loose soil to prevent slips, and a large quantity of soil arranged and dressed off. One thousand three hundred and thirty yards of unwatering cut have been filled in, levelled off, and soiled over, and 600 yards in length of covered drains made through part of the unwatering cut to drain the Liskeevy Turlough.

Belmont Tributary.

Seven hundred yards in length of drain have been made to carry off the waters of the above stream, and a fine piece of pasture and meadow land laid dry.

Milltown Division.

The excavation of the main channel through rock, clay, and gravel, was carried on for 800 yards in length until the middle of May, when it became necessary to stop the working of this division, so as to admit of a tap being cut from Milltown bridge to Millbrook mill, to carry off the summer waters of the river Clare at such a level as would admit of the foundation of the Millbrook weir being laid free from the influence of back water.

Millbrook Division.

The dam for keeping up a supply of water to the Millbrook mills, which was removed in 1852, has been rebuilt for 230 feet in length of good solid masonry, having four sluices, capable of discharging 26,000 cubic feet per minute, inserted in it, and an inclined plane constructed for the passage of salmon and other fish.

The chaffhouse, removed in 1852, has been rebuilt, and 300 yards in length of the embankment on the east side of the river opposite to Millbrook mills have been made for preventing the flood-waters from overflowing the lands at the termination of the Strawberry Hill tap-drain.

The stanks in the weir basin above and below the mill have been removed, and the tail-race cleared up. The road across the head of the mill pond has been raised, and protecting walls built, and the temporary bridge elevated, and its span increased, so as to give sufficient discharge for the flood-waters. Five hundred feet in length of the tap-drains have been filled, and a quantity of spoil formed, levelled off, and soiled over.

The arrangements for completing the works of the district are, during the winter, to complete the filling in of the tap drains at Millbrook, and form and level off the heaps of spoil excavated out of the main channel above the mills in 1852; to complete the drain through Gardenfield Turlough in the Ballygaddy and Kilcreevanty divisions, and to fill in, in the latter division about 600 yards of unwatering cut; and arrange and level off a quantity of

spoil, and finish the cutting of some drains of the Loughaclaureen and Belmont streams, and of the Quarrymount river and Fartamore division; and early in spring to resume the excavation of the main channel in the Milltown division, and, after its completion, to finish the excavation of the Cloondrane and Strawberry Hill rivers, and complete the embankment and drain for the drainage of the low lands between the termination of the Strawberry Hill tap-drain, and the junction of the Strawberry Hill river with the river Clare at Milltown, and to embank Liskeevy Turlough.

The foregoing works will, I trust, be completed in June, if a sufficient number of labourers can be obtained, a sufficient number of whom could not be obtained in consequence of the emigration to England of the able-bodied labourers, who are induced to go there for the high rate of wages earned, leaving behind only the weaker class, most of whom prefer getting employment from private individuals, and can only be induced to enter the public works by getting a rate of wages fully thirty per cent. over former years.

The fall of rain for the year, 25·92 inches, has been considerably less than that of the preceding year. The only consecutively heavy falls that occurred were on the 5th and 6th of October, when 2⅝ inches of rain having fallen in seventeen hours, caused a flood at the outfall of the district of 196,000 cubic feet per minute. The water in the channel on the morning of the 5th was 4·10 feet over bottom, and at one o'clock, A.M., on the morning of the 7th it rose to a height of thirteen feet over bottom, flooding 800 acres of drained lands between Ballygaddy and Milltown for a period of twelve hours; and to a height of from six inches to one foot, with the exception of the Liskeevy Turlough, on which it rose to a height of three feet over the lands, and remained for three days. This clearly shows that the channels made are not even capacious enough for the discharge of the floods. Previous to drainage operations such a flood as the foregoing would have risen to a height of from one to ten feet over the lands, and inundated five times the quantity of land flooded on the 7th October last, and remained until April, or perhaps May.

The lands in the Milltown division and Strawberry Hill river, containing 800 acres, were flooded on several occasions in consequence of the non-completion of the works of the river.

At Millbrook, nine miles from the outfall of the district, the flood rose to a height of twenty-six inches on the new weir, 203 feet in length. In addition to this, five sluice apertures, having an area of forty superficial feet, with a head eight feet of water on them were discharging at the same time.

RAIN-FALL for the year.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
0·24	1·20	3·00	1·20	1·56	3 84	1·44	3·72	1·44	5·16	1·08	2·04	Ins. Dec. 25·92

Two hundred acres of the lands drained produced good crops of potatoes, oats, and turnips, without manure, which, previous to drainage operations, could not be tilled; and seventy acres of meadow, worth from £6 to £7 per acre, and about 2,800 acres of rich pasture land, used throughout the entire year for grazing cattle of every description, which, previous to drainage operations, could not be fed on for more than from three to six uncertain months in the year, and during this period yielding only coarse sour herbage.

MONIVEA DISTRICT.

Abbey Division.

The only works executed in the district during the year were the repairing of the breaches which occurred at the sluices of the weir at Abbeyknockmoy; the filling in of the unwatering cut north of the Mill-pond; the levelling and forming of stuff into the holes sunk for obtaining puddle for staunching the pond; the building of a fish passage in the weir, and forming a deep channel to same; and the scouring up of a short reach of drain through the moory land between Pallas and Abbey.

There were no heavy falls of rain in this district during the year, and the drained lands were free from flood.

Considerable improvement is apparent in the character of the land drained, twenty acres of which are under tillage, consisting of good crops of potatoes, oats, and turnips, the remainder, 1,542 acres of prime meadow and rich pasture, grazed the entire year with cattle of every description, heretofore available for only a few uncertain months in the year.

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom & Sons, 87, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

ON

THE CONDITION AND PROGRESS

OF THE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND,

FROM

1st SEPTEMBER, 1854, to 1st SEPTEMBER, 1855.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. MAZIERE BRADY,
VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

2018

REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE, LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL, AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

13*th September*, 1855.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the absence of the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B., Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, it becomes my duty, as Vice-Chancellor, in compliance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Charter, to furnish to your Excellency the report of its condition and progress since September 1st, 1854.

In accordance with the Ordinance of the 21st June, 1854, and in the order therein prescribed (as printed in the Eighth Appendix of last year's Report), the Examinations for Degrees and Diplomas were holden between the 19th of September and 4th October, 1854; they were principally conducted by printed papers, of which copies are hereunto annexed. Appendix I.

At the close of the examination, the several Candidates named in the accompanying lists were duly passed by the Examiners, for the Degrees, Diplomas, and Honors, attached to their respective names, all of which were accordingly conferred at a public meeting of the University, in St. Patrick's Hall, on the 11th of October, in that year. Appendix II.

An account of the proceedings on that occasion will be found appended to this Report. Appendix III.

Fourteen, among the entire list, of the Candidates who presented themselves for Examination, were found by the Examiners to be not sufficiently qualified, and were consequently rejected.

The Senate having considered that Art Instruction may be beneficially introduced into the course of education in the Queen's Colleges, caused an expression of their views on this subject to be intimated to the Committee of the Board of Trade, in the hope that the Department of Science and Art, under that Committee, will be enabled to give effect to these views.

It having been found desirable to amend the Ordinance regulating the studies of Students in Arts, so as to allow of their extending their period of study over a greater number of years than three, an Ordinance, of which a copy is annexed, was framed accordingly. Appendix IV.

Appendix V. It was also deemed advisable to amend the Ordinance regulating the Engineering studies, so as to give to the Students the benefit of attendance on lectures in the Queen's Colleges, before their actual Matriculation therein. These Ordinances have received the sanction of your Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of our Charter.

Appendix VI. The Ordinance, regulating the Examinations for the current year, is appended to this Report.

Appendix VII. Two Draft Bills for Medical Reform having been submitted to the Senate for its opinion, by desire, and for the information of Sir George Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, I annex a copy of the Report of the Senate thereon, as embodying the opinion of that body on this very important subject.

The following papers connected with the proceedings of the University, are also annexed for your Excellency's information.

Appendix VIII. A return of Medical Schools which have reported to the Senate.

Appendix IX. Estimate for the current year.

Appendix X. Cash account for year ended 20th June, 1854.

Appendix XI. List of Examiners elected 16th July, 1854.

Appendix XII. Return of the number of Degrees and Diplomas conferred by the Senate in each year, since the erection of the University, on Students of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway.

Appendix XIII. Return of the several meetings of the Senate since last Report.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's

Obedient and faithful Servant,

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.*,

Vice-Chancellor.

APPENDIX.

I.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.

19th, September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—*Examiner, Professor Banks.*

1. Enumerate the orders of cutaneous diseases, according to the classification of Bateman and Willan, and the leading characters which distinguish each order.
2. Describe the condition of a patient labouring under small-pox, which would lead you to form an unfavourable prognosis.
3. What are the diseases, general and local, which are found in complicated pericarditis, and the circumstances which should guide the physician in the selection of remedial measures.
4. State the conditions under which Hæmaturia occurs, and the treatment.

19th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

SURGERY.—*Examiner, James S. Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.*

1. Describe the stages, symptoms, and pathology of "the chronic scrofulous disease of the hip joint."
2. Enumerate the affections which might possibly be mistaken for the scrofulous disease of the hip.
3. Point out the treatment that should be adopted in the different stages of the scrofulous disease of the hip joint.
4. Describe the nature of "Pott's luxation," and give in detail the treatment that you would pursue in that injury.
5. Recount the various modes of treatment which have been recommended in ununited fractures; name the authorities by whom each of them have been proposed, and point out those on which you would place the greatest reliance.

20th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.—*Examiner, Dr. Aquilla Smith.*

1. Define the terms Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and explain what is meant by a "Galenical preparation" in Pharmacy.
2. What is the difference in weight between an ounce, wine measure, and an ounce, imperial measure?
3. State the composition of the aromatic powder, and the aromotic confection of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, and the reason for adding honey along with syrup, in the latter preparation.
4. How would you detect the presence of corrosive sublimate in a sample of calomel?
5. Describe the process for obtaining elaterium, its characteristics, therapeutic action, dose, and mode of administration.
6. What is the proportion of aloes in each of the following preparations of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, viz.:—compound aloetic pill, compound colocynth pill, pill of aloes with myrrh, compound rhubarb pill, and compound decoction of aloes.
7. Enumerate the diuretics most commonly used, and state their respective preparations and doses.
8. Describe the process for preparing the *liquor arsenicalis* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia; state its strength, dose, and the precautions necessary to be observed during its use.
9. Give the names of the substances numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, according to the Materia Medica of the Dublin Pharmacopœia.

PRESCRIPTIONS:

(*The names of the drugs and quantities are to be written in Latin, without abbreviation.*)

10. Prescribe a purgative draught containing confection of scammony as the chief ingredient.
11. Prescribe two eight-ounce mixtures, one containing citric acid, the other bi-carbonate of soda, with the usual flavouring ingredients, and give directions for use.
12. Write a translation of the following prescriptions:—

R. Cacuminum cytisi scoparii, manipulos duos.

Aquæ fluviatilis ferventis, uncias octodecim cum semisse.

Digere per sesquihoram, in calore fere fervido, absque ebullitione tamen, deinde cola per stupam ad uncias decem.

Capiat ægra sescunciam de die in diem per septimanam.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, Dr. Aquilla Smith.*

1. How can a burn inflicted during life be distinguished from one produced after death.
2. Describe the characteristics which distinguish the skeleton of the female from that of the male.
3. A woman recently married becomes pregnant; suspicions are excited that it is not her first pregnancy: how is the question to be decided?
4. Describe the alterations which take place in the female breast after conception, and state the value of such changes as evidence of the existence of pregnancy.
5. What are the proofs of a child having attained sufficient maturity, to enable it to maintain an independent existence.
6. With what indigenous poisonous plant is Hemlock likely to be confounded, and how would you distinguish it?
7. Explain the difference between the fire-damp and the choke-damp, which are frequently generated in coal mines, and state the danger which arises from them.
8. Enumerate the symptoms of poisoning by white lead, state the treatment in such cases, and the means to be adopted in order to guard against the deleterious action of white lead.
9. What length of time is required for death to take place from submersion, and state the treatment to be adopted in cases of drowning.

21*st September*, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

HUMAN ANATOMY.—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. Describe the motions of the lower jaw, and state by the action of which of the muscles each motion which you mention can be accomplished.
2. Describe the origin and insertion of the serratus magnus muscle, and the various uses to which it can be applied.
3. Contrast the root of the right with that of the left lung, as to its boundaries, and the relative position of the parts entering into its formation.
4. Contrast the right with the left carotid artery as to dimensions and relations.
5. Describe the form, position, and structure of the femoral or crural ring, and the anatomical circumstances which favour, or, on the contrary, oppose the exit of a hernial tumor through this aperture.
6. Describe the form and position of the ileo-colic and ileo-cœcal valves, and the arrangement of the structures of which they are composed.
7. Enumerate the openings of the diaphragm; state their relative position, and mention the parts which pass through each of the apertures.
8. Describe the form, size, and boundaries of the triangular space through which the bladder may be tapped from the rectum, and state how far it is situated from the orifice of the anus.
9. Describe the corpus dentatum or rhomboideum, and state the best mode of proceeding in order to exhibit it.
10. What anatomical circumstances favour, and which oppose, dislocation of the shoulder joint?
11. Describe the relation of the following parts to each other at the bend of the elbow, the tendon of the biceps, and its semilunar fascia, arteries, veins, and nerves.
12. Describe the vessels and nerves of the stomach, the source of its arterial supply, and the mode in which its veins terminate.

HUMAN ANATOMY.—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. Describe the nervous and the vascular relations of the parotid gland.
2. Describe accurately the form and structure of the amygdala or tonsil, also the muscular boundaries of the recess in which it is lodged, and its relation to blood vessels.
3. Describe the form of the rima glottidis in a state of repose. State what alteration of figure it may undergo when subjected to muscular action, assigning to each muscle its peculiar action.
4. Describe the relative position of the arterial and auriculo-ventricular orifices at the base of the heart.
5. The relations of the ascending portion of the arch of the aorta.
6. Describe the epididymis; also the nature of the vas deferens, its course and relations.
7. Describe the form, and also the direction and connexions of the processes a cerebello ad testes.
8. Has any nervous structure been described in connexion with the anterior communicating artery of the brain? If so, who described it, and what is its supposed nature?
9. State what are the exact relations with respect to nervous matter of the corpora olivaria. Also describe the appearances presented by sections of these bodies, and state what physiological use has been assigned to them.
10. Describe the course and mode of termination of the thoracic duct.
11. Describe the cornea, its form, and the structures of which it is composed.
12. Describe the motions which the eye enjoys, and state by the action of which of the muscles each motion which you describe is effected.

21st September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PHYSIOLOGY.—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. By what means is man enabled to preserve, under certain limitations, an uniform temperature, though exposed to excessive heat or cold?
2. Describe the manner in which the elements of the urine are separated from the blood. What is the average specific gravity of healthy urine? Is the specific gravity of this secretion affected by external influences?
3. Describe the structure of the human skin; also the arrangement of the sudoriferous glands, and sebaceous follicles, and the nature of their secretions.
4. Describe the microscopical features of the different forms of nervous tissue, and assign to each form its proper function.
5. What conditions are necessary for the performance of animal respiration? State the manner in which the oxygenation of the blood is accomplished in insects, fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals.
6. Describe the changes which take place during the coagulation of the blood, and the circumstances which accelerate or retard the process; and also the causes said to produce the condition called buffy coat.
7. Describe the sounds of the heart, their rhythm, and their supposed origin.
8. What portions of the nervous centres of vertebrata are analogous to the pedal, stomato gastric, and respiratory ganglia of invertebrata?
9. What relation in colour exists between luminous images and the resulting ocular spectra?
10. Have you, in the highest animals, any trace of the diffused agency on which the circulation so much depends in the lower tribes?
11. State the effects frequently produced on man by a too abundant supply of food?
12. What is the best description of vegetable food for a diabetic patient? and why?

PHYSIOLOGY.—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. To what circumstance does the solubility of albumen appear to be due?
2. What do you understand by the term casein? whence is it obtained, and in what respects does it differ from albumen?
3. Define the term cell, as used in physiological language, and state in general terms the varied offices which have been assigned to cells.
4. State the distinguishing features of the red corpuscles of the blood in mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. If any exceptions to the general rule exist, state them.
5. Describe the appearance of adipose cells, as seen in the field of a microscope; and also state if any provision exists to prevent the transudation of their oily contents.
6. State the various uses to which fat is applied in the economy of man.
7. Can you mention any remarkable instance of the influence of food upon animal development?
8. How can pepsine be obtained? and what is its supposed action in the digestive process?
9. In what part of the alimentary canal is sugar generated from starch? What interferes with this development in the stomach?
10. What fact has been adduced to prove that the secretion of bile takes place, though not required for the purpose of digestion?
11. State the average number of respiratory movements which take place during a minute: how much air is expelled by an ordinary act of expiration; and how much still remains in the lungs.
12. In what situations has the sense of taste been found to reside, and what nerves supply these parts?

22nd September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph.D.*

1. Define the terms *specific heat* and *latent heat.*
2. State the four principal laws of combining proportion.
3. What relations subsist between the equivalent weights, and the volumes of bodies in the gaseous state?
4. What laws do the volumes of gases observe with reference to pressure and temperature?
5. Explain the use and principle of action of Daniell's hygrometer.
6. Give an account of the theory of combustion, describing also the structure of flame and proximate cause of luminosity.
7. Whence is the element sulphur obtained, in what different commercial forms is it met with, and how are these prepared from the crude material? What are the principal chemical and physical properties of the element, and what the composition of the more important compounds into which it enters as a constituent?
8. What different classes of compounds does oxygen form with other elements? Give an example of each class.
9. Show, by the use of symbols, the process for obtaining gaseous ammonia, and state the constitution of the ordinary ammoniacal salts.

10. In what relative quantities by weight should the ingredients be employed for preparing NO_5, HO from KaO, NO_5—

N.B.—Equiv. of N = 14
„ „ O = 8
„ „ S = 16
„ „ H = 1
„ „Ka = 39

11. To what ingredients is the property of hardness in spring water attributable, and by what agents may it in great part be removed?

12. Triple phosphate is a term applied to a salt occurring in certain secretions. What is the chemical composition of the salt? How may it be recognised, and what is the effect of a red heat upon it?

13. How are the compounds of antimony distinguished from those of arsenic in analysis?

14 What are the respective compositions of the two oxides of mercury, and how may their salts be distinguished from each other?

15. What is the composition of litharge, and to what pharmaceutical uses is it applied?

22nd September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. Explain the action of the common syphon, and deduce hence an explanation of the various kinds of intermi ting springs.

2. Describe the wet-bulb hygrometer, and explain its thermologic principle.

3. How much does the sun's midsummer altitude exceed, at any given place, his mid-winter's.

4. At what rate should information be conveyed, in order that a fact which occurs at Greenwich at noon should be made known in Dublin at $12^h\ 40^m$.

NOTE.—Assume long. of Dublin to be 6° 15′ west, and its distance along the telegraph to be 500 miles.

5. Describe the phenomena called endosmose, and state the principal laws which have been ascertained respecting it.

6. Two forces, unknown in magnitude, meet at an angle, and compound a resultant of 27lbs., which makes, with the two components, the angles 20° and 37° respectively. Find the magnitude of the components.

NOTE.—Sine 20°=·342
Sine 37°=·602

7. How many feet will a heavy body descend in the third second of its fall, the effect of the air's resistance being neglected?

8. Describe the medico-galvanic machine, accurately stating the principles it involves.

9. Explain why the moon appears large to a short-sighted person.

23rd September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ZOOLOGY.—*Examiner, Dr. Dickie.*

1 Describe peculiarities in the relations of the dental tissues in mammalia, having reference to peculiarities of habit. Illustrate by examples.

2. Describe the general characters of the skull in the genera Felis, Delphinus, and Lepus respectively.

3. Refer the Marsupialia and Monotremata to their place in the animal kingdom; state the general characters of each, and give the derivations of the terms.

4. Define the class Insecta, state the orders into which it is usually divided, and give the derivations of the names of orders.

5. Define the class Echinodermata; state the orders adopted by Professor E. Forbes, in reference to our native species, and mention an example of each order.

BOTANY.

1. Describe the general structure of leaves.

2. Describe, and illustrate by plans, the relative position of the parts of symmetrical flowers in which the numbers two, three, and five respectively prevail.

3. Describe the true nature of the fruit in Ficus, Pomum, Fragaria, and Rubus.

4. Describe the development and structure of the pollen.

5. State the organic constituents of plants and their sources.

6. Refer the following to their respective class, sub-class, and order: Agaricus, Lycopodium, Pinus, Lilium, and Ranunculus.

23rd September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MIDWIFERY.—*Examiner, Dr. Dwyer.*

1. Give a definition of tedious labour; state the most frequently observed causes thereof.

2. Whether is an unduly protracted first or second stage attended with most danger to the child, and why?

3. Are there any circumstances, as regards the fœtus more especially, which may prove a source of delay?

4. State the treatment best adapted to obviate or remove those causes.

5. What are the symptoms, which being present, would justify your having recourse to

instrumental delivery: and what points are to be taken into consideration in your selection of the instruments to be used?

6. Describe a case in which the exhibition of secale cornutum would be likely to prove beneficial; as also the most effective mode of administering it.

7. What injurious consequences, as regards mother or child, have been observed to ensue?

8. What unfavourable conditions of the uterus have been met with, as following upon protracted labour, and how are they to be met and relieved?

9. Under what circumstances, generally speaking, does rupture of the uterus occur?

10. Are there any points in the previous history, or symptoms arising in the course of the labour, that would lead you to apprehend such an event; and what would be your mode of proceeding on such an apprehension?

11. Describe a case of actual rupture, with the treatment immediately necessary.

12. What are the consequences to be dreaded, and what the after treatment?

DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

1. Describe a case of irritable uterus; with what morbid condition of this organ is it most likely to be confounded? Give the diagnostic marks and the treatment.

2. Mention the principal malignant diseases of the uterus, and the manner by which they induce a fatal termination?

3. What are the symptoms which, being present, would lead you to suspect the existence of an imperforate hymen? State the points of similarity between this condition and concealed pregnancy. Give the mode of diagnosis, as also the manner of relief.

4. Describe the fœtal circulation.

5. What are the changes that occur in this system consequent upon birth, and why?

6. Is there any morbid condition met with, the necessary result of this change not having been complete? Describe it.

7. Detail the process of dentition as most ordinarily observed.

8. What morbid affections occasionally accompany, or seem to be a result of sympathy, with this process? and state the treatment proper for such.

9. Describe what you would consider to be the course of a case of successful vaccination, stating what you deem to be the most conclusive evidence of success.

HONOR EXAMINATION, M.D.

27th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. Describe any of the more accurate processes for determining the rate of expansion of a given gas due to an increase of temperature, either the tension or the volume of the gas being kept nearly constant.

2. Dr. Apjohn's formula for the tension of a vapour is—

$$f'' = f' - \frac{d}{88} \times \frac{p}{30}$$

Explain precisely the symbols used in this formula, as well as the instruments which supply the numerical data f' d, and p.

3. (α) Define the thermologic ideas—*quantity of heat*, *capacity for heat*, and *temperature*; and show that they are, respectively, analogous to the dynamical ideas of motive force, mass, and velocity.

(β) Illustrate in like manner from dynamics the idea of *specific heat*.

4. How are the *force* and the *velocity* of endosmose respectively measured; and what law did Dutrochet find to hold good for both.

5. Mention the instruments that are usually employed to measure both statical and dynamical electricity, and state briefly the principles involved in each.

6. What are the principal mutual actions of electric currents?

7. Describe the component glasses of a good microscope, and the action of each glass.

27th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—*Examiner, Professor Banks.*

1. Contrast eclampsia saturnina with ordinary epilepsy.

2. Is the susceptibility for contagious and epidemic diseases augmented or diminished in epileptic patients?

3. To what form of mental alienation does epilepsy most frequently tend?

4. What are the circumstances which should guide us in forming a prognosis in cases of insanity?

5. When jaundice proves fatal by cerebral symptoms, what is the condition of the liver which is generally present, and what is its microscopic character?

6. What are the signs of pneumopericarditis and the circumstances under which it has been found to exist?

7. To what form of cancerous degeneration is the kindey most prone? What are its symptoms in the advanced stage, and with what diseases may it be confounded?

8. What are the general characters of the urine in inflammatory affections, and what influence has the abstraction of blood on its composition?

9. What are the therapeutical indications in the uric acid diathesis?

10. What treatment would you have recourse to for the removal of dropsical effusions consequent on renal disease?

28th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph.D.*

1. Show by means of symbols, the reaction which occurs when chlorine gas is passed into a solution of ammonia.

2. State the composition of phosphate of soda, and of the precipitates which it forms with nitrate of silver and chloride of barium; also the modes of distinguishing these from the arsenite and sulphate of the respective bases.

3. What is the composition of Rochelle or Seignette salt, and how is it obtained?

4. In converting protosulphate of iron into neutral persulphate why is the addition of sulphuric acid necessary?

5. What bases are capable of replacing the alumina and potash, respectively, in alum, without altering the crystalline form of the salt?

6. How would you test a mineral or spring water for the following substances:—1, carbonic acid; 2, sulphuric acid; 3, chlorine; 4, nitric acid; 5, lime; 6, soda; 7, iron; 8, magnesia?

7. What is the composition of the precipitate produced by carbonate of ammonia in a solution of persulphate of iron? and when the precipitate is employed as an antidote in cases of poisoning, how is its action explained?

8. What formula will represent the atomic constitution of a salt containing, in 100 parts:—

$K\alpha O$, . .	34·65
SO_3, . .	58·74
HO, . .	6·61
	100·00

N.B.—Equivalent of $K\alpha = 39$
„ „ S = 16
„ „ O = 8
„ „ H = 1

9. In what medicinal preparations is the suboxide of mercury believed to be the active principle, and what precautions must be observed in order to obtain this oxide free from the higher oxide?

10. How would you detect the presence of hydrocyanic acid in an organic mixture?

11. What is the constitution of bitter almond oil, and what product results from its oxidation?

12. How much dry acetic acid should be produced from the oxidation of 1 lb. of alcohol, of 0·815 sp. gr. (92 per cent.)—

N.B.—Anhydrous Alcohol = $C_4 H_6 O_2$
Equiv. of Carbon = 6
„ „ Hydrogen = 1
„ „ Oxygen = 8

13. What is the usual process for obtaining the essential oils, and how are they distinguished from fat oils?

14. What element is common to all the organic alkaloids, and in what respect do they resemble ammonia?

15. How may the presence of sulphur be demonstrated in the albuminous class of bodies?

16. How has the fact been accounted for, that very nearly the same quantity of oxygen is absorbed by the blood when respiration proceeds at the level of the sea, or in elevated situations, although an equal bulk of air in the latter position contains a much smaller proportion of that element?

28th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

SURGERY.—*Examiner, James S. Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.*

1. Describe the symptoms of caries of the vertebræ, as affecting the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar regions.

2. Point out the affections most likely to be mistaken for caries of the spine?

3. Give the pathology of caries of the spine, and name the authorities who have pointed out its different modes of origin.

4. State the treatment that you would adopt in caries of the spine.

5. Enumerate the diseases to which the prostate gland is liable, and lay down the treatment that you would have recourse to in a case of complete retention of urine, the result of the senile enlargement of the prostate gland.

6. Point out the accidents and diseases which would induce you to recommend amputation of the thigh in its lower third, and go in detail through the different steps of that operation, both by the circular and double flap methods.

29th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

BOTANY.—*Examiner, Dr. Dickie.*

1. Describe the true nature of the parts called connective, style, stigma, arillus, placenta, and dissepiment.

2. Give a summary of the opinions entertained regarding the physiology of fecundation.

3. Name the plants which yield ammoniacum, chamomile, belladonna, capsicum, stavesacre, stramonium. State and give the characters of the class, sub-class, and natural orders to which they respectively belong.

4. Name the dicotyledonous natural orders which have the following general characters, and give examples of medicinal plants belonging to each:—1. Leaves, alternate, exstipulate; sepals 4, deciduous; stamens, tetradynamous; fruit, a siliqua or silicula; seed, exalbuminous. 2. Leaves alternate, usually compound, stipulate, calyx 5-divided; odd segment inferior. Petals, usually 5; corolla, regular or irregular. Stamens, definite or indefinite, distinct or united; style and stigma simple. Fruit, a legume or drupe. Seeds, with or without albumen, cotyledons large. 3. Leaves alternate often geminate. Inflorescence cymose, extra-axillary, æstivation more or less imbricate, never valvate. Lobes of corolla somewhat unequal; stamens five, one or rarely three sterile; dehiscence of anthers longitudinal. 4. Leaves opposite, whorled or alternate; calyx of five or four pieces; corolla irregular, imbricate in æstivation; stamens two, or four didynamous, rarely five; ovary, two celled, one anterior, the other posterior; seeds, albuminous, straight or slightly curved embryo.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Why are certain animals called Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla? Give the derivations of the names, state the homologies of the parts to which the terms refer. Mention also peculiarities in the alimentary canal, and give examples of genera and species belonging to each.

2. Give a general description of the osteology and dentition of the Ophidia.

3. Refer the Hirudo Medicinalis to its place in the system of classification. Describe those points in its organization and habits on which its value as a remedial agent depends.

29th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MIDWIFERY, &c.—*Examiner, Dr. Dwyer.*

1. What injurious consequences may immediately or remotely result to the infant in delivery by forceps? State the mode of obviating such.

2. Describe the various modes recommended for managing a case of funis presentation, stating the object immediately in view, and specially note that from which you would expect to derive most success, giving the reasons therefor.

3. What are the different sites of extra-uterine fœtation, and give the terminations thereof.

4. What is the earliest period of pregnancy at which it is admissible to pass the hand into the uterus to effect delivery? and state why it is admissible at this period.

5. State the different modes suggested for the removal of polypus uteri, with the reasons assigned in favour of each.

6. What do you understand by secondary hemorrhage in the parturient female? State the most usual time of its occurrence, with the causes, and the treatment adapted to its suppression.

7. What are the qualifications you deem requisite in a hired wet nurse?

8. In cases when the mother is unable to suckle her infant, and will not have a wet nurse, enumerate the substitutes for human milk, stating them in the order of value.

30th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

GERMAN.—*Examiner Professor Frings, Ph.D.*

I.

1. How was the Anglo-Saxon converted into English?

2. From which of the German dialects sprung the English language?

3. When did the preponderance of the High-German over the Low-German become fully decided?

4. Wherein does the High-German principally differ from the Low-German?

5. What is the name of the great family from which all the European languages are derived?

6. Name the languages with which the German stands in relationship (not those which are derived from it), and state whether it be in the first, second, or third degree.

7. State the principal points in which the German idiom essentially differs from that of the other nations.

8. State the date and name of the most ancient lasting monument of the old German language.

II.

1. Who is Wolfram von Eschenbach, and when did he live?

2. Give the dates of the birth and death of Schiller, and state any particulars with regard to his life you may recollect?

3. Which was his first dramatic production, and how old was he when he wrote it?

4. Which are considered to be his masterpieces?

5. How is the late cultivation of German literature to be accounted for?

III.

1. What is the difference between the two auxiliaries *Seyn* and *Werden?* Give examples in the present and past tenses.

2. In what essential does the construction of a German phrase differ from that of an English one?

3. What effect has the beginning the phrase with a conjunction upon the construction?

4. Decline: "*Ein alter Soldat—Der kleine Matrose—Jenes grosse Haus*"—both in the singular and plural.

5. Name the prepositions which govern both the dative and accusative, and state the circumstances under which they take either the one or the other case.

6. On which of the syllables does the accent regularly fall in German?

IV.

Translate into German:—

If the history of England be ever written by one who has the knowledge and the courage—and both qualities are equally requisite for the undertaking—the world would be more astonished than when reading the Roman annals by Niebuhr. Generally speaking, all the great events have been distorted, most of the important causes concealed, some of the principal characters never appear, and all who figure are so misunderstood and misrepresented, that the result is a complete mystification, and the perusal of the narrative about as profitable for an Englishman as reading the adventures of Peter Wilkins.

V. DISRAELI—*Sybil.*

Translate into English:—

Die alten Deutſchen hatten eine Schrift mit eigenen Buchſtaben, die man Runen nannte. Man ſieht aus der Form dieſer Buchſtaben, daß ſie aus den verſchiedenen Stellungen, welche zuſammengeworfene kleine Holzſtückchen von abgebrochenen Zweigen bilden, entſtanden ſind. Urſprünglich pflegte man aus den Stellungen ſolcher Holzſtückchen zu wahrſagen, indem man mit jeder einzelnen einen beſondern Sinn verband. Daher man mit der Runenſchrift immer Zauberei verbunden. Da man noch kein Papier hatte, ſo wurden die Runen in Stein gehauen oder in Holz geſchnitten. Ein däniſcher König ließ eine dreißig Ellen lange Runenſchrift in einen Felſen hauen. Noch jetzt findet man viele mit Runenſchrift beſchriebene Grabſteine, welche man überhaupt Runenſteine nennt. Für den gewöhnlichen Gebrauch aber wurden die Runen in weiches Holz geſchnitten, vorzüglich in Buchenholz, woher noch jetzt der Name Buch und Buchſtabe.

MENZEL—*Geſchichte der Deutſchen.*

VI.

Heiß mich nicht reden, heiß mich ſchweigen,
Denn mein Geheimniß iſt mir Pflicht;
Ich möchte dir mein ganzes Innre zeigen,
Allein das Schickſal will es nicht.

Zur rechten Zeit vertreibt der Sonne Lauf
Die finſtre Nacht, und ſie muß ſich erhellen;
Der harte Fels ſchließt ſeinen Buſen auf,
Mißgönnt der Erde nicht die tiefverborgnen Quellen.

Einjeder ſucht im Arm der Freunde Ruh,
Dort kann die Bruſt in Klagen ſich ergießen;
Allein ein Schwur drückt mir die Lippen zu,
Und nur ein Gott vermag ſie aufzuſchließen.

GÖTHE—*Wilhelm Meiſter.*

FRENCH.—I.

1. Compare the language spoken in France at the time of the troubadours with the present French, and state by what names they are distinguished from one another.

2. Which of the countries where Latin had been spoken came last to the possession of an independent language and literature?

3. During what period was the French language spoken by the superior classes of society in England?

4. What dialect was the general language of France in the ninth century?

5. To what dialect do we now give the exclusive name of French?

6. Which are among the most interesting productions in French of the Middle Age?

II.

1. How do you account for the same adjective in French being placed sometimes *before* and sometimes *after* the noun? Give examples.

2. What class of verbs is regular conjugated in English with the auxiliary *To Have*, while in French with *Etre?*

3. What do the French mean by the word *Renaissance*, and how was the French literature affected by the *Renaissance?*

4. Mention the most remarkable French writers of the seventeenth century, and give as many particulars as you can respecting their works.

5. Draw a parallel between *Corneille* and *Racine* as dramatic writers, showing how the difference may be accounted for.

6. What is the difference between *Vieux* and *Ancien*, between *Neuf* and *Nouveau?*

7. Enumerate the successive periods in the progress of the French language since its origin, giving the dates of their respective commencements.

8. Which of the numeral adjectives are flexible in French, and when?

III.

Translate into French :—

Our ancestors naturally looked with serious alarm on the growing power of France. This feeling, in itself perfectly reasonable, was mingled with other feelings less praiseworthy. France was our old enemy. It was against France that the most glorious battles recorded in our annals had been fought. The conquest of France had been twice effected by the Plantagenets. The loss of France had been long remembered as a great national disaster. The title of King of France was still borne by our sovereigns. The lilies of France still appeared, mingled with our own lions, on the shield of the House of Stuart. In the sixteenth century the dread inspired by Spain had suspended the animosity of which France had been anciently the object; but the dread inspired by Spain had given place to contemptuous compassion, and France was again regarded as our national foe.

MACAULAY—*History of England.*

IV.

Translate into English :—

Parler de La Fontaine n'est jamais un ennui même quand on serait bien sûr de n'y rien apporter de nouveau : c'st parler de l'expérience même, du résultat moral de la vie, du bon sens pratique, fin et profond, universel et divers, égayé de raillerie, animé de charme et d'imagination, corrigé encore et embelli par les meilleurs sentiments, consolé surtout par l'amitié ; c'est parler enfin de toutes ces choses qu'on ne sent jamais mieux que lorsqu'on a mûri soi-même. C. La Fontaine qu'on donne à lire aux enfants ne se goûte jamais si bien qu'après la quarantaine ; c'est ce vin vieux donte parle Voltaire et auquel il a comparé la poésie d'Horace : il gagne à vieillir, et, de même que chacun en prenant de l'âge sent mieux La Fontaine, de même aussi la littérature française, à mesure qu'elle avance et qu'elle se prolonge, semble lui accorder une plus belle place et le reconnaître plus grand.

SAINTE-BEUVE—*Causeries du Lundi.*

V.

Le Génie a besoin d'un peuple que sa flamme
Anime, éclaire, échauffe, embrase comme une âme,
Il lui faut tout un monde à régir en tyran ;
Dès qu'il a pris son vol du haut de la falaise,
Pour que l'ouragan soit à l'aise,
Il n'a pas trop de l'océan !

C'est là qu'il peut ouvrir ses ailes ; là, qu'il gronde
Sur un abime large et sur une eau profonde ;
C'est là qu'il peut bondir, géant capricieux,
Et tournoyer, debout dans l'orage qui tombe,
D'un pied s'appuyant sur la trombe,
Et d'un bras soutenant les cieux.

VICTOR HUGO—*Odes.*

ITALIAN.—I.

1. State the origin of the Italian language.
2. To what century do we trace the earliest genuine Italian ?
3. State the time when the Italian language in prose commenced to be used.
4. Who gave the first model of pure and elegant Italian prose ?
5. When does the *Divine Commedia* seem to have been commenced ?
6. Which of the Italian poets had most influence over the taste of his age, and who, more than any other, also gave stability to the Italian language ?
7. What is the origin of the Italian definite and indefinite articles ?
8. Who is considered the best Italian tragic writer, and when did he live ?
9. State what you know of *Dante's* life and writings.
10. Describe the state of the Italian literature during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

II.

1. When is the definite article used in Italian before the words "*Signor*" and "*Signora,*" and when not ?
2. When do the possessive pronouns refuse the definite article in Italian ?
3. When are the personal pronouns attached to the verb so as to form one word with them ? Is there no exception ?
4. How do the Italians render the English word "*some*" before a noun, and how at the end of a phrase not followed by a noun, as, for example, "*I have some ?*"
5. Is the past participle changeable in Italian—how and when ?
6. Which are the prepositions drawn together with the definite article in Italian, and when are both words drawn together so as to form but one ?
7. In what essential does the construction of an Italian phrase differ from that of an English one ?

III.

Translate into Italian :—

Does man require strength in order sincerely to humiliate himself, and to acknowledge himself a sinner ? Is it not true that, in general, we pass our youth in vanity, and that, instead of using all our efforts to advance in the career of good, we spend a great part of

it in degrading ourselves? There are exceptions; but I confess that they do not affect my humble self. It is no merit of mine to be discontented with myself. When one sees a torch giving forth more smoke than light, it does not require much candour to say that it does not burn well.

SILVIO PELLICO—*Le mie Prigioni.*

VI.

Translate into English:—

Io ho pensato un nuovo modo per allevare un mio figliuolo, e voglio communicarlo a voi, perchè se vi pare che l'usanza possa essere di qualche utilità, pubblichiate la mia intenzione. L'ho mantenuto prima alle scuole tutto quel tempo che m'è paruto a proposito, perch'egli facesse quel profito ch'io desiderava. Ma non crediate già ch'io gli avessi trovati maestri di rettorica o d'altre arti che insegnino a favellare, le quali a noi uomini di privata condizione non giovano punto; e vengono di rado adoperate, quando non deliberiamo d'essere avvocati, o divenire predicatori. In quello scambio l'ho fatto ammaestrare in varie lingue; tanto egli favella speditamente la inglese, la francese, la tedesca e la greca, quella però che volgarmente si parla, non quella d'Omero nè di Platone.

BOCCACCIO—*Il Decamerone.*

V.

Voi ch'ascoltate in rime sparse il suono
Di quiei sospiri, ond'io nodriva il core
In sul mio primo giovenile errore,
Quand'era in parte altr'uom da quel ch'io sono.

Del vario stile in ch'io piango e ragiono,
Fra le vane speranze, e'l van dolore,
Ove sia chi per prova intenda amore,
Spero trovar pietà non che perdono!

Ma ben vegg'or, si come al popol tutto
Favola fui gran tempo: onde sovente
Di me medesmo meco mi vergogno

E del mio vaneggiar vergogna è'l frutto
E'l pentirsi, e'l conoscer chiaramente
Che quanto piace al mondo è breve sogno.

PETRARCA—*Sonetti.*

30th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.—*Examiner, Dr. Aquilla Smith.*

1. State the specific gravity of pure nitric acid, pure muriatic acid, and pure sulphuric acid.
2. Describe the mode of taking the specific gravity of fluids with an ordinary phial, instead of a specific gravity bottle.
3. Explain the processes for preparing the red iodide of mercury, and the green iodide of mercury; and state the difference in their composition.
4. Describe the characteristics of good scammony, its adulterations, and the means of detecting them.
5. Give the composition of the confection of scammony, and state what proportion of scammony is in a given quantity of the confection.
6. What proportion of mercury is in the preparation of mercury with chalk, and mercury with magnesia? and how is one preparation to be distinguished from the other?
7. If uva-ursi leaves should be adulterated with the leaves of the whortleberry, or with box leaves, how is the fraud to be detected?
8. In what form does iron exist in the compound mixture of iron, and what changes usually take place some time after the mixture has been prepared?
9. Describe the properties of tannic acid, and the process for preparing it according to the Dublin Pharmacopœia.
10. Prescribe a full dose of camphor in the form of pills; and also in the form of a draught, so that the camphor will not separate on the addition of water.

MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY, AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, Dr. Aquilla Smith.*

1. How many fluid ounces, Imperial measure, are equivalent to one pound avoirdupois weight of pure sulphuric acid?
2. Explain the process for preparing the *pulvis ferri* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, and the means by which you would determine its specific gravity.
3. Mention the adulterations of sulphate of quinine, and give the tests for detecting them, particularly salicine.
4. State the exact proportion of each ingredient in the compound calomel pill of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, and explain the process for preparing precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and give its composition.
5. How is artificial camphor prepared, and by what means can it be distinguished from common camphor?
6. Enumerate the chief agents used as disinfectants; explain their action, the modes of using them, and state their relative value.

7. Mention the circumstances under which carbonic acid is most usually generated, so as to render it dangerous to human life; and state the treatment to be adopted in cases of asphyxia arising from exposure to carbonic acid.

8. A green powder having been found in the stomach of a female, suspected to have died from the effects of savine, by what characters would you recognize it to be savine?

9. Describe the symptoms, the treatment, and *post mortem* appearances of poisoning by corrosive sublimate; and point out those circumstances which, during life, assist in distinguishing mercurial from arsenical poisoning.

2nd October, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. In what manner does the suspension of the respiratory process in mammalia arrest the general circulation?

2. According to Willis, what relative position of the vocal cords is necessary for the production of voice; by the action of what muscles can this adjustment be effected?

3. Give examples of various modifications of the alimentary canal of animals, in accordance with the nature of their food.

4. Through the reflex action of what nerves can the respiratory muscles be called into action?

5. What determines the nature of a secretion? Has the form of the gland any influence? Support your opinion by facts derived from the study of Comparative Anatomy.

6. Describe the corpuscles that have been detected in the fluid to which the term colostrum has been applied; and state under what circumstances this fluid is found, and its supposed use.

7. According to the most generally received views as to the function of the cerebellum, in what class of animals ought this organ to be least developed; in what class well developed; and in what animal most developed?

8. What nerves are distributed to the nasal cavity and its orifices? Can you assign any reason why the nose should receive its nervous supply from such varied sources.

9. Do you know of any experiments having been performed in order, if possible, to determine the relative sensibility of various parts of the human body? If so, state the results obtained.

10. Can you trace any functional analogy between the vessels of the lungs and those of the liver.

11. What reasons have been given for regarding the spleen as an appendix to the absorbent system?

12. Describe the form, situation, and uses of the ciliary muscle, by whom was it first described, and in what class of animals.

2nd October, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. Has the supply of food a marked influence upon the size of the individual? In which of the two kingdoms, animal or vegetable, is the result most manifest? What animal tissue is directly increased by an over supply of food? State the circumstances which favour this deposition or growth.

2. For what different purposes is aliment required by man?

3. Through what channel, and in obedience to what physical law, are matters in a state of perfect solution, and water, said to be introduced into the system?

4. To what circumstance is the milky colour of the contents of the lacteals due?

5. Who first described the foramen centrale of the retina? In what animals has it been since observed?

6. State the physiological uses which have been assigned to the following portions of the organ of hearing:—the vestibule, the semicircular canals, the cochlea, the tympanum, the ossicula, and the external ear.

7. How can you prove that sensation is not a necessary link in the chain of reflex actions?

8. Describe the anatomy of a pulmonic lobule, particularly noticing the arrangement of the air cells and vessels, and assigning to each of the latter its peculiar office.

9. Contrast the behaviour of striated with that of non-striated muscular fibres under the influence of direct stimuli.

10. What appears to be the most satisfactory explanation which has been afforded as to the cause of the sensation of hunger?

11. Are you aware of any experiments having been made on warm-blooded animals, the object of which was to show that the amount of carbonic acid expired is influenced by the external temperature? If so, relate them, and state the results which have been obtained.

12. How has it been proved that the alterations in the colour of the blood caused by submitting it alternately to the influence of oxygen and carbonic acid gases, are more due to change of form than of composition?

2nd October, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

HUMAN ANATOMY.—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. Give an accurate description of the form of an arytenoid cartilage, and of the exact points of attachment of its several muscles and ligaments.

2. What anatomical circumstances favour, or, on the contrary, have a tendency to resist, dislocation of the patella, in a direction outwards?

3. Describe the deep connexions of the parotid gland.

4. Describe the relations of the thyroid body.

5. Describe the arrangement of the following structures in the trachea—white fibrous tissue, yellow fibrous tissue, muscular fibre.

6. Are you aware of any arterial irregularity which it is necessary to bear in mind in operating for strangulated femoral hernia? Can you explain why this irregular distribution is so prone to occur?

7. Mention the principal anatomical predisposing causes of inguinal and of crural hernia.

8. The action of what muscles can produce the following alterations of form and direction of the tongue:—to render its dorsum convex or concave; to direct the tip to either side; to press it against the upper incisor teeth; to retract it into the mouth; to diminish its perpendicular, longitudinal, or transverse diameters?

9. Describe the form and the relations of the prostate gland.

10. The glutæus maximus having been divided by a vertical incision, and the edges separated, describe the relative position of the parts exposed.

11. In what manner is the aorta connected with the heart?

12. State the anatomical points of distinction between the direct and the oblique forms of inguinal hernia.

HUMAN ANATOMY.—*Examiner, Croker King, M.D.*

1. Describe the anatomical limits of the human spinal cord in the adult; also its form, contractions, enlargements, and the appearance presented by sections of it in the cervical, central dorsal, and lumbar regions. Is any relation said to exist between the physical development of the spinal cord and the sensitive and motive power of the parts which it supplies with nerves.

2. Describe the distribution, and also the functions of the several nerves found within the cavity of the orbit.

3. Contrast the mucous membranes of the stomach, duodenum, jejenum, ileum, colon, and rectum, with each other.

4. Describe the relations of the uretur in the male, and also in the female.

5. With what other fibrous structures is the facia illiaca continuous?

6. Whence are the nerves of the diaphragm derived? Can you offer any explanation why its nervous endowments should proceed from such varied sources?

7. What nerves supply the Buccinator muscle? and why does it receive nerves from so many sources?

8. Enumerate the commissures of the brain, and state what parts they connect.

9. What results would follow from paralysis of the *lower* division of the third cranial nerve?

10. What anatomical provisions exist to limit extension of the knee joint, and rotation of the tibia upon the femur?

11. Describe the boundaries of the muscular space at the upper and inner part of the thigh, where the principal inosculation takes place between the internal circumflex branch of the profunda and obturator arteries.

12. Describe the true ligaments of the bladder, and state with what other fibrous structures they are continuous.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF A.B.

19th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LATIN.—*Examiner, Charles Parsons Reichel, B.D*

Translate any two of the following extracts:—

HORACE.—SATIRES, BOOK I.

Ventum erat ad Vestæ, quarta jam parte diei
Præterita, et casu tunc respondere vadato
Debebat, quod ni fecisset, perdere litem.
Si me amas, inquit, paulum hic ades. Interea si
Aut valeo stare aut novi civilia jura;
Et propero quo scis. Dubius sum quid faciam, inquit,
Tene relinquam an rem. Me, sodes. Non faciam, ille,
Et præcedere cœpit. Ego, ut contendere durum est
Cum victore, sequor. Mæcenas quomodo tecum?
Hinc repetit; paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanæ;
Nemo dexterius fortuna est usus. Haberes
Magnum adjutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,
Hunc hominem velles si tradere; dispeream ni
Summosses omnes. Non isto vivimus illic,
Quo tu rere, modo; domus hac nec purior ulla est
Nec magis his aliena malis; nil mi officit unquam,
Ditior hic est aut quia doctior; est locus uni—
Cuique suus.

HORACE.—EPISTLES, BOOK I.

Septimius, Claudi, nimirum intellegit unus
Quanti me facias; nam quum rogat et prece cogit
Scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner
Dignum mente domoque legentis honesta Neronis,
Munere quum fungi propioris censet amici,
Quid possim videt ac novit me valdius ipso.
Multa quidem dixi, cur excusatus abirem;
Sed timui, mea ne finxisse minora putarer,
Dissimulator opis propriæ, mihi commodus uni.
Sic ego majoris fugiens opprobria culpæ,
Frontis ad urbanæ descendi præmia. Quodsi
Depositum laudas ob amici jussa pudorem,
Scribe tui gregis hunc, et fortem crede bonumque.

HORACE.—ARS POETICA.

Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons:
Rem tibi Socraticæ poterunt ostendere chartæ,
Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur.
Qui didicit patriæ quid debeat et quid amicis,
Quo sit amore parens, quo frater amandus et hospes,
Quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, quæ
Partes in bellum missi ducis, ille profecto
Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique.
Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo
Doctum imitatorem et vivas hinc ducere voces.
Interdum speciosa locis morataque recte
Fabula nullius veneris, sine pondere et arte,
Valdius oblectat populum meliusque moratur
Quam versus inopes rerum nugæque canoræ.
Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo
Musa loqui, præter laudem nullius avaris.
Romani pueri longis rationibus assem
Discunt in partes centum diducere. Dicat
Filius Albini; si de quincunce remota est
Uncia, quid superat? Poteras dixisse. Triens. Eu!
Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit?
Semis. At hæc animos ærugo et cura peculi
Quum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi
Posse linenda cedro et levi servanda cupresso?

SALLUST.

Interea Romæ C. Mamilius Limetanus tribunus plebis rogationem ad populum promulgat, uti quæreretur in eos, quorum consilio Jugurtha Senati decreta neglegisset, quique ab eo in legationibus aut imperiis pecunias accepissent, qui elephantos quique perfugas tradidissent, item qui de pace aut bello cum hostibus pactiones fecissent. Huic rogationi partim conscii sibi, alii ex partium invidia pericula metuentes, quoniam aperte resistere non poterant, quin illa et alia talia sibi placere faterentur, occulte per amicos, ac maxime per homines nominis Latini et socios Italicos impedimenta parabant. Sed plebes incredibile memoratu est quam intenta fuerit, quantaque vi rogationem jusserit, decreverit, voluerit, magis odio nobilitatis, cui mala illa parabantur, quam cura reipublicæ; tanta lubido in partibus erat. Igitur cæteris metu perculsis M. Scaurus, quem legatum Bestiæ fuisse supra docuimus, inter lætitiam plebis et suorum fugam, trepida etiamtum civitate, quum ex Mamili rogatione tres quæsitores rogarentur, effecerat, ut ipse in eo numero crearetur. Sed quæstio exercita aspere violenterque, ex rumore et lubidine plebis; ut saepe nobilitatem, sic ea tempestate plebem ex secundis rebus insolentia ceperat.

TERENCE.—ADELPHI.

Syrus. Edepol, Syrisce, te curasti molliter,
Lauteque munus administrasti tuum:
Abi. Sed postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur,
Prodeambulare huc libitum est.
Demea. Illuc sis vide,
Exemplum disciplinæ!
Sy. Ecce autem hic adest
Senex noster. Quid fit? quid tu es tristis?
D. Oh! scelus.
Sy. Ohe! jam tu verba fundis hic sapientia?
D. Tu si meus esses—
Sy. Dis quidem esses, Demea,
Ac tuam rem constabilisses.
D. Exemplo omnibus
Curarem ut esses.
Sy. Quamobrem? quid feci?

D. Rogas?
In ipsa turba, atque in peccato maximo,
Quod vix sedatum satis est, potasti, scelus,
Quasi re bene gesta.
Sy. Sane nollem huc exitum.

TERENCE.—PHORMIO.

Phormio. Itane patris ais conspectum veritum hinc abiisse?
Geta. Admodum.
P. Phanium relictam solam?
G. Sic.
P. Et iratum senem?
G. Oppido.
P. Ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum redit:
Tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum; accingere.
G. Obsecro te.
P. Si rogabit—
G. In te spes est.
P. Eccere,
Quid si reddet?
G. Tu impulisti.
P. Sic opinor.
G. Subveni.
P. Cedo senem: jam instructa mihi sunt corde consilia omnia.
G. Quid ages?
P. Quid vis? nisi uti maneat Phanium, atque ex crimine hoc
Antiphonem eripiam, atque in me omnem iram derivem senis?
G. O vir fortis atque amicus! Verum hoc sæpe, Phormio,
Vereor, ne istæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique.

CICERO.—IN CATILINAM ORATIO QUARTA.

Nunc Patres conscripti, ego mea video quid intersit. Si eritis secuti sententiam C. Cæsaris; quoniam hanc is in republica viam, quæ popularis habetur, secutus est, fortasse minus erunt, hoc auctore et cognitore hujusce sententiæ, mihi populares impetus pertimescendi: sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negoti contrahatur. Sed tamen meorum periculorum rationes utilitas reipublicæ vincat. Habemus enim a C. Cæsare, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulat, sententiam, tanquam obsidem perpetuæ in rempublicam voluntatis. Intellectum est, quid intersit inter levitatem concionatorum, et animum vere popularem, saluti populi consulentem. Video de istis qui se populares haberi volunt, abesse non neminem, ne de capite videlicet civium Romanorum sententiam ferat. Is et nudiustertius in custodiam cives Romanos dedit, et supplicationem mihi decrevit, et indices hesterno die maximis præmiis affecit. Jam hoc nemini dubium est, qui reo custodiam quæsitori gratulationem indici præmium decrevit, quid de tota re et causa judicarit.

TACITUS.—AGRICOLA.

Finis vitæ ejus nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit. Vulgus quoque et hic aliud agens populus et ventitavere ad domum et per fora et circulos locuti sunt; nec quisquam audita morte Agricolæ aut lætatus est aut statim oblitus. Augebat miserationem constans rumor veneno interceptum. Nobis nihil comperti affirmare ausim: cæterum per omnem valitudinem ejus, crebrius quam ex more principatus per nuntios visentis, et libertorum primi et medicorum intimi venere, sive cura illud sive inquisitio erat. Supremo quidem die momenta deficientis per dispositos cursores nuntiata constabat, nullo credente sic accelerari quæ tristis audiret. Speciem tamen doloris animo vultuque præ se tulit, securus jam odii, et qui facilius dissimularet gaudium quam metum. Satis constabat lecto testamento Agricolæ, quo cohæredem optimæ uxori et piissimæ filiæ Domitianum scripsit, lætatum eum velut honore judicioque. Tam cæca et corrupta mens assiduis adulationibus erat, ut nesciret a bono patre non scribi hæredem nisi malum principem.

TACITUS.—GERMANIA.

Ergo sæptæ pudicitia agunt, nullis spectaculorum illecebris, nullis conviviorum irritationibus corruptæ. Litterarum secreta viri pariter ac feminæ ignorant. Paucissima in tam numerosa gente adulteria; quorum pœna præsens et maritis permissa. Accisis crinibus, nudatam, coram propinquis expellit domo maritus, ac per omnem vicum verbere agit. Publicatæ enim pudicitiæ nulla venia: non forma non ætate non opibus maritum invenerit. Nemo enim illic vitia ridet; nec corrumpere et corrumpi sæculum vocatur.

VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, BOOK IV.

Tandem his Ænean compellat vocibus ultro:
Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum
Posse nefas? tacitusque mea decedere terra?
Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,

Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
Et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum,
Crudelis? Quid? Si non arva aliena domosque
Ignotas peteres, et Troja antiqua maneret,
Troja per undosum peteretur classibus æquor?
Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas, dextramque tuam te,
(Quando aliud mihi jam miseræ nihil ipsa reliqui),
Per connubia nostra, per inceptos hymenæos,
Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quidquam
Dulce meum; miserere domus labentis, et istam
Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
Te propter Libycæ gentes Nomadumque tyranni
Odere; infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem
Exstinctus pudor, et qua sola sidera adibam,
Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris hospes?
Hoc solum nomen quoniam de conjuge restat.
Quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum mœnia frater
Destruat, aut captam ducat Gætulus Iarbas?
Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
Ante fugam suboles; si quis mihi parvulus aula
Luderet Æneas, qui te tamen ore referret;
Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer.

1. Write remarks on the passages you have translated, noticing any syntactical peculiarity, and explaining the allusions, historical or other, that may occur in them.

2. Express in Latin *words*—two million sesterces; fifteen million sesterces; two hundred million sesterces; the sixteenth day of August; the fifth of March; the seventh of April.

3. When is the conjunctive mood used after *quum*, and when the indicative?

4. Translate into Latin the following sentences:—

Cicero teaches, that those promises should not be kept which are not advantageous to the persons to whom you have given them.

A man named Solers, who had held the office of prætor, requested of the senate that he might be permitted to set up a market on his estate.

5. Enumerate the chief Latin authors, giving the dates of their flourishing, and specifying their chief peculiarities.

19th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

GREEK—*Examiner, William E. Hearn, LL.B.*

I. Translate any two of the following passages:—

1. ILIAD IV., 422-445:

Ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν αἰγιαλῷ πολυηχέϊ κῦμα θαλάσσης
ὄρνυτ' ἐπασσύτερον, Ζεφύρου ὑποκινήσαντος·
πόντῳ μὲν τὰ πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
χέρσῳ ῥηγνύμενον μεγαλὰ βρέμει, ἀμφὶ δέ τ' ἄκρας
κυρτὸν ἰὸν κορυφοῦται, ἀποπτύει δ' ἁλὸς ἄχνην·
ὣς τότ' ἐπασσύτεραι Δαναῶν κίνυντο φάλαγγες
νωλεμέως πολέμονδε. κέλευε δὲ οἷσιν ἕκαστος
ἡγεμόνων· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἀκὴν ἴσαν, οὐδέ κε φαίης
τόσσον λαὸν ἕπεσθαι ἔχοντ' ἐν στήθεσιν αὐδήν,
σιγῇ δειδιότες σημάντορας· ἀμφὶ δὲ πᾶσιν
τεύχεα ποικίλ' ἔλαμπε, τὰ εἱμένοι ἐστιχόωντο.
Τρῶες δ', ὥςτ' ὄϊες πολυπάμονος ἀνδρὸς ἐν αὐλῇ
μυρίαι ἑστήκασιν ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκὸν
ὠς Τρώων ἀλαλητὸς ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ὀρώρει.
οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν ὁμὸς θρόος οὐδ' ἴα γῆρυς,
ἀλλὰ γλῶσσ' ἐμέμικτο· πολύκλητοι δ' ἔσαν ἄνδρες.
ὦρσε δὲ τοὺς μὲν Ἄρης, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
Δεῖμός τ' ἠδὲ Φόβος καὶ Ἔρις, ἄμοτον μεμανῖα,
Ἄρεος ἀνδροφόνοιο κασιγνήτη ἑτάρη τε·
ἥτ' ὀλίγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη, καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει.
ἥ σφιν καὶ τότε νεῖκος ὁμοίϊον ἔμβαλε μέσσῳ,
ἐρχομένη καθ' ὅμιλον, ὀφέλλουσα στόνον ἀνδρῶν.

2. HERODOTUS I., 155:

Πυθόμενος δὲ κατ' ὀδὸν ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος εἶπε πρὸς Κροῖσον τάδε· Κροῖσε, τί ἔσται τὸ τέλος τῶν γινομένων τούτων ἐμοί; οὐ παύσονται Λυδοὶ, ὡς οἰκασι, πρήγματα παρέχοντες καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔχοντες. φροντίζω μὴ ἄριστον ᾖ ἐξανδραποδίσασθαί σφεας. ὁμοίως γάρ μοι νῦν γε φαίνομαι πεποιηκέναι, ὡς εἴ τις πατέρα ἀποκτείνας τῶν παίδων αὐτοῦ φείσαιτο. ὡς δὲ καὶ ἐγὼ Λυδῶν τὸν μὲν πλέον τι ἢ πατέρα ἐόντα σὲ λαβὼν ἄγω, αὐτοῖσι δὲ Λυδοῖσι τὴν πόλιν παρέδωκα, καὶ ἔπειτα θωυμάζω εἴ μοι ἀπεστᾶσι; Ὁ μὲν δὴ τάπερ ἐνόεε ἔλεγε, ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο τοῖσδε, δείσας μὴ ἀναστάτους ποιήσῃ τὰς Σάρδις· Ὦ βασιλεῦ, τὰ μὲν οἰκότα εἴρηκας, σὺ μέντοι μὴ πάντα θυμῷ χρέω, μηδὲ πόλιν ἀρχαίην ἐξαναστήσῃς, ἀναμάρτητον ἐοῦσαν καὶ τῶν πρότερον καὶ τῶν νῦν ἐστεώτων. τὰ μὲν γὰρ πρότερον ἐγώ τε ἔπηξα, καὶ ἐγὼ [ἐμῇ] κεφαλῇ ἀναμάξας φέρω· τὰ δὲ νῦν παρεόντα Πακτύης γάρ ἐστι ὁ ἀδικέων, τῷ σὺ ἐπέτρεψας Σάρδις, οὗτος δότω τοι δίκην.

Λυδοῖσι δὲ συγγνώμην ἔχων τάδε αὐτοῖσι ἐπίταξον, ὡς μήτε ἀποστέωσι μήτε δεινοί τοι ἔωσι. ἢν δὲ μὴ πείσωσι μέν σφι πέμψας ὅπλα ἀρήϊα μὴ ἐκτῆσθαι, κέλευε δέ σφεας κιθῶνάς τε ὑποδύνειν τοῖσι εἵμασι καὶ κοθόρνους ὑποδέεσθαι, πρόειπε δ' αὐτοῖσι κιθαρίζειν τε καὶ ψάλλειν καὶ καπηλεύειν τοὺς παῖδας. καὶ ταχέως σφέας, ὦ βασιλεῦ, γυναῖκας ἀντ' ἀνδρῶν ὄψεαι γεγονότας, ὥστε οὐδὲν δεινοί τοι ἔσονται μὴ ἀποστέωσι.

3. Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus, 88–100:

ὦ δῖος αἰθὴρ καὶ ταχύπτεροι πνοαὶ,
ποταμῶν τε πηγαὶ, ποντίων τε κυμάτων
ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα, παμμῆτόρ τε γῆ,
καὶ τὸν πανόπτην κύκλον ἡλίου καλῶ,
ἴδεσθέ μ' οἷα πρὸς θεῶν πάσχω θεὸς.
δέρχθηθ' οἵαις αἰκίαισιν
διακναιόμενος τὸν μυριετῆ
χρόνον ἀθλεύσω.
τοιόνδ' ὁ νέος ταγὸς μακάρων
ἐξεῦρ' ἐπ' ἐμοὶ δεσμὸν ἀεικῆ.
φεῦ φεῦ τὸ παρὸν τό τ' ἐπερχόμενον
πῆμα στενάχω, πῆ ποτε μόχθων
χρὴ τέρματα τῶνδ' ἐπιτεῖλαι.

4. Euripides, Medea, 394–409:

Οὔ γὰρ μὰ τὴν δέσποιναν ἣν ἐγὼ σέβω
μάλιστα πάντων καὶ ξυνεργὸν εἰλόμην,
Ἑκάτην, μυχοῖς ναίουσαν ἑστίας ἐμῆς,
χαίρων τις αὐτῶν τοὐμὸν ἀλγυνεῖ κέαρ.
πικροὺς δ' ἐγώ σφι καὶ λυγροὺς θήσω γάμους
πικρὸν δὲ κῆδος καὶ φύγας ἐμὰς χθονός.
ἀλλ' εἶα· φείδου μηδὲν ὧν ἐπίστασαι,
Μήδεια, βουλεύουσα καὶ τεχνωμένη·
ἕρπ' ἐς τὸ δεινόν· νῦν ἀγὼν ἐμψυχίας.
ὁρᾷς ἃ πάσχεις; οὐ γέλωτα δεῖ σ' ὀφλεῖν
τοῖς Σισυφείοις τοῖς τ' Ἰάσονος γάμοις,
γεγῶσαν ἐσθλοῦ πατρὸς Ἡλίου τ' ἄπο,
ἐπίστασαι δέ· πρὸς δὲ καὶ πεφύκαμεν
γυναῖκες, ἐς μὲν ἔσθλ' ἀμηχανώταται,
κακῶν δὲ πάντων τέκτονες σοφώταται.

5. Xenophon, Anabasis II. 5, ss. 20–23.

ἯΙ ὦν οὐκ ἔχοντες τοσούτους πόρους πρὸς τὸ ὑμῖν πολεμεῖν, καὶ τούτων μηδὲν ἡμῖν ἐπικίνδυνον, ἔπειτα ἐκ τούτων πάντων τοῦτον ἂν τὸν τρόπον ἐξελοίμεθα ὃς μόνος μὲν πρὸς θεῶν ἀσεβής, μόνος δὲ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων αἰσχρός; παντάπασι δὲ ἀπόρων ἐστὶ καὶ ἀμηχάνων καὶ ἀνάγκῃ ἐχομένων, καὶ τούτων πονηρῶν, οἵτινες ἐθέλουσι δι' ἐπιορκίας τε πρὸς θεοὺς καὶ ἀπιστίας πρὸς ἀνθρώπους πράττειν τι. οὐχ οὕτως ἡμεῖς, ὦ Κλέαρχε, οὔτε ἀλόγιστοι οὔτε ἠλίθιοι ἐσμεν. ἀλλὰ τί δὴ ὑμᾶς ἐξὸν ἀπολέσαι οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῦτο ἤλθομεν; εὖ ἴσθι ὅτι ὁ ἐμὸς ἔρως τούτου αἴτιος τὸ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἐμὲ πιστὸν γενέσθαι, καὶ ᾧ Κῦρος ἀνέβη ξενικῷ διὰ μισθοδοσίας πιστεύων τούτῳ ἐμὲ καταβῆναι δι' εὐεργεσίας ἰσχυρόν. ὅσα δέ μοι ὑμεῖς χρήσιμοι ἦστε, τὰ μὲν καὶ σὺ εἶπας, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον ἐγὼ οἶδα· τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ τιάραν βασιλεῖ μόνῳ ἔξεστιν ὀρθὴν ἔχειν, τὴν δ' ἐπὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ ἴσως ἂν ὑμῶν παρόντων καὶ ἕτερος εὐπετῶς ἔχει.

6. Lucian Menippus:

Τοιγάρτοι ἐκεῖνα ὁρῶντι ἐδόκει μοι ὁ τῶν ἀνθρώπων βίος πομπῇ τινι μακρᾷ προσεοικέναι, χορηγεῖν δὲ καὶ διατάττειν ἕκαστα ἡ Τύχη, διάφορα καὶ ποικίλα τοῖς πομπεύουσι σχήματα προσάπτουσα. τὸν μὲν γὰρ λαβοῦσα ἡ Τύχη βασιλικῶς διεσκεύασε, τιάραν τε ἐπιθεῖσα, καὶ δορυφόρους παραδοῦσα, καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν στέψασα τῷ διαδήματι· τῷ δὲ οἰκέτου σχῆμα περιέθηκε· τὸν δέ τινα καλὸν εἶναι ἐκόσμησε· τὸν δὲ ἄμορφον καὶ γελοῖον παρεσκεύασε· παντοδαπὴν γὰρ οἶμαι δεῖν γενέσθαι τὴν Θέαν. πολλάκις δὲ διὰ μέσης τῆς πομπῆς μετέβαλε τὰ ἐνίων σχήματα, οὐκ ἐῶσα ἐς τέλος διαπομπεῦσαι, ὡς ἐτάχθησαν, ἀλλὰ μεταμφιέσασα τὸν μὲν Κροῖσον ἠνάγκασε τὴν τοῦ οἰκέτου καὶ αἰχμαλώτου σκευὴν ἀναλαβεῖν, τὸν δὲ Μαιάνδριον, τέως ἐν τοῖς οἰκέταις πομπεύοντα, τὴν Πολυκράτους τυραννίδα μετενέδυσε, καὶ μέχρι μέν τινος εἴασε χρῆσθαι τῷ σχήματι. ἐπειδὰν δ' ὁ τῆς πομπῆς καιρὸς παρέλθῃ, τηνικαῦτα ἕκαστος ἀποδοὺς τὴν σκευὴν, καὶ ἀποδυσάμενος τὸ σχῆμα μετὰ τοῦ σώματος, ὥσπερ ἦν πρὸ τοῦ, γίγνεται, μηδὲν τοῦ πλησίον διαφέρων. ἔνιοι δ' ὑπ' ἀγνωμοσύνης, ἐπειδὰν ἀπαιτῇ τὸν κόσμον ἐπιστᾶσα ἡ Τύχη, ἄχθονταί γε, καὶ ἀγανακτοῦσιν, ὥσπερ οἰκείων τινῶν στερισκόμενοι, καὶ οὐχ, ἃ πρὸς ὀλίγον ἐχρήσαντο, ἀποδιδόντες.

II.—1. Give a short account of the life and writings of any one of the authors from whom the above extracts have been taken.

2. Write short notes on the passages which you have translated, pointing out and explaining any difficulties, of whatever kind, which you may observe.

3. What are the limits of the most brilliant period of Grecian Literature?

4. How do you find the root of a Greek word?

5. Mention the principal terminations of Greek derivative verbs, and state their respective meanings.

6. In our language confusion sometimes arises from the same word being used to express both the act itself and the result of the act. How is this confusion avoided in Greek?

20th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

French.—*Examiner, Professor Frings, Ph.D.*

I.

Translate into French:—

When young D'Alembert left the college, he found himself solitary in the world, without any kindred that acknowledged him, and he reverted to her whose care had reared and

comforted his earlier days; he took refuge in the humble dwelling of his nurse, feeling, as he afterwards used to say, that the small income which alone he possessed (a pension of less than fifty pounds, settled upon him by his father) would tend to increase somewhat the comforts of the poor people with whom he should board. Here he remained happy and contented for forty years—that is, until his health compelled him to change his abode, when the age of the good woman would not permit her to accompany him.

LORD BROUGHAM—*Men of Letters.*

II.

Translate into English:—

Ajoutez au ménage trois soeurs de mon aïeule, et la soeur de ma mère, cette tante qui m'est restée; c'était au milieu de ces femmes et d'un essaim d'enfants que mon père se trouvait seul: avec très peu de bien tout cela subsistait. L'ordre, l'économie, le travail, un petit commerce, et surtout la frugalité, nous entretenaient dans l'aisance. Le petit jardin produisait presque assez de légumes pour les besoins de la maison; l'enclos nous donnait des fruits, et nos coings, nos pommes, nos poires, confits au miel de nos abeilles, étaient, durant l'hiver, pour les enfants et les bonnes vieilles, les déjeuners les plus exquis. Je ne sais pas quel mets nous eût paru meilleur que nos raves et nos châtaignes.

MARMONTEL—*Mémoires.*

III.

Seul, le bien est absolu; seul, il est nécessaire. Le mal dans le monde! c'est un immense accident. Et voilà pourquoi son rôle est d'être incessamment vaincu. Or, tandis que les victoires du bien sont définitives, les défaites du mal sont irrévocables: l'imprimerie restera; et l'on ne rétablira pas la torture, on ne rallumera pas les bûchers de l'inquisition. Que dis-je? Il devient manifeste par la marche des choses et la tendance commune aux graves esprits, que le progrès ne s'accomplira plus désormais à des conditions violentes. Déjà dans les relations de peuple à peuple, l'industrie est venue montrer que, pour la propagation des idées, on peut se passer de la guerre; et, dans les relations civiles, la raison prouve de mieux en mieux que l'ordre peut se passer du bourreau.

LOUIS BLANC—*Révolution Française.*

GERMAN—I.

Translate into German:—

Germany, in the second moiety of the seventeenth century, fell lower and lower in classical literature. A writer, as late as 1714, complains that only modern books of Latin were taught in the schools, and that the students in the Universities despised all grammatical learning. The study, "not of our own language, which we entirely neglect, but of French," he reckons among the causes of this decay in ancient learning. However, as the century drew nigh to its close, Germany began to revive.

HALLAM—*Literature of Europe.*

II.

Translate into English:—

Als man den Plato fragte wie er in dieser Welt gelebt habe, antwortete er: "Mit Schmerzen bin ich hereingekommen, mein Leben war ein anhaltendes Erstaunen, und ungern geh, ich hinaus. Ich habe nichts gelernt als daß ich nichts weiß."—Bleibe fern von dem, der etwas unternimmt und unwissend ist, von einem Frommen, der nicht unterrichtet ist; man könnte sie beide mit einem Esel vergleichen, der die Mühle dreht, ohne zu wissen warum.

GÖTHE—*West-Östlicher Divan.*

III.

Den dreißigjährigen Krieg stifteten die Jesuiten mit an. In Böhmen hatte die Reformation sehr bald Freunde. Allein die Oesterreichischen Fürsten, die eifrig Katholisch waren, vertrieben sie, verboten ihnen Kirchen zu erbauen, und öffentlich Gottesdienst zu halten. Der von den Jesuiten erzogene Kaiser Ferdinand II. zog gegen die Union. Friedrich wurde von den Böhmen zum Gegenkönige gewählt, hatte aber weder Muth noch Klugheit genug, und nach einer unglücklichen Schlacht bei Prag mußte er sogar aus Deutschland flüchten. Die Anführer wurden hingerichtet und gegen ihre Anhänger wurde streng verfahren.

SCHILLER—*Dreissigjähriger Krieg.*

ITALIAN—I.

Translate into Italian:—

"However," said the doctor, "it would, above all, seem to me very suitable to ask the Indian by what means one may discover truth; since, if it be by means of reason, as I have endeavoured to do up to this, reason varies with all men. I must ask him also, where one has to look for truth; since, if it be in books, they all contradict one another: and, at last, if truth ought to be communicated to men; since, as soon as one makes it known to them, one falls out with them."

BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE—*La Chaumière Indienne.*

II.

Translate into English:—

La mia piccioletta barca è pervenuta al porto, al quale ella dirizzò la prora, partendosi dall' opposito lito: e comechè il pileggio sia stato piccolo, il mare, il quale ell'ha solcato, basso e tranquillo; non dimeno, chè senza impedimento è venuta, ne sono da render grazie

a colui, che felice vento ha prestato alle sue vele, al quale con quella umiltà, con quella devozione, con quella affezione che io posso maggiore, non quelle, nè così grandi come elle si converrieno, ma quelle ch'io posso, rendo, benedicendo in eterno il suo nome e'l suo valore. E così sia.

BOCCACCIO—*Vita di Dante.*

III.

Ama la vita; ma amala non per volgari piaceri e per misere ambizioni. Amala per ciò che ha d'importante, di grande, di divino! Questa vita cui tanta stima tu devi, sii memore esserti data per breve tempo. Non dissiparla in soverchi divertimenti. Concedi soltanto all' allegria ciò che vuolsi per la tua salute e pel conforto altrui. O piuttosto l'allegria sia da te posta in principal guisa nell' operare degnamente; cioè nel servire con magnanima fratellanza a'tuoi simili, nel servire con filiale amore ed obbedienza a Dio.

SILVIO PELLICO—*I Doveri dell'uomo.*

20th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

SPECIAL GROUP B.—ENGLISH PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM.—*Examiner, Rev. C. F. Darley, A.M.*

1. Give in detail, Beda's account of the Gothic invasion of Britain, after the Roman dominion had ceased in that country; the names of the several invading tribes; the regions, respectively, from whence they came, and those in which they settled in Britain; the dates of the commencement and of the termination of the invasion, &c.; and correct this account by the views of modern authorities writing on the subject.

2. Assign the date of the settlement of the Danes in England, and enumerate the provinces of the Danelagh.

3. Give a full and comprehensive account of Layamon's "Brut," and the various subjects appertaining to it.

4. State the period when Robert de Brunne lived, the stage of language which his writings represent; the names of those writings, and their subjects, &c., along with any other facts or circumstances that may be connected with the inquiry.

5. Name the period when the French language in England ceased to be a medium for the instruction of youth, and cite a contemporary authority for the fact.

6. State Mr. Price's arguments maintaining that the corruption of the Anglo-Saxon language was not due to the French language acting upon it, and criticise any of those arguments which you may consider to be questionable. Go fully into the subject.

7. State, according to Tyrwhitt, the period in which the English vocabulary underwent a change, owing to its partial amalgamation with the French vocabulary. Name the English writers whose works he conceives to exemplify that change, and mention any general facts or arguments which he puts forward to show that the admixture of the two languages did not commence with Chaucer's period, but at a considerable time before.

8. Give a sketch of the literature and science of the 17th century in England. Go fully into the subject.

21st September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Rev. Robert Carmichael, A.M., F.T.C.D.*

1. Divide 3692 by ·06, and explain the process employed.

2. Add together $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, and explain the process employed.

3. Find the greatest common measure of 713 and 1922, and give an algebraic analysis of the process employed.

4. Extract the square root of 10·3041.

5. Find ·356 of a £1, ·453 of an acre, ·376 of a ton.

6. Find the interest upon £753 for 79 days, at 6 per cent. per annum, and show algebraically the validity of the step in the ordinary method, which consists in division by 3, by 10, and by 10, &c.

7. Calculate the present worth of a bill for £650 drawn the 2nd March, at 3 months, discounted 21st March at 5 per cent.; and show that discount charged according to the ordinary practice exceeds the true discount.

8. Find the values of x and y from $3x+5y=32$, $2x-3y=15$.

9. Solve the quadratic $x^2-9x+20=0$.

10. Prove that the sum of the three angles in any triangle is equal to two right angles.

11. Construct a square equal in area to a given polygon.

12. Prove that angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to each other.

13. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a given circle.

14. If the base of a triangle be produced to meet the bisector of the external vertical angle, prove that the segments of the base are proportional to the sides.

15. The logarithm of 21 is 1·3222193; hence find the logarithm of ·021.

16. Investigate the formula $\sin a = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} a . \cos \frac{1}{2} a$.

17. Hence prove that $\frac{\sin a}{a} = \cos \frac{1}{2} a . \cos \frac{1}{4} a . \cos \frac{1}{8} a$.

18. Calculate the value of the tangent of 30° to three places of decimals.

21st September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.—*Examiner, Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D.*

I.—LOGIC.

1. What are the predicables of Porphyry? Explain particularly what is meant by species. Have these predicables the sanction of Aristotle?

2. What is definition according to logicians? What, according to Locke? What sort of ideas are represented by Locke as incapable of definition.

3. What is the nature of the third syllogistic figure? Why must the conclusion in that figure be particular? What arguments naturally fall into this form? Is the following in this figure?

A, B, C, are X.
A, B, C, are all Y.
All Y is X.

4. What fallacy is involved in the following:—

"Very many persons who have a powerful memory have not a strong judgment; but A, B, C have a powerful memory; we may therefore conclude that they have not a strong judgment."

"Liberty is a good thing, provided it is not abused, but it is abused, and so it is not a good thing."

5. What are the distinguishing characters of demonstrative and probable (moral) evidence? To which of these does testimony belong?

6. What is the nature of the argument from analogy? What is its value, and what are its deficiencies?

7. On what grounds does Bacon in his Novum Organum, justify the hope cherished by him of great advancement in the sciences? State in syllogistic form the substance of his reasonings on this subject.

8. What did Bacon regard as the principal features and excellences of the method propounded by him, in opposition to that employed in ancient times, and in the scholastic ages?

9. Can there be a complete enumeration of all the particulars of a general law in physical investigation? On what ground are we entitled, from an enumeration not perfect, to rise to a general law?

II.—METAPHYSICS.

1. What is the nature of consciousness? What opinions have been entertained by eminent philosophers as to its being or not being a separate faculty of the mind? Is it a source of ideas?

2. State the views of those who represent the mind in sense-perception, as contemplating (having for its object) merely its own states. Give the defence of these views and the objections to them.

3. What seems to be the primary or intuitive knowledge obtained by means of the eye, and what, in contradistinction, is the knowledge acquired by experience through the same sense? What light has been thrown upon the way in which the solidity of a body is perceived by the late discoveries in regard to binocular vision?

4. What is Aristotle's classification of the laws of the succession of our mental states? Do you know of any simpler classifications that have been proposed?

5. How did Descartes establish the existence of the corporeal world? State, in contradistinction, the doctrine of Dr. T. Reid.

6. On what grounds does Locke deny the existence of innate ideas? What are the principal notions which, according to the opponents of Locke, cannot be derived from experience? Have you observed any ambiguity in the use of the word idea, in this controversy?

7. What is Plato's doctrine in regard to ideas? What are Kant's ideas of pure reason? What objective value did Kant ascribe to them?

8. What are the principal metaphysical principles which Reid sought to establish? How did he use them in opposition to the scepticism of Hume?

9. Can experience give us necessary and universal truths? In answering this question, give your reasons for the doctrine espoused, and in particular show how our belief in cause and effect originates, and examine the doctrine of Mr. J. S. Mill, who says, in reference to the law of causation, "In distant parts of the stellar regions, where the phenomena may be entirely unlike those with which we are acquainted, it would be folly to affirm confidently that such a law prevails."

22nd September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph. D.*

1. Define the terms *specific heat* and *latent heat.*

2. State the four principal laws of combining proportion.

3. What relations subsist between the equivalent weights and the volumes of bodies in the gaseous state?

4. What laws do the volumes of gases observe with reference to pressure and temperature?

5. Explain the use and principle of action of Daniell's Hygrometer.

6. Give an account of the theory of combustion, describing also the structure of flame and proximate cause of luminosity.

7. Whence is the element sulphur obtained, in what different commercial forms is it met with, and how are these prepared from the crude material; what are the principal chemical and physical properties of the element, and what the composition of the more important compounds into which it enters as a constituent?

8. What different classes of compounds does oxygen form with other elements? Give an example of each class.

9. Show, by the use of symbols, the process for obtaining gaseous ammonia, and state the constitution of the ordinary ammoniacal salts.

10. In what relative quantities, by weight, should the ingredients be employed for preparing NO_5, HO, from KaO, NO_5.—

N.B.—Equiv. of N = 14
„ O = 8
„ S = 16
„ H = 1
„ Ka = 39

11. How would you prepare sulphide of baryum from sulphate of baryta, and what products are obtained when the sulphide is boiled with oxide of copper?

12. When the peroxide of a metal is treated with hydrochloric acid, what are the usual products of the reaction?

13. What reagents are employed in analysis to distinguish the metallic oxides into classes, and what is the nature of the precipitates they produce?

14. Name the specific tests for chlorine, iodine, sulphuric acid, and nitric acid respectively.

15. How is the elementary composition of an organic substance containing the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, ascertained?

16. Define the term compound organic radical, adducing illustrations of the different kinds of radicals, and of the bodies derived from them; also mention the recent experiments which prove the separate existence of members of this class, previously hypothetical.

17. Explain, with the aid of symbols, the process for obtaining alcohol, stating the conditions essential to fermentation, and the theory of ferments.

18. What is the composition of cyanogen? To which class of chemical substances does it belong? What remarkable compounds does it form with some of the metals, and which of these find important application in the arts?

19. Name the more important of the amylaceous and sanguineous elements of animal food. State their general composition, and the respective functions which they perform in the living body.

20. What is the chemical constitution of the fats, and how are they affected by the action of alkalies?

22nd September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Examiner, G. F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. Why must railways be more level than carriage roads need be; and carriage roads more level than footpaths?

2. A force of 17 lbs. applied for three seconds of time to a cubic foot of timber produces in it a velocity of 42 feet. Find the weight and specific gravity of the timber.

NOTE.—A cubic foot of distilled water weighs 62·5 lbs.

3. The centrifugal force of bodies at the earth's equator is ·11126 feet. (*a*) Prove this; and (*b*) assuming it, show that bodies at the equator would be apparently devoid of weight, if the earth revolved in its axis 17 times as quickly as it does.

NOTE.—Assume gravity at the equator to be 32·136 feet.

4. A certain fixed star rises to-night at 10 o'clock. At what hour will it rise in 65 days hence?

5. (*a*) Describe, generally, the phenomena presented by Venus or Mercury, on successive nights, during a revolution of one of those planets round the sun; and show how to explain these motions, and predict the time of their recurrence, both by (*b*) the Copernican and (*c*) the Ptolemaic theories.

6. By the application of heat, 120 cubic inches of gas at 60° F. expands into 180 inches, the pressure being kept constant; required the change in the temperature. (*b*) Supposing the volume to have been kept constant, required the increase in the pressure.

NOTE.—Assume that for each degree of Fahrenheit additional the gas expands (under a constant pressure) by $\frac{1}{459}$th part of its volume at 32°.

7. A nugget, partly gold (sp. gr. = 19·35), and partly quartz (sp. gr. = 2·62) weighs 11·5 oz. in air, and 8·75 in water. Find how much gold it contains.

8. Let two thin convex lenses, having the same axis, be 10 inches apart, their focal lengths being four and three inches respectively. Find the focus to which rays incident on the first, parallel to its axis, will be brought by the combination.

9. Describe the principal experiments illustrative of the mutual actions of electric currents.

23rd September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ZOOLOGY.—*Examiner, Dr. Dickie.*

1. Describe peculiarities in the relations of the dental tissues in mammalia, having reference to peculiarities of habit. Illustrate by examples.
2. Describe the general characters of the skull in the genera Felis, Delphinus, and Lepus, respectively.
3. Refer the Marsupialia and Monotremata to their place in the animal kingdom; state the general characters of each, and give the derivations of the terms.
4. Define the class insecta, state the orders into which it is usually divided, and give the derivations of the names of orders.
5. Define the class Echinodermata; state the orders adopted by Professor E. Forbes in reference to our native species, and mention an example of each order.

BOTANY.

1. Describe the general structure of leaves.
2. Describe, and illustrate by plans, the relative position of the parts of symmetrical flowers in which the numbers 2, 3, and 5 respectively prevail.
3. Describe the true nature of the fruit in Ficus, Pomum, Fragaria, and Rubus.
4. Describe the development and structure of the pollen.
5. State the organic constituents of plants and their sources.
6. Refer the following to their respective class, sub-class, and order: Agaricus, Lycopodium, Pinus, Lilium, and Ranunculus.

23rd September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—*Examiner, Frederick M'Coy, F.G.S.L., Hon. F.C.P.S.*

1. What is the general form of the earth, and what is the approximate amount of difference between the major and minor axes?
2. What is the mean proportional per centage of salt to water in the Baltic, and in the Atlantic, and Dead Sea, respectively?
3. Give the name, course, area of drainage in square miles, and direct approximate length of the largest river on the earth?
4. Enumerate some of the so-called "rainless regions" of Africa, Asia, and America, with their approximate areæ.
5. Give Humboldt's estimates of the mean elevation of the earth's surface above the sea, and of Europe and Asia separately, in feet, or an approximation thereto.
6. Describe the features and mode of formation of the three chief kinds of coral reefs, according to the classification of Darwin.
7. What number of daily maxima and minima of atmospheric pressure are well known, at what hours do they occur, and where are they most regular?
8. What is the average height of the snow line at the equator, and in what latitude is it about one foot high?

25th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. Define the price of a commodity.
2. State the causes which affect or limit the variations in the prices of the same commodity, in different places at the same time, and at different times in the same place.
3. What are the chief sources of the influence of limitation of supply on value?
4. State the theory of land-rent.
5. In a district where each portion of land, and of capital applied to it, was equally productive, would land-rent exist?
6. Show the circumstances on which it depends whether rent or tithes will increase fastest.
7. State the advantages of division of labour, distinguishing those pointed out by Adam Smith, by Senior, and by Col. Torrens.
8. What is the difference between the price of labour and the amount of wages?
9. What, according to Senior, are the three senses in which wages are termed high or low?
10. What effect is a state of war likely to have on the rate of wages, according to Ricardo, and how do you prove or disprove his opinion?
11. The doctrine of Dr. Chalmers, that the pressure of population against the means of subsistence may be expected to increase with the progress of mankind, has been refuted by Archbishop Whately.
12. Define capital, and state whether or not you consider as capital—

(*a*) Money in the funds.
(*b*) Railway shares.
(*c*) Uncaught fish,
(*d*) Labour.
(*e*) Acquired skill.
(*f*) Intelligence.
(*g*) Improvements effected on land.

Jurisprudence.

1. What branches of law were most cultivated amongst the Greeks, and for what reasons?
2. On what erroneous principles does Montesquieu proceed in his *Esprit des Lois*, in tracing the origin of human laws?
3. What is the error in Rousseau's system as to the obligation of human laws, and how is this error to be refuted?
4. What is the true method of philosophising in jurisprudence, according to Reddie?
5. What is Lord Bacon's description of this method as applied to jurisprudence?
6. What jurist may be considered as the representative of what is called the historical school of jurists, and what are the characteristics of this school?
7. What is the principal defect in the analytical school of jurists?
8. What was the plan of codification which was opposed by Savigny and the German jurists?
9. In what respect does this system of codification differ from that which was recommended by Lord Bacon?
10. Is it a valid objection of the common law, that it must frequently be *ex post facto*?
11. What is the fundamental distinction between civil and criminal law?
12. What is the supposed advantage of legal fictions, and what is the objection to their use?

A.B. EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

27th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

Greek—*Examiner, William E. Hearn, LL.B.*

A.—1. Translate Herodotus, I., 50:

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα θυσίῃσι μεγάλῃσι τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖσι θεὸν ἱλάσκετο· κτήνεά τε γὰρ τὰ θύσιμα πάντα τρισχίλια ἔθυσε, κλίνας τε ἐπιχρύσους καὶ ἐπαργύρους καὶ φιάλας χρυσέας καὶ εἵματα πορφύρεα καὶ κιθῶνας, νηήσας πυρὴν μεγάλην, κατέκαιε, ἐλπίζων τὸν θεὸν μᾶλλόν τι τούτοισι ἀνακτήσεσθαι· Λυδοῖσί τε πᾶσι προεῖπε θύειν πάντα τινὰ αὐτῶν τούτῳ ὅ τι ἔχοι ἕκαστος. ὡς δὲ ἐκ τῆς θυσίης ἐγένετο, καταχεάμενος χρυσὸν ἅπλετον ἡμιπλίνθια ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐξήλαυνε, ἐπὶ μὲν τὰ μακρότερα ποιέων ἑξαπάλαιστα. ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ βραχύτερα τριπάλαιστα, ὕψος δὲ παλαιστιαῖα, ἀριθμὸν δὲ ἑπτακαίδεκα καὶ ἑκατόν· καὶ τουτέων ἀπέφθου χρυσοῦ τέσσερα, τρία ἡμιτάλαντα ἕκαστον ἕλκοντα, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα ἡμιπλίνθια λευκοῦ χρυσοῦ σταθμὸν διτάλαντα.

(*a*) What is the difficulty in the reading τρία ἡμιτάλαντα in the last sentence, and how is it removed?
(*b*) Some suppose that two kinds of ἡμιπλίνθια are meant, one of six, and the other of three palms. What is the objection to this explanation?
(*c*) How is the reign of Crœsus connected with Grecian History?

2. ἐνετέλλετο ὁ Κροῖσος ἐπειρωτᾶν τὰ χρηστήρια, εἰ στρατεύηται ἐπὶ Πέρσας Κροῖσος καὶ εἴ τινα στρατὸν ἀνδρῶν προσθέοιτο φίλον. c. 53.

(*a*) How is the mood of a dependent verb determined?
(*b*) How do you account for the change of moods in the above passage?

3. πρὶν δὲ ἐξελαύνειν ὁρμῆσαι τὸν στρατὸν, πέμψας κήρυκας ἐς τοὺς Ἴωνας, ἐπειρᾶτό σφεας ἀπὸ Κροίσου ἀπίστασθαι. Ἴωνες μὲν νυν οὐκ ἐπειθοντο. c. 76.

Κροῖσος δὲ . . . . . ὡς τῇ ἱστεραίῃ οὐκ ἐπειρᾶτο ἐπιὼν ὁ Κῦρος, ἀπήλαυνε ἐς τὰς Σάρδις. c. 77.

(*a*) How do you account for the difference of construction with the same verb in these passages?
(*b*) State the rules for the use of πρὶν with the different moods.
(*c*) What was the consequence of the refusal of the Ionians?

4. Aristotle (Rhet. III. 9) quotes the first sentence of Herodotus as follows:—Ἡροδότου Θουρίου ἡδ' ἱστορίης ἀπόδειξις.

(*a*) How does this quotation differ from the received text of Herodotus?
(*b*) How do you account for the difference?
(*c*) Trace the various meanings of ἱστορία.

5. (*a*) What are the peculiar features of the Ionic dialect?
(*b*) Why was it used by the Dorian Herodotus?
(*c*) How does the Ionic of Herodotus differ from that of Homer?

6. What is your opinion of the historical value of the statements of Herodotus on the following subjects:

(*a*) The circumstances attending the downfall of the Heracleid dynasty in Lydia.
(*b*) The conversation between Solon and Crœsus.
(*c*) The intended execution and escape of Crœsus.

B.—1. Translate Thucydides, I., 24, 25:

Οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει ὄντες Ἐπιδάμνιοι, ἐπειδὴ ἐπιέζοντο, πέμπουσιν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πρέσβεις ὡς μητρόπολιν οὖσαν, δεόμενοι μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν φθειρομένους. ἀλλὰ τιὺς τε φεύγοντας ξυναλλάξαι σφίσι καὶ τὸν τῶν βαρβάρων πόλεμον καταλῦσαι. ταῦτα δὲ ἱκέται καθεζόμενοι ἐς τὸ Ἡραῖον ἐδέοντο. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν ἱκετείαν οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀπράκτους ἀπέπεμψαν. γνόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδεμίαν σφίσιν ἀπὸ Κερκύρας τιμωρίαν οὖσαν, ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἶχοντο θέσθαι τὸ παρόν καὶ πέμψαντες ἐς Δελφοὺς τὸν θεὸν ἐπήροντο εἰ παραδοῖεν Κορινθίοις τὴν πόλιν ὡς οἰκισταῖς, καὶ

τιμωρίαν τινὰ πειρῶντο ἀπ' αὐτῶν ποιεῖσθαι. ὁ δ' αὐτοῖς ἀνεῖλε παραδοῦναι καὶ ἡγεμόνας πιεῖσθαι. ἐλθόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον κατὰ τὸ μαντεῖον παρέδοσαν τὴν ἀποικίαν, τόν τε οἰκιστὴν ἀποδεικνύντες σφῶν ἐκ Κορινθου ὄντα καὶ τὸ χρηστήριον δηλοῦντες· ἐδέοντό τε μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν διαφθειρομένους, ἀλλ' ἐπαμῦναι. Κορινθιοι δὲ κατά τε τὸ δίκαιον ὑπεδέξαντο τὴν τιμωρίαν, νομίζοντες οὐκ ἧσσον ἑαυτῶν εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν ἢ Κερκυραίων, ἅμα δὲ καὶ μίσει τῶν Κερκυραίων, ὅτι αὐτῶν παρημέλουν ὄντες ἄποικοι· οὔτε γὰρ ἐν πανηγύρεσι ταῖς κοιναῖς διδόντες γέρα τὰ νομιζόμενα, οὔτε Κορινθίῳ ἀνδρὶ, προκαταρχόμενοι τῶν ἱερῶν, ὥσπερ αἱ ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι, περιφρονοῦντες δὲ αὐτοὺς, καὶ χρημάτων δυνάμει ὄντες κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον ὁμοῖα τοῖς Ἑλλήνων πλουσιωτάτοις καὶ τῇ ἐς πόλεμον παρασκευῇ δυνατώτεροι. ναυτικῷ δὲ καὶ πολὺ προέχειν ἔστιν ὅτε ἐπαιρόμενοι, καὶ κατὰ τὴν τῶν Φαιάκων προενοίκησιν τῆς Κερκύρας, κλέος ἐχόντων τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς· ᾗ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐξηρτύοντο τὸ ναυτικὸν καὶ ἦσαν οὐκ ἀδύνατοι· τριήρεις γὰρ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ὑπῆρχον αὐτοῖς, ὅτε ἤρχοντο πολεμεῖν.

(*a*) Explain any syntactical peculiarities which you may observe in this passage.
(*b*) What was the difference between *ἀποικία*, and the Roman Colonia?
(*c*) Mention some other compounds of *οἶκος*, both nouns and verbs, and point out their difference of meaning.

2. Describe the nature, time, manner, and effects of the change from the Athenian Hegemony to the Athenian Empire.

3. What were the chief grounds of complaint of her subject-allies against Imperial Athens?

4. What was the *immediate* cause of the Peloponnesian war? Show how this occurrence was calculated to produce such a result.

5. Compare, and illustrate, the practice of Herodotus and of Thucydides in the introduction of speeches into their histories.

6. With what orators does Cicero rank Thucydides, and how does he characterize the class?

C.—1. Translate Plato, Apologia, c. 17.

Καὶ ἐγὼ οἶομαι οὐδέν πω ὑμῖν μεῖζον ἀγαθὸν γενέσθαι ἐν τῇ πόλει ἢ τὴν ἐμὴν τῷ θεῷ ὑπηρεσίαν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο πράττων ἐγὼ περιέρχομαι ἢ πείθων ὑμῶν καὶ νεωτέρους καὶ πρεσβυτέρους μήτε σωμάτων ἐπιμελεῖσθαι μήτε χρημάτων πρότερον μηδὲ οὕτω σφόδρα ὡς τῆς ψυχῆς, ὅπως ὡς ἀρίστη ἔσται, λέγων ὅτι οὐκ ἐκ χρημάτων ἀρετὴ γίγνεται, ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀρετῆς χρήματα καὶ τἆλλα ἀγαθὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἅπαντα καὶ ἰδίᾳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ. εἰ μὲν οὖν ταῦτα λέγων διαφθείρω τοὺς νέους, ταῦτ' ἂν εἴη βλαβερά· εἰ δέ τίς μέ φησιν ἄλλα λέγειν ἢ ταῦτα, οὐδὲν λέγει. πρὸς ταῦτα, φαίην ἄν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἢ πείθεσθε Ἀνύτῳ ἢ μή, καὶ ἢ ἀφίετε ἢ μὴ ἀφίετε, ὡς ἐμοῦ οὐκ ἂν ποιήσοντος ἄλλα, οὐδ' εἰ μέλλω πολλάκις τεθνάναι.

(*a*) In the last sentence explain fully the phrase *ἂν ποιήσοντος*.
(*b*) Why is *μή* used with *ἀφίετε*, and *οὐκ* with *ποιήσοντος*.
(*c*) Point out and explain the peculiarity in the use of *τεθνάναι*.

2. *ἐγὼ γάρ, ὦ ἀνδρὲς Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀλλὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν οὐδεμίαν πώποτε ἦρξα ἐν τῇ πόλει, ἐβούλευσα δέ. καὶ ἔτυχεν ἡμῶν ἡ φυλὴ Ἀντιοχὶς πρυτανεύουσα ὅτε ὑμεῖς τοὺς δεκὰ στρατηγοὺς τοὺς οὐκ ἀνελομένους τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐβούλεσθε ἀθρόους κρίνειν, παρανόμως, ὡς ἐν τῷ ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ πᾶσιν ὑμῖν ἔδοξε.* Ibid, c. 20.

(*a*) Describe the constitution and divisions of the Athenian Βουλή.
(*b*) What was the circumstance alluded to?
(*c*) In what did the illegality consist?
(*d*) How did the Athenians subsequently show their sense of this illegality?
(*e*) Trace the meanings of *τυγχάνειν*. What is its poetical synonym?

3. Explain the following phrases:—
(*a*) *ἑκὼν εἶναι*.
(*b*) *ἐν τοῖς βυρύτατα*.
(*c*) *τὰ μετέωρα φροντίστης*. The word *μετέωρος* occurs in Thucydides in a different sense?

A cognate form also occurs, in peculiar circumstances, in the Prometheus?

4. The condemnation of Socrates has been generally described as an act of unmixed atrocity, of which the Athenians immediately repented.
(*a*) Was the crime of his death attended by any mitigating circumstances?
(*b*) Did the Athenians subsequently repent of their conduct?

"To sage philosophy next lend thine ear
From heaven descended to the low-rooft house
Of Socrates; see there his tenement
Who, well-inspired, the oracle pronounced
Wisest of men: from whose mouth issued forth
Mellifluous streams, that watered all the schools
Of Academics, old and new, with those
Surnamed Peripatetics, and the sect
Epicurean, and the Stoic severe."

MILTON—*Paradise Regained*, IV., 273.

(*a*) Explain the assertion in the second line of this extract.
(*b*) State the circumstances which led to the response of the oracle, and trace its influence upon the character of Socrates.
(*c*) State what you know of the schools of philosophy alluded to.

6. Translate into Greek prose the following passage from the "*Minute Philosopher*:"—Crito, said Euphranor, is a more enterprising man than I, thus to rate and lecture a philosopher. For my part, I always find it easier to learn than to teach. I shall, therefore, beg your assistance to rid me of some scruples about the tendency of your opinions; which I find myself unable to master, though never so willing. Tell me now, Lysicles, you who are a minute observer of things, whether a shade be more agreeable at morning, or evening, or noon-day.—*Lys.* Doubtless, at noon-day. *Euph.* And what disposeth men to rest?—*Lys.* Exercise. *Euph.* When do men make the greatest fires?—*Lys.* In the coldest weather. *Euph.* And what creates a love for iced liquors?—*Lys.* Excessive heat. *Euph.* What, if you raise a pendulum to a great height on one side?—*Lys.* It will, when left to itself, ascend so much the higher on the other. *Euph.* It should seem, therefore, that darkness ensues from light, rest from motion, heat from cold, and, in general, that one extreme is the consequence of another. *Lys.* It should seem so.

BISHOP BERKELEY.

27th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

GREEK—*Examiner, William E. Hearn, LL.B.*

A.—1. Translate ILIAD, XXI., 240–264:

δεινὸν δ' ἀμφ' Ἀχιλῆα κυκώμενον ἵστατο κῦμα,
ὤθει δ' ἐν σάκεϊ πίπτων ῥόος, οὐδὲ πόδεσσιν
εἶχε στηρίξασθαι· ὁ δὲ πτελέην ἔλε χερσὶν
εὐφυέα, μεγάλην· ἡ δ' ἐκ ῥιζῶν ἐριποῦσα
κρημνὸν ἅπαντα διῶσεν, ἐπέσχε δὲ καλὰ ῥέεθρα
δῖζοισιν πυκινοῖσι· γεφύρωσεν δέ μιν αὐτὸν,
εἴσω πᾶσ' ἐριποῦσ'· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἐκ δίνης ἀνορούσας,
ἡΐξεν πεδίοιο ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πέτεσθαι,
δείσας· οὐδ' ἔτ' ἔληγε μέγας θεὸς, ὦρτο δ' ἐπ' αὐτὸν
ἀκροκελαινιόων, ἵνα μιν παύσειε πόνοιο
δῖον Ἀχιλλῆα, Τρωέσσι δὲ λοιγὸν ἀλάλκοι.
Πηλείδης δ' ἀπόρουσεν, ὅσον τ' ἔπι δουρὸς ἐρωὴ,
αἰετοῦ οἵματ' ἔχων μέλανος, τοῦ θηρητῆρος,
ὅς θ' ἅμα κάρτιστός τε καὶ ὤκιστος πετεηνῶν.
τῷ εἰκὼς ἤϊξεν· ἐπὶ στήθεσσι δὲ χαλκὸς
σμερδαλέον κονάβιζεν· ὕπαιθα δὲ τοῖο λιασθεὶς
φεῦγ', ὁ δ' ὄπισθε ῥέων ἕπετο μεγάλῳ ὀρυμαγδῷ,
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ὀχετηγὸς ἀπὸ κρήνης μελανύδρου
ἀμφυτὰ καὶ κήπους ὕδατος ῥόον ἡγεμονεύῃ,
χερσὶ μάκελλαν ἔχων, ἀμάρης δ' ἐξ ἔχματα βάλλων·
τοῦ μέν τε προρέοντος, ὑπὸ ψηφῖδες ἅπασαι
ὀχλεῦνται, τὸ δέ τ' ὦκα κατειβόμενον κελαρύζει
χώρῳ ἐνὶ προαλεῖ, φθάνει δὲ τε καὶ τὸν ἄγοντα·
ὡς αἰεὶ Ἀχιλῆα κιχήσατο κῦμα ῥόοιο,
καὶ λαιψηρὸν ἐόντα· θεοὶ δέ τε φέρτεροι ἀνδρῶν.

(*a*) What are the different meanings of ἐρωὴ, and how are they reconciled?
(*b*) Homer elsewhere expresses in a single word the whole phrase ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ δουρὸς ἐρωὴ?
(*c*) What different readings have been proposed, and for what reasons, in verse 252?
(*d*) Point out any instances of onomatopoiia that you may observe in this passage.
(*e*) Quote similar instances from Latin and English poets. What is your opinion as to the *intention* of the poet in the use of such forms of imitation?

2. Translate ODYSSEA, XVII., 217–232.

Νῦν μὲν δὴ μάλα πάγχυ κακὸς κακὸν ἠγηλάζει
ὡς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἄγει θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὁμοῖον.
πῇ δὴ τόνδε μολοβρὸν ἄγεις, ἀμέγαρτε συβῶτα,
πτωχὸν ἀνιηρόν, δαιτῶν ἀπολυμαντῆρα;
ὃς πολλῇσι φλιῇσι παραστὰς θλίψεται ὤμους,
αἰτίζων ἀκόλους, οὐκ ἄορας, οὐδὲ λέβητας·
τόν κ' εἴ μοι δοίης σταθμῶν ῥυτῆρα λιπέσθαι,
σηκοκόρον τ' ἔμεναι, θαλλόν τ' ἐρίφοισι φορῆναι·
καί κεν ὀρὸν πίνων μεγάλην ἐπιγευνίδα θεῖτο.
ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ οὖν δὴ ἔργα κάκ' ἔμμαθεν οὐκ ἐθελήσει
ἔργον ἐποίχεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πτώσσων κατὰ δῆμον
βούλεται αἰτίζων βόσκειν ἣν γαστέρ' ἄναλτον.
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τόδε καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
αἴ κ' ἔλθῃ πρὸς δῶμα' Ὀδυσσῆος θείοιο,
πολλά οἱ ἀμφὶ κάρη σφέλα ἀνδρῶν ἐκ παλαμάων
πλευραὶ ἀποτρίψουσι δόμον κάτα βαλλομένοιο.

(*a*) Write short glosses upon any remarkable words that occur in this passage, and notice any alterations in the text which have been suggested.
(*b*) The word *ῥυτήρ* occurs in Book XVIII., in a different sense from that which it bears above, and again, with a still different meaning, in the Œdipus Coloneus? Show the connexion of these various meanings.
(*c*) What do you consider to be the true distinction between *εθελω* and *βουλομαι*? State the grounds of your opinion.

(*d*) How do you account for the form of the genitive in *οιο*?

3. Is any, and if any, what part of the tale of Troy historical?

4. What was the limit of the Mythopœic age in Greece, and what were the causes of its decline?

5. What are the principal points in dispute regarding the life and poems of Homer?

6. Trace briefly the influence of Homer upon the various forms of Grecian Literature?

B—1. Translate Œdipus Coloneus, 117–150:

ΧΟΡ. ὅρα. τίς ἆρ' ἦν; ποῦ ναίει;
ποῦ κυρεῖ ἐκτόπιος συθείς ὁ πάντων,
ὁ πάντων ἀκορέστατος;
προσπεύθου, λεῦσσ' αὐτὸν,
προσδέρκου πανταχῆ.
πλανάτας, πλανάτας τις ὁ πρέσβυς. οὐδ'
ἔγχωρος· προσέβα γὰρ οὐκ
ἄν ποτ' ἀστιβὴς ἄλσος ἐς
τᾶνδ' ἀμαιμακετᾶν κορᾶν
ἃς τρέμομεν λέγειν
καὶ παραμειβόμεσθ' ἀδέρκτως,
ἀφῶνως, ἀλόγως τὸ τᾶς
εὐφήμου στόμα φροντίδος
ἔντες· τὰ δὲ νῦν τιν' ἥκειν
λόγος οὐδὲν ἄζονθ',
ὃν ἐγὼ λεύσσων περὶ πᾶν οὔπω
δύναμαι τέμενος
γνῶναι ποῦ μοί ποτε ναίει.
ΟΙΔ. ὅδ' ἐκεῖνος ἐγώ· φωνῇ γὰρ ὅρω
τὸ φατιζόμενον.
ΧΟΡ. ἰὼ, ἰὼ,
δεινὸς μὲν ὁρᾶν, δεινὸς δὲ κλύειν.
ΟΙΔ. μή μ', ἱκετεύω, προσίδητ' ἄνομον.
ΧΟΡ. Ζεῦ ἀλεξῆτορ, τίς ποθ' ὁ πρέσβυς;
ΟΙΔ. οὐ πάνυ μοίρας εὐδαιμονίσαι
πρώτης, ὦ τῆσδ' ἔφοροι χώρας.
δηλῶ δ'· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ὧδ' ἀλλοτρίοις
ὄμμασιν εἶρπον
καὶ σμικροῖς μέγας ὥρμουν.
ΧΟΡ. ἔ ἔ, ἀλαῶν ὀμμάτων·
ἆρα καὶ ἦσθα φυτάλμιος δυσαίων;
μακραίων γ' ὅσ' ἐπεικάσαι.

(*a*) Is this choral song the Parodos of the play? State the grounds of your opinion.
(*b*) What is the ordinary mode of punctuating and translating the last sentence?
(*c*) According to the punctuation given above, why is *ὀμμάτων* in the genitive case?
(*d*) Give the derivations of *αμαιμακετᾶν* and *φυτάλμιος*.

2. Translate Orestes, 982-995.

μόλοιμι τὰν οὐρανοῦ καὶ
μέσον χθονός τε τεταμέναν
ἀιωρήμασι πέτραν,
ἀλύσεσι χρυσέαις φερομέναν
δίναισι βῶλον ἐξ Ὀλύμπου,
ἵν' ἐν θρήνοισιν ἀναβοάσομαι
γέροντι πατρὶ Ταντάλῳ·
ὅς ἔτεκεν ἔτεκε γενέτορας
ἐμέθεν δόμων,
οὓς κατεῖδον ἄτας,
ποτανὸν μὲν δίωγμα πώλων
τεθριππoβάμονι στόλῳ
Πέλοψ ὅτε πελάγεσι
διεδίφρευσε, Μυρτίλου φόνον
δικὼν ἐς οἶδμα πόντου,
λευκοκύμοσι πρὸς Γεραιστίαις
ποντίων σάλων
χρόσιν ἁρματεύσας.
ὅθεν δόμοισι τοῖς ἐμοῖς
ἦλθ' ἀρὰ πολύστονος
λόχευμα ποιμνίοισι Μαιάδος τόκου,
τὸ χρυσόμαλλον ἀρνὸς ὀπόρ'
ἐγένετο τέρας ὀλοὸν ὀλοὸν
Ἀτρέος ἱπποβώτα.

(*a*) What philosophical doctrine is here alluded to, and who was its author?
(*b*) Socrates, in the Apology, notices in a remarkable manner the same theory?
(*c*) What are the legends to which this passage refers?

3. How was the myth of Prometheus altered by Æschylus? How was it subsequently modified?

4. Point out briefly the principal merits and defects of the Medea.

5. In what class of dramatic compositions, and for what reasons, would you place the Alcestis?

6. How did Euripides' treatment of mythical subjects differ from that of the other tragic poets? What were the causes of this difference?

C.—1. State the changes introduced into the tragic drama by Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, respectively?

2. Horace (Epis. ad Pis.) says, "Neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula."

(*a*) Was this rule invariably observed?

(*b*) How are the number of acts in a Greek tragedy determined?

3. The same critic gives the following direction:—"Nec quarta loqui persona laboret."

(*a*) Was this rule invariably observed?

(*b*) Why was the number of actors limited?

4. Account for, or correct, the metrical difficulties in the following verses:—

(*a*) Πηλείδης δὲ σάκος μὲν ἀπὸ ἕο χειρὶ παχείῃ.—Il. xx. 261.

(*b*) Ἕκτορα δ' ἀυτοῦ μεῖναι ὁλοὴ Μοῖρα πέδησε.—Ib. xxii. 5.

(*c*) χρίμπτουσα ῥαχίαισιν ἐκπερᾶν χθονός.—Prom. V. 713.
διαρταμήσει σώματος μέγα ῥάκος.—Ib. 1023.

What is the meaning of ῥαχίαισιν, and in what sense is the word used by Herodotus?

(*d*) νῦν δ' ἐκ θεῶν του κἀξ ἁλιτηροῦ φρενὸς
εἰσῆλθε τοῖν τρισαθλίοιν ἔρις κακή.—Œd. Col. 371–72.

The words "οἱ ἁλιτήριοι" had a peculiar reference at the commencement of the Peloponnessian war?

5. Quote parallels from the dramas you have read to the following passages:—

(*a*) And of all old mislikes they *made fair weather*.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, B. iv., c. 11, st. 29.

(*b*) Your argosies . . . . . do overpeer the petty traffickers,
As they fly by them with *their woven wings*.—Shakspere, *Merchant of Venice*, act 1, sc. 1.

(*c*) Like an eagle in a dove-cot, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli.—*Coriolanus*, act v., sc. v.

(*d*) *The air, brushed with the hiss of rustling wings*.—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, i. 768.

(*e*) Yet shall thy grave with rising flowers be drest,
And the green *earth lie lightly on thy breast*.—Pope, *Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady*.

(*f*) Caught by the *laughing tides* that lave
These Edens of the eastern wave.—Byron, *Giaour*.

6. Translate into Greek verse the following "Hymn to Diana:"—

Queen, and huntress, chaste and fair,
Now the sun is laid to sleep,
Seated in thy silver chair,
State in wonted manner keep.
Hesperus entreats thy light,
Goddess, excellently bright.

Earth, let not thy envious shade
Dare itself to interpose;
Cynthia's shining orb was made
Heaven to clear when day did close.
Bless us then with wished light,
Goddess, excellently bright.

Lay thy bow of pearl apart,
And thy crystal shining quiver;
Give unto the flying hart
Space to breathe, how short soever.
Thou that mak'st a day of night,
Goddess, excellently bright.

Ben Jonson.

28th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

Latin.—*Examiner, Charles Parsons Reichel, B.D.*

(A.) Horace.—Satires.

Translate:—

Quinte, puta, aut Publi,—gaudent prænomine molles
Auriculæ—tibi me virtus tua fecit amicum;
Jus anceps novi, causas defendere possum;
Eripiet quivis oculos citius mihi, quam te
Contemptum cassa nuce pauperet; hæc mea cura est,
Ne quid tu perdas, neu sis jocus. Ire domum atque
Pelliculam curare jube; fi cognitor ipse:
Persta atque obdura, seu rubra canicula findet

Infantes statuas, seu pingui tentus omaso
Furius hibernas cana nive conspuet Alpes.
Nonne vides—aliquis cubito stantem prope tangens
Inquiet—ut patiens, ut amicis aptus, ut acer?
Plures adnabunt thunni et cetaria crescent.

(B.) Cicero. 1.—Tusculan Questions.

Num igitur dubitamus, sicut pleraque, (quanquam hoc quidem minime; persuadent enim Mathematici,) terram in medio mundo sitam ad universi coeli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinere, quod κέντρον illi vocant: eam porro esse naturam quatuor omnia gignentium corporum, ut quasi partita habeant inter se et divisa momenta: terrena et humida suopte nutu et suo pondere ad pares angulos in terram et in mare ferantur: reliquæ duæ partes una ignea, altera animalis, ut illæ superiores in medium locum mundi gravitate ferantur et pondere, sic hæ sursum rectis lineis in cœlestem locum subvolent, sive ipsæ natura superiora adpetentes, sive quod a gravioribus leviora natura repellantur? Quæ quum constent, perspicuum debet esse animos, quum e corpore excesserint, sive illi sunt animales id est spirabiles, sive ignei, sublime ferri: si vero aut numerus quidam sit animus, (quod subtiliter magis quam dilucide dicitur,) aut quinta illa non nominata magis quam non intellecta natura, multo etiam integriores ac puriores sunt, ut a terra longissime se ecferant.

2.—De Oratore.

Quid? his paucis diebus nonne nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii prætoris urbani familiaris nostri sedentibus homo ex numero disertorum postulabat, ut illi unde peteretur, vetus atque usitata exceptio daretur CUJUS PECUNIÆ DIES FUISSET? quod petitoris causa comparatum esse non intellegebat, ut, si ille infitiator probasset judici ante petitam esse pecuniam quam esset cœpta deberi, petitor, rursus quum peteret, ne exceptione excluderetur QUOD EA RES IN JUDICIUM ANTE VENISSET?

3.—In Verrem Accusationis Liber 1.

Nam de subsortitione illa Juniana judicum nihil dico. Quid enim? Contra tabulas, quas tu protulisti, audeam dicere? Difficile est: non enim me tua solum et judicum auctoritas, sed etiam anulus aureus scribæ tui deterret. Non dicam id, quod probare difficile est; hoc dicam, quod ostendam, multos ex te viros primarios audisse, quum diceres, ignosci tibi oportere, quod falsum codicem protuleris; nam, qua invidia C. Junius conflagrarit, ea, nisi providisses, tibi ipsi tum pereundum fuisse. Hoc modo iste sibi et saluti suæ prospicere didicit, referendo in tabulas et privatas et publicas, quod gestum non esset, tollendo quod esset, et semper aliquid demendo, mutando, interpolando. Eo enim usque progreditur, ut ne defensionem quidem maleficiorum suorum sine aliis maleficiis reperire possit. Ejusmodi sortitionem homo amentissimus suorum quoque judicum fore putavit per sodalem suum, Q. Curtium, judicem quæstionis: cui nisi ego vi populi et hominum clamore atque convicio restitissem, ex hac decuria vestra, cujus mihi copiam quam largissime factam esse oportebat, erepta esset facultas eorum, quos, quum iste annuerat, in suum consilium sine causa subsortiebatur.

(C.)—Terence.—Adelphi.

Sannio. Proh supreme Jupiter,
Minime miror, qui insanire occipiunt ex injuria.
Domo me eripuit: verberavit: me invito abduxit meam:
Homini misero plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi.
Ob malefacta hæc tantidem emptam postulat sibi tradier.
Verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat; suum jus postulat.
Age, jam cupio, modo si argentum reddat. Sed ego hoc hariolor.
Ubi me dixero dare tanti, testes faciet illico,
Vendidisse me; de argento, somnium! mox; cras redi.
Id quoque possum ferre, modo si reddat; quanquam injurium 'st.
Verum cogito id, quod res est; quando eum quæstum occeperis
Accipiunda et mussitanda injuria adolescentium 'st.
Sed nemo dabit: frustra has egomet mecum rationes puto.

(D.)—Juvenal.

Et quando uberior vitiorum copia? Quando
Major avaritiæ patuit sinus? Alea quando
Hos animos? Neque enim loculis comitantibus itur
Ad casum tabulæ, posita sed luditur arca.
Praelia quanta illic dispensatore videbis
Armigero! Simplexne furor sestertia centum
Perdere, et horrenti tunicam non reddere servo?
Quis totidem erexit villas, quis fercula septem
Secreto cœnavit avus? Nunc sportula primo
Limine parva sedet, turbæ rapienda togatae.
Ille tamen faciem prius inspicit, et trepidat ne
Suppositus venias ac falso nomine poscas;

Agnitus accipies. Jubet a præcone vocari
Ipsos Trojugenas; nam vexant limen et ipsi
Nobiscum. "Da prætori, da deinde tribuno."
Sed libertinus prior est. "Prior," inquit, "ego adsum.
Cur timeam dubitemve locum defendere, quamvis
Natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestræ
Arguerint, licet ipse negem? Sed quinque tabernæ
Quadringenta parant."

1. Comment generally on the passages you have translated, so as to prove that you fully understand them.

2. Explain the construction of the last sentence of B 1, and give the names of the respective authors of the several opinions concerning the nature of the mind which are therein detailed. What is the *quinta natura* mentioned?

3. Fill up the ellipses in the passage B 2, and explain it fully.

4. State the circumstance alluded to in B 3, in the words *subsortitio Juniana*. What is meant in this extract by *judex quæstionis?* State what you know about the *quæstiones perpetuæ*, their origin, and their subsequent development. Explain the attempted trick which Cicero exposes in the last sentence of this extract.

5. Give meaning and derivation of the words ferculum, subsortitio, impluvium, postliminium, transenna, scalmus, decuria, consilium, dispensator, sportula.

6. Give a list of the metres employed by Terence. In what metre is the above extract from his works? State the chief metrical peculiarities of Terence.

29th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

LATIN.—*Examiner, Charles Parsons Reichel, B.D.*

LIVY, BOOK IV.

Translate into English:—

Interim Romæ principes plebis, jam diu nequicquam imminentes spei majoris honoris, dum foris otium esset, cœtus indicere in domos tribunorum plebei. Ibi secreta consilia agitare: queri, se a plebe adeo spretos, ut, quum per tot annos tribuni militum consulari potestate creentur, nulli unquam plebeio ad eum honorem aditus fuerit. Multum providisse suos majores, qui caverint, ne cui patricio plebeii magistratus paterent; aut patricios habendos fuisse tribunos plebei: adeo se suis etiam sordere nec a plebe minus quam a patribus contemni. Alii purgare plebem, culpam in patres vertere: Eorum ambitione artibusque fieri, ut obsæptum plebi sit ad honorem iter. Si plebi respirare ab eorum mixtis precibus minisque liceat, memorem eam suorum inituram suffragia esse, et parto auxilio imperium quoque adsciturum.

Give a brief statement of the original difference between the *patres* and the *plebes*, and of the successive steps by which it was virtually abolished.

Translate into Latin prose:—

If it shall please God to give me longer life, and moderate health, my intentions are to translate the whole Ilias: provided still that I meet with those encouragements from the public which may enable me to proceed in my undertaking with some cheerfulness. And this I dare assure the world beforehand, that I have found, by trial, Homer a more pleasing task than Virgil, though I say not the translation will be less laborious. For the Grecian is more according to my genius than the Latin poet. In the works of the two authors we may read their manners and natural inclinations, which are wholly different. Virgil was of a quiet, sedate temper: Homer was violent, impetuous, and full of fire. The chief talent of Virgil was propriety of thoughts, and ornament of words: Homer was rapid in his thoughts, and took all the liberties, both of numbers and of expressions, which his language, and the age in which he lived, allowed him. Homer's invention was more copious, Virgil's more confined: so that if Homer had not led the way, it was not in Virgil to have begun heroic poetry: for nothing can be more evident than that the Roman poem is but the second part of the Ilias: a continuation of the same story, and the persons already formed; the manners of Æneas are those of Hector superadded to those which Homer gave him.

DRYDEN.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs:—

Oh! true descendant of a patriot line,
Who, while thou sharest their lustre, lendest them thine,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see;
'Tis so far good as it resembles thee:
The beauties to the original I owe;
Which when I miss, my own defects I show.
Nor think the kindred muses thy disgrace;
A poet is not born in every race.
Two of a house few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record.
Praiseworthy actions are by thee embraced,
And 'tis my praise to make thy praises last;
For even when death dissolves our human frame,
The soul returns to heaven from whence it came,
Earth keeps the body, verse preserves the fame.

DRYDEN.

29th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE —*Examiner, Rev. C. F. Darley, A.M.*

1. A moral, historical play, entitled "Kynge Johan," preceded Shakespere's chronicle on that subject. Name the author, and assign a date.

2. "The thunder of my cannon shall be heard!"
"Have I not here the best cards for the game?"
The author takes a poetical license in each of these lines. Name it.

3. "Because he hath a half-face like my father;
"A half-faced groat, five hundred pounds a-year."
Explain these lines.

4. "If thou had'st been born
Deformed and crooked in the features of
The body as the manners of thy mind,
Moor-lipped, flat-nosed, dim-eyed, and beetle-browed,
With a dwarf's stature to a giant's waist,
And made thee shunned of human fellowship—
I had been blessed."

MASSINGER.

A parallel to the above verses is to be found in the play of King John. Cite the parallel.

5. Name the sources of the plot of "As you like it."

6. "I will weep for nothing, like Diana in the fountain."
Explain this passage.

7. Give the meanings of the following words and passages which occur in the two plays, "King John" and "As you like it:"—"He hath a trick of Cour de Lion's face;" "My picked man of countries;" "Commodity;" "There are toys abroad;" "Importance;" "Expedient;" "Winking-gates;" "Diffidence;" "Roundure;" "Censured;" "Cased;" "Clippeth;" "Neelds;" "Pight;" "Quintain;" "Priser;" "Batlet;" "Motley-fool;" "Parlous;" "Perpend;" "Out of all whooping;" "Fancy;" "Speak sad brow and true maid;" "Point device;" "A material fool;" "Carlot;" "Peevish;" "Hurtling;" "Oh, sir, we quarrel in print by the book."

8. Quote or indicate such portions of the two plays referred to as you may conceive to be amongst their best specimens, whether as regards dialogue, characters, action, or plot, and make your observations upon them.

9. Cowper, his works and times.

29th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—*Examiner, C. F. Darley, A.M.*

1. Sketch the subject of the 2nd book of "Paradise Lost."

2. State the geographical position of Ormus, and give an account of its trade in Milton's time.

3. "Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold."
This line is susceptible of two interpretations. What are they?

4. "As when a Gryphon through the wilderness,
With winged course o'er hill or moory dale,
Pursues the Aremaspian."
Give some account of the Gryphons and the Aremaspians.

5. Give the meaning of the following words:—"Burn-frore," "Welkin," "Ophiuchus," "Buxom," "Vans."

6. "Nor sometimes forget
Those other two equall'd with me in fate;
So were I equall'd with them in renown—
Blind Thamyris and blind Mæonides,
And Tiresias and Phineus, prophets old."
Give a brief notice of these several persons; explain Milton's statement that he was equal in fate with them, and interpret the meaning of the word "prophet," as here employed.

7. "The arch-chymic sun, so far from us remote,
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, so many precious things,
Of colour glorious and effect so rare."
A similar passage is to be found in the play of King John. Refer to it.

8. Quote or indicate such portions of the 2nd and 3rd books of "Paradise Lost" as you may conceive to be amongst the best specimens, and make your comments upon them.

9. Review Bacon as an essayist; criticise his mind, style, and characteristics, in that department of literature; compare his essays with those of the 18th and 19th centuries, and quote or indicate such passages as you may conceive to be amongst the best specimens, making, as you proceed, your comments upon them.

30th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock a.m.*

MODERN LANGUAGES—*Examiner, Professor Frings, Ph.D.*

GERMAN.—I.

1. How was the Anglo-Saxon converted into English?
2. From which of the German dialects sprung the English language?
3. When did the preponderance of the High-German over the Low-German become fully decided?
4. Wherein does the High-German principally differ from the Low-German?
5. What is the name of the great family from which all the European languages are derived?
6. Name the languages with which the German stands in relationship (not those which are derived from it), and state whether it be in the first, second, or third degree.
7. State the principal points in which the German idiom essentially differs from that of the other nations.
8. State the date and name of the most ancient lasting monument of the old German language.

II.

1. Who is Wolfram von Eschenbach, and when did he live?
2. Give the dates of the birth and death of Schiller, and state any particulars with regard to his life you may recollect.
3. Which was his first dramatic production, and how old was he when he wrote it?
4. Which are considered to be his masterpieces?
5. How is the late cultivation of German literature to be accounted for?

III.

1. What is the difference between the two auxiliaries *Seyn* and *Werden?* Give examples in the present and past tenses.
2. In what essential does the construction of a German phrase differ from that of an English one?
3. What effect has the beginning the phrase with a conjunction upon the construction?
4. Decline: "*Ein alter Soldat—Der kleine Matrose—Jenes grosse Haus*"—both in the singular and plural.
5. Name the prepositions which govern both the dative and accusative, and state the circumstances under which they take either the one or the other case.
6. On which of the syllables does the accent regularly fall in German?

IV.

Translate into German :—

If the history of England be ever written by one who has the knowledge and the courage —and both qualities are equally requisite for the undertaking—the world would be more astonished than when reading the Roman annals by Niebuhr. Generally speaking, all the great events have been distorted, most of the important causes concealed, some of the principal characters never appear, and all who figure are so misunderstood and misrepresented, that the result is a complete mystification, and the perusal of the narrative about as profitable for an Englishman as reading the adventures of Peter Wilkins.

DISRAELI—*Sybil.*

V.

Translate into English :—

Die alten Deutſchen hatten eine Schrift mit eigenen Buchſtaben, die man Runen nannte. Man ſieht aus der Form dieſer Buchſtaben daß ſie aus den verſchiedenen Stellungen, welche zuſammengeworfene kleine Holzſtückchen von abgebrochenen Zweigen bilden, entſtanden ſind. Urſprünglich pflegete man aus den Stellungen ſolcher Holzſtückchen zu wahrſagen, indem man mit jeder einzelnen einen beſondern Sinn verband. Daher man mit der Runenſchrift immer Zauberei verbunden. Da man noch kein Papier hatte, ſo wurden die Runen in Stein gehauen oder in Holz geſchnitten. Ein däniſcher König ließ eine dreiſſig Ellen lange Runenſchrift in einen Felſen hauen. Noch jetzt findet man viele mit Runenſchrift beſchriebene Grabſteine, welche man überhaupt Runenſteine nennt. Für den gewöhnlichen Gebrauch aber wurden die Runen in weiches Holz geſchnitten, vorzüglich in Bucchenholz, woher noch jetzt der Name Buch und Buchſtabe.

MENZEL—*Geſchichte der Deutſchen.*

VI.

Heiß mich nicht reden, heiß mich ſchweigen,
Denn mein Geheimniß iſt mir Pflicht;
Ich möchte dir mein ganzes Innre zeigen,
Allein das Schickſal will es nicht.

Zur rechten Zeit vertreibt der Sonne Lauf
Die finſtre Nacht, und ſie muß ſich erhellen;
Der harte Fels ſchließt ſeinen Buſen auf,
Mißgönnt der Erde nicht die tiefverborgnen Quellen.

Ginjeder ſucht im Arm des Freunde Ruh,
Dort kann die Bruſt in Klagen ſich ergießen;
Allein ein Schwur drückt mir die Lippen zu,
Und nur ein Gott vermag ſie aufzuſchließen.

GOTHE—*Wilhelm Meister.*

FRENCH.—I.

1. Compare the language spoken in France at the time of the troubadours with the present French, and state by what names they are distinguished from one another.
2. Which of the countries where Latin had been spoken came last to the possession of an independent language and literature?
3. During what period was the French language spoken by the superior classes of society in England?
4. What dialect was the general language of France in the ninth century?
5. To what dialect do we now give the exclusive name of French?
6. Which are among the most interesting productions in French of the Middle Age?

II.

1. How do you account for the same adjective in French being placed sometimes *before*, and sometimes *after* the noun? Give examples.
2. What class of verbs is regularly conjugated in English with the auxiliary *To Have*, while in French with *Etre?*
3. What do the French mean by the word *Renaissance*, and how was the French literature affected by the *Renaissance?*
4. Mention the most remarkable French writers of the seventeenth century, and give as many particulars as you can respecting their works.
5. Draw a parallel between *Corneille* and *Racine* as dramatic writers, showing how the difference may be accounted for.
6. What is the difference between *Vieux* and *Ancien*, between *Neuf* and *Nouveau?*
7. Enumerate the successive periods in the progress of the French language since its origin, giving the dates of their respective commencements.
8. Which of the numeral adjectives are flexible in French, and when?

III.

Translate into French:—

Our ancestors naturally looked with serious alarm on the growing power of France. This feeling, in itself perfectly reasonable, was mingled with other feelings less praiseworthy. France was our old enemy. It was against France that the most glorious battles recorded in our annals had been fought. The conquest of France had been twice effected by the Plantagenets. The loss of France had been long remembered as a great national disaster. The title of King of France was still borne by our sovereigns. The lilies of France still appeared, mingled with our own lions, on the shield of the House of Stuart. In the sixteenth century the dread inspired by Spain had suspended the animosity of which France had been anciently the object; but the dread inspired by Spain had given place to contemptuous compassion, and France was again regarded as our national foe.

MACAULAY—*History of England.*

IV.

Translate into English.—

Parler de La Fountaine n'est jamais un ennui même quand on serait bien sûr de n'y rien apporter de nouveau: c'est parler de l'expérience même, du résultat moral de la vie, du bon sens pratique, fin et profond, universel et divers, égayé de raillerie, animé de charme et d'imagination, corrigé encore et embelli par les meilleurs sentiments, consolé surtout par l'amitié; c'est parler enfin de toutes ces choses qu'on ne sent jamais mieux que lorsqu'on a mûri soi-même. Ce La Fontaine qu'on donne à lire aux enfants ne se goûte jamais si bien qu'après la quarantaine; c'est ce vin vieux dont parle Voltaire et auquel il a comparé la poésie d'Horace: il gagne à vieillir, et, de même que chacun en prenant de l'âge sent mieux La Fontaine, de même aussi la littérature française, à mesure qu'elle avance et qu'elle se prolonge, semble lui accorder une plus belle place et le reconnaître plus grand.

SAINTE BEUVE—*Causeries du Lundi.*

V.

Le Génie a besoin d'un peuple que sa flamme
Anime, éclaire, échauffe, embrase comme une âme,
Il lui faut tout un monde à régir en tyran;
Dès qu'il a pris son vol du haut de la falaise,
Pour que l'ouragan soit à l'aise,
Il n'a pas trop de l'océan!

C'est là qu'il peut ouvrir ses ailes; là, qu'il grande
Sur un abime large et sur une eau profonde;
C'est là qu'il peut bondir, géant capricieux,
Et tournoyer, debout dans l'orage qui tombe,
D'un pied s'appuyant sur la trombe,
Et d'un bras soutenant les cieux.

VICTOR HUGO.—*Odes.*

ITALIAN.—I.

1. State the origin of the Italian language.
2. To what century do we trace the earliest genuine Italian?
3. State the time when the Italian language in prose commenced to be used.

4. Who gave the first model of pure and elegant Italian prose?
5. When does the *Divine Commedia* seem to have been commenced?
6. Which of the Italian poets had most influence over the taste of his age, and who, more than any other, also gave stability to the Italian language?
7. What is the origin of the Italian definite and indefinite articles?
8. Who is considered the best Italian tragic writer, and when did he live?
9. State what you know of *Dante's* life and writings.
10. Describe the state of the Italian literature during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

II.

1. When is the definite article used in Italian before the words "*Signor*" and "*Signora*," and when not?
2. When do the possessive pronouns refuse the definite article in Italian?
3. When are the personal pronouns attached to the verb so as to form one word with them? Is there no exception?
4. How do the Italians render the English word "*some*" before a noun, and how at the end of a phrase not followed by a noun, as, for example, "*I have some?*"
5. Is the past participle changeable in Italian—how and when?
6. Which are the prepositions drawn together with the definite article in Italian, and when are both words drawn together so as to form but one?
7. In what essential does the construction of an Italian phrase differ from that of an English one?

III.

Translate into Italian :—

Does man require strength in order sincerely to humiliate himself, and to acknowledge himself a sinner? Is it not true that, in general, we pass our youth in vanity, and that, instead of using all our efforts to advance in the career of good, we spend a great part of it in degrading ourselves? There are exceptions; but I confess that they do not affect my humble self. It is no merit of mine to be discontented with myself. When one sees a torch giving forth more smoke than light, it does not require much candour to say that it does not burn well.—Silvio Pellico—*Le mie Prigioni.*

IV.

Translate into English :—

Io ho pensato un nuovo modo per allevare un mio figliulo, e voglio comunicarlo a voi, perchè se vi pare che l'usanza possa essere di qualche utilità, pubblichiate la mia intenzione. L'ho mantenuto prima alle scuole tutto quel tempo che m'è paruto a proposito, perch'egli facesse quel profito ch'io desiderava. Ma non crediate già ch'io gli avessi trovati maestri di rettorica o d'altre arti che insegnino a favellare, le quali a noi uomini di privata condizione non giovano punto; e vengono di rado adoperate, quando non deliberiamo d'essere avvocati, o divenire predicatori. In quello scambio l'ho fatto ammaestrare in varie lingue; tanto egli favella speditamenta la inglese, la francese, la tedesca e la greca, quella pero che volgarmente si parla, non quella d'Omero nè di Platone.—Boccaccio—*Il Decamerone.*

V.

Voi ch'ascoltate in rime sparse il suono
Di quiei sospiri, ond'io nodriva il core
In sul mio primo giovenile errore,
Quand'era in parte altr'uom da quel ch'io sono.

Del vario stile in ch'io piango e ragiono,
Fra le vane speranze, e'l van dolore,
Ove sia chi per prova intenda amore.
Spero trovar pietà non che perdono!

Ma ben vegg'or, si come al popol tutto
Favola fui gran tempo: onde sovente
Di me medesmo meco mi vergogno

E del mio vaneggiar vergogna è'l frutto
E'l pentirsi, e'l conoscer chiaramente
Che quanto piace al mond è breve sogno.

Petrarca—*Sonetti.*

30th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

Celtic Languages.—*Examiner, Professor Mahony.*

1. Has the adoption of the term "Indo-European," instead of "Indo-Germanic," any reference to the Celtic language?
2. State the principal reasons for concluding that the Celtic languages belong to the Indo-European stock.
3. Enumerate the several Celtic dialects, under the general heads of (i.) British, or Cambrian, and (ii) Gaelic, or Erse; and point out any which may have become extinct.

1. What classes of nouns, in Irish, are masculine, and what are feminine?

2. In the declension of nouns, upon what does the formation of the cases generally depend?

3. Decline the noun *breitheamh*, a "judge," with the adjective *uasal*, "noble;" and *inis*, "an island," with the adjective *árd*, "high;" also the nouns *riaghail*, "a rule," and *deoch*, "a drink," with, and without, the article.

4. How many declensions of nouns adjective, and how is each declension determined?

5. State all the demonstrative and indefinite pronouns, with their significations in English, and whether any of them change according to number, gender, or case.

6. How is the consuetudinal past tense formed, in the active and in the passive voice?

7. Give the several irregular or defective verbs, in the present indicative, first person singular, and in the infinitive, active and passive.

8. Conjugate, in the active and passive voices, (i.) the indicative mood, future tense, of the verb *beirim*, "I bear;" (ii.) the consuetudinal past of *deirim*, "I say;" (iii.) the simple past of *cluinim*, "I hear;" (iv.) the conditional mood of *deánaim*, "I do;" (v.) the imperative of *chím*, "I see;" and (vi.) the subjunctive mood, future tense, of *faghaim*, "I find."

9. What verbs are formed, by derivation, from other parts of speech.

10. In compound terms, what parts of speech are generally compounded? What member of the compound qualifies the other? And when is the hyphen to be used or omitted between such words?

11. How is the concord of the adjective and substantive influenced by their relative positions?

12. Do all pronouns agree alike with their antecedents, and how is the pronoun put, when the antecedent is a sentence, or a noun of multitude?

Translate the following extracts:—

1. Dulluid iarsuidiu Patricc cu Fiacc, ocus durind a locc les, ocus cutsecar ocus forruim a forrig nand, ocus a dopart Chrimthann in port sin du Patrice, ar ba Patric dubert baithis du Chrimthunn; ocus i Slebti adranacht Crimthann.—*Book of Armagh.*

2. O Lochan uane na n-each
ro las giolla co h-Oileach,
dia radh ri Dubh n-daire n-dail,
mná do chur is in luachair.

Eirigh suas a Dubhdoire,
damh sonn do chum do thoighe,
friothail cech n-duine dibh
mar do friothailte airdrigh.

Abair frim cia damh ticc ann,
ind Oileach ruirech Righreann?
innis dam a ghille ghil,
co n-dearnar i friothailimh.

Rioghraidhe Ereann i ngeimhlibh
maille re Mac Neill neimhnigh,
deich céd laech i n-gaisccedh ghrinn,
do Chenel Eoghain egh fhind.

"*The Circuit of Ireland.*"

3. Robert mac Stephin, agus Ricard mac Gillebert, i. Iarla ó Strangbouu do theacht a Saxaibh in Erind go slógh ndírimhe, agus go molar Ridireadh agus saighdeoraibh hi sochraide Mec Murchadha do chosnamh Laighean dó, agus do chombuaidhreadh Gaoidheal Ereann archena, agus do rad mac Murchadha a inghean do Iarla o Strangbouu ar tocht ina shochraide. Ro ghabhsatt Loch Garman, agus do dheachattar ar éigin ar Port Láircce, agus ro ghabhsat mac Gillemaire armand an dúin, agus Ua Faoláin tighearna na n Déisi, agus a mhac, agus ro mharbhsat secht ccéd ainnsidhe.—*Annals of the Four Masters*—A.D. 1170.

4. Nach í so an chuairt easbadhach, do lagaidh mé th'reís mo shiubhail!
Air uaigh mo charaid, 's me falcadh na n dear go h-úr;
Ni bh-fuair mé agam mo thaithneamh, a's radharc mo shúl;
Acht cruaidh-leac dhaingean, a's leabadh de'n g-cré bhídh cúmhang.

Ní tréan ne a labhairt, 's ni mheasaim gur cúis náire,
Is caídhean bhocht scoithte me, ó chailleas mo chúl báire,
Ní'l péin ní'l peanaid, ní'l galair chomh cruadh cráidhte,
Le h-éag na g-carad, nó scapadh na g-cómpánach.

CAROLAN—*Lament for M'Cabe.*

To be re-translated into Irish:—

1. Edward Bruce, the destroyer of the people of Ireland, in general, both English and Irish, was slain by the English, through dint of battle and bravery, at Dundalk. And no achievement had been performed in Ireland, for a long time before, from which greater benefit had accrued to the country than from this; for, during the three and a-half years

that this Edward spent in it, a universal famine prevailed to such a degree that men were wont to devour one another.—*Annals of the Four Masters*—A.D. 1318.

2. Art MacMurrough, Lord of Leinster—a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year—a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry—a man full of prosperity and royalty—the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings—died, a week after Christmas, after having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster.—*Ibid*, A.D. 1417.

3. The Earl of Desmond, found an opportunity of making his escape, on the festival of St. Patrick following, against the will of the council, and without their knowledge or notice; and he arrived, by three nights' walking, accompanied by a few, in the very midst of the Geraldines.—*Ibid*, A.D. 1573.

2nd October, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

MATHEMATICS—*Examiner, Rev. Robert Carmichael, A.M., F.T.C.D.*

1. Investigate the numerical value of the Napierian base, namely, $e = 2{\cdot}7182818$.

2. Calculate the sum which must have been originally paid down in order to receive £500 at the end of 4 years, allowing 5 per cent. per annum compound interest.

3. Investigate algebraically the times in which any sum of money will double itself, at any given rate of interest, simple and compound, respectively.

4. Find the sum of 10 terms of the series

1, 5, 9, 13, &c.

5. A can perform a piece of work in 12 days, B can perform the same in 9; calculate the time in which they could finish it, working together.

6. If a, b, c, &c., be the roots of the equation—

$$x^n + p\,x^{n-1} + q\,x^{n-2} + \cdots + s\,x + t = 0,$$

express the symmetric function $\Sigma \frac{a}{c}$ in terms of the coefficients.

7. Find the logarithm of ·6732375, the logarithm of 67323 being 4·8281635, and the logarithm of 67324 being 4·8281699.

8. If two events be independent of each other, and the probability that one will happen be $\frac{1}{m}$, and the probability that the other will happen be $\frac{1}{n}$, calculate the probability that either will happen *and* the other fail.

9. Transform—

$$D_x^2 V + D_y^2 V = 0$$

into a function of r and θ, where

$$x = r\cos\theta,\ y = r\sin\theta.$$

10. Express the area of the triangle formed by joining three consecutive points on a plane curve, in rectangular and polar co-ordinates, respectively.

2nd October, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Rev. Robert Carmichael, A.M., F.T.C.D.*

1. The path described by a body being any conic section, show that Newton's fundamental principle gives the law of the centripetal force generally, the centre of force being at one focus.

2. The velocity of a comet in its path, is everywhere equal to the velocity of a body revolving in a circle at half the distance.

3. Given base, difference of sides, and locus of vertex a right line, describe the triangle by elementary geometry.

4 Given two circles and a right line, draw a line parallel to the given one, so that the part intercepted upon it by the circumferences of the two circles may be a maximum.

5. A system of circles being described so as to touch one circle and cut another orthogonally, find its envelope.

6. Investigate the equation of the reciprocal of a conic with regard to any point $(x'\ y')$.

7. Given the equation of a curve with regard to the origin of co-ordinates, find the equation of its reciprocal with regard to any point.

8. Find by spherical trigonometry, the locus of those stars whose declination at a given epoch is unaltered by the precession of the equinoxes.

9. Integrate the equation—

$$D\,y - a\,y = x^m.$$

10. Integrate the equation—

$$x\,D^2y + D\,y + y = 0.$$

11. Investigate a general method of solving all linear differential equations of the type—

$$F\,(x\,D)\,y + M\,x^m\,y = X.$$

12. Find—

$$\int e^{-ax} \cdot \cos r\,x\,d\,x.$$

27th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS.—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. Write down the analytical expressions for the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body acted on by a number of forces, P, P′, P″, &c., under the following circumstances:—

(*a*) When the body is entirely free.
(*b*) When it revolves round a fixed point.
(*c*) When two of its points are fixed.

2. How should the foregoing equations be simplified when the forces P, P′, &c.,

(*a*) Are parallel to each other;
(*b*) Lie in the same plane;
(*c*) Are both parallel and lying in the same plane?

3. (*a*) What is the necessary and sufficient condition to be satisfied in order that the forces P, P′, P″ may produce a single resultant; and (*b*) if there exist such a resultant, what are its equations?

4. (*a*) Let the axes of an ellipse be 20 and 16 inches respectively. Bisect it by a right line parallel to the minor axis, and 3 inches distant from it, and round this right line, as an axis, let the smaller of the two portions into which the ellipse has been divided rotate through an angle of 120°. Calculate the volume of the solid thus generated.

(*b*) Let the axis of rotation, instead of being a fixed line, approach the minor axis with a uniform motion, so as to coincide with it by the time that the angle of revolution is accomplished: show that the solution depends on the same principle as before, but demands an integration instead of a multiplication.

5. A number of points lie in a vertical plane, and from each of them a ball, supposed perfectly elastic, is dropped on a plane cutting this at right angles, and inclined at an angle θ, to the horizon. (*a*) Show that each ball describes a parabola. (*b*) Find the locus of the points from which all those balls must drop, the trajectories of which return to the inclined plane at one and the same point.

6. Conceive a diametral tunnel direct through the earth, and a heavy body dropped into it. Show that the movements of this body synchronize with the oscillations of a simple pendulum hung at the earth's surface, and extending to its centre; and also with the revolutions of a satellite close to the earth's surface.

7. A wall 12 feet high and 8 feet thick sustains the pressure of water to a height of 10 feet, and supports, besides, along each foot of the summit near the water, a thrust of 4 cwt. inclined to the vertical at an angle of 35°. Find the resultant of the pressures on the wall, and whether the latter can resist it.

(NOTE.—Sin. 35° = ·573, the materials of the wall weigh 150lbs. per cubic foot, and water weighs 62·5 lb. per cubic foot.)

8. Let the weight of a block of marble 6 inches long, 4 broad, and 3 thick, be assumed as a unit of force, let 12 feet per second be taken as a unit of velocity; what is the unit of mass corresponding to these two data?

(The mass is to be expressed in cubic inches of water of the same quality as in last question; and the specific gravity of the marble is 2·68.)

9. (*a*) Write down and prove the fundamental equation by which, in the theory of central forces, the law of force can be deduced from the form of the orbit, or, *vice versâ*, the orbit from the law of force.

(*b*) By means of this equation prove that a central force, varying directly as the distance, causes a body to move in a central conic, and

(*c*) Show how to determine the constants of this curve by means of the initial circumstances of the body's motion.

10. The mere consideration of centrifugal force combined with that of Kepler's first law, will suffice to prove that the law of force in a focal conic must necessarily be the inverse square of the distance.

11. From the analytic definition of the eccentric anomaly, u, namely,

$$r = a\,(1 + e \cos.\ u)$$

derive its geometrical signification; and from this latter prove the two equations which connect the true and the mean with the eccentric anomaly.

12. Indicate the principal steps of Kepler's great problem—namely, the expressing the true position of a planet in terms of the mean.

27th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

ASTRONOMY AND OPTICS.—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. (*a*) Explain the phrases, *mean* solar time, *apparent* time, and equation of time; and (*b*) show that that part of the equation of time which is independent of the inequality of the sun's angular motion is a maximum when

$$\cos.^2 \text{Sun's Decline.} = \cos.\ \text{Obliq. of Ecliptic.}$$

2. (*a*) The N. Polar distance of the sun being 74°, find at what hour he will attain a zenith distance of 30° to a spectator whose co-latitude is 54° N.

(NOTE.—Sin. 74° = ·961 Sin. 5° = ·08
Sin. 30° = ·5 Sin. 49° = ·75
Sin. 54° = ·81 Sin. 25° = ·42
In the solution use the formula most suited to the value of the resulting hour angle.)

3. Point out the complication this problem undergoes in the case of the moon, and the principal steps to its solution.

4. Explain the lunar method of taking the longitude at sea; and show that the effects of parallax and refraction will be corrected by the formula—

cos. true ang. dist. − K cos. appart. ang. dist. = cos. diff. of true alt. − K cos. diff. of appart. alt.

$$\text{Where } K = \frac{\text{cos. true alt. of moon} \times \text{cos. true alt. of star.}}{\text{cos. appt. alt. of moon} \times \text{cos. appt. alt. of star.}}$$

5. Given from the tables the latitude of the moon at opposition, the time of opposition, the moon's horizontal parallax, and the diameters of sun and moon; compute from these data the times of beginning and ending of a lunar eclipse.

6. A sphere 4 inches in diameter is hung before a convex mirror of 1 foot radius, at distance of 16 inches. Find the position and apparent magnitude of the image.

7. Find the deviation produced by a prism of fluor spar of 1° 20′ angle.

(NOTE.—The refractive index of fluor spar is 1·434.)

8. Show that every lens has a centre, and determine the position of it in a meniscus, the radii of which are 11 and 8 inches.

9. Define the three fields of view, mean, extreme, and bright, in a common astronomical telescope.

10. (*a*) What is meant by the *dispersive power* of a given substance.

(*b*) Given the dispersive power of crown glass = ·036, find the dispersion produced by a convex lens of this material, the aperture being 1 inch and the focal length 3·5 feet.

28th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL PHYSICS.—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph.D.*

HEAT.

1. What rule relating to the quantity of heat evolved during combustion is known as Welter's law? How and by whom has its accuracy been disproved?

2. Describe the process for ascertaining the density of vapours.

3. What general law has been announced by Andrews, with reference to the heat evolved when bases displace the water of hydrated acids?

4. State the principal facts elicited by Melloni's experiments on Diathermancy.

ELECTRICITY.

1. Explain the construction and theory of the Leyden jar.

2. When two bodies containing equal quantities of electricity are placed, at one time, 4 inches, and at another, 3 inches apart, how would you express the relative degrees of force with which they attract or repel each other at the different distances?

3. How do you explain the fact, that the action of an electric current upon the human frame is greatly augmented by increasing the number of plates in the voltaic battery, while the phenomena of incandesence in metallic wires are but very little affected by such increase?

N.B.—Ohm's formula for a single cell is $S = \frac{e}{\lambda + l}$

in which S indicates the effective force of the current.
e the electromotive force.
λ the resistance offered to the current in the cell.
l the resistance of the conducting wire or other body included in the circuit.

4. How long must a wire of 0·25 line in thickness be in order to offer the same amount of resistance to the passage of an electric current, as a wire of the same metal which is 40 feet long and 0·5 line thick?

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

1. Define the lengths and relations of the axes in the right prismatic system of crystals.

2. What form results from the excessive growth of the alternate planes of the octahedron, and what is the general name given to such crystalline forms?

3. Describe the compound forms belonging (1) to the square-prismatic, and (2) to the rhombohedral systems, respectively, the notation of the faces in which are thus expressed—

$$(1)\ \left\{\begin{matrix} a : a : c \\ a : a : \infty c \end{matrix}\right.$$

$$(2)\ \left\{\begin{matrix} a : a : \infty a : c \\ a : a : \infty a : \infty c \end{matrix}\right.$$

4. Of what primary forms alone can the compound forms of any system of crystals be made up?

28th September, 1854. 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph.D.*

1. What relation has been observed between the atomic weights and specific heats of certain chemical substances?

2. When the atomic weight of a simple substance cannot be easily determined in a direct manner, or inferred from the density of its vapour or its specific heat, by what process of reasoning may it often be deduced from the isomorphous relations and known composition of some compound?

3. What is understood by the term polybasic acid? Give some instances of the salts of these acids.

4. Explain the nature of the reaction which ensues when sulphuretted hydrogen is added to a salt of the peroxide of iron.

5. How would you distinguish those metallic oxides from each other which are precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen from acid, neutral and alkaline solutions?

6. Describe the process for separating silver from poor ores by amalgamation.

7. In the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the leaden chambers what means have been employed to prevent the constant loss of nitrogenous compounds?

8. How much pure carbonate of potash should be obtained, according to theory, by incinerating 1 lb. of cream of tartar?

N.B.—Dry Tartaric Acid = C_8 H_4 O_{10}
Equiv. of Carbon = 6
„ „ Hydrogen = 1
„ „ Oxygen = 8

9. The mineral aluminite, according to Stromeyer's analysis, contains in 100 parts—

Alumina, . .	29·81
Sulphuric Acid, .	23·20
Water, . .	46·99
	100·00

What chemical formula will express its constitution?

N.B.—Equiv. of Aluminum, 13·69
„ „ Sulphur, 16·

10. In preparing spirit from grain, or from the potato, a volatile substance accompanies the alcohol, called technically by distillers, "feints;" what is the composition of the substance, to which class of chemical bodies does it belong, and how is it separated from the raw spirit?

11. Give an illustration of an homologous series of organic compounds, stating the grounds why it is so called?

12. What various products are obtained from the dry distillation of wood, and how are the more important separated from each other?

29th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. How is the refractive power of a given fluid ascertained experimentally?

2. This being known, how is the dispersive power deduced?

3. Explain the action of the safety tube used in various chemical processes.

4. With a balance, weights, and Nicholson's hydrometer ungraduated, show how to take the specific gravities of fluids.

5. Describe the *weight-thermometer*, and its use; also show how its constants are determined.

6. State the use of each component part of the common electrical machine, avoiding in your statement all hypotheses concerning the existence of one or more electrical fluids.

7. Describe some of the experiments which illustrate the mutual actions of magnets and electric currents; and show that these can be explained by the actions of currents on each other.

ZOOLOGY.—*Examiner, Dr. Dickie.*

1. State the manner of life of the Cetacea and Phocidæ, and describe their peculiarities of organization.

2. State and define the classes and orders to which the following belong, viz.:—Ursus, Mus, Ornithoryncus, Falco, Rana, and Perca.

3. State and define the classes and orders to which the following belong, viz.:—Mytilus, Helix, Scorpio, Aranea, Vespa, Formica.

4. State the general distribution of the Quadramana, Edentata, Camelidæ, and Struthionidæ.

BOTANY.

1. Describe the order of development of the different parts of the stamen, and institute a comparison between such and the leaf.

2. Give a summary of the opinions entertained respecting the functions of leaves.

3. Why are certain plants called pleurorhizeæ, and notorhizeæ, phyllolobeæ, and sarcolobeæ? Give examples, and state their respective natural orders.

4. State the relative decrease or increase of the following natural orders, to or from poles and equator, viz.:—Cruciferæ, Labiatæ, Compositæ, Euphorbiaceæ, and Graminæ.

29th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—*Examiner, Frederick M'Coy, F.G.S.L., Hon. F.C.P.S.*

1. How are rocks classified, and how are the relative ages of the different formations, as well as of igneous rocks, determined?

2. Give some examples illustrative of metamorphic action amongst rock masses, and its causes.

3 Illustrate, by a diagram, the meaning of the terms *conformable* and *unconformable stratification, fault, dyke,* and *anticlinal* line.

4. What rocks are marked by *Hippurites?*

5. Describe in order, from the surface to the centre, the various structures developed in a large mass of basalt cooled slowly from igneous fusion.

6. Does most rain fall on the E. or W. sides of continents in the temperate zone, and is the case different in the tropics?

7. Why is there a tendency to N.E. winds in the northern hemisphere, and to S.E. ones in the southern hemisphere, and in what latitude have you a nearly uniform E. wind?

8. Where, in the northern hemisphere, are the two supposed poles of cold situated?

9. State clearly the nature of a "wave of translation," and the difference between wave motion and water motion.

30th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LOGICS.—*Examiner, Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D.*

1. State the doctrine of the nominalists, as distinguished from that of the realists and conceptualists. Name the more famous nominalists among the schoolmen, and in modern times, especially among British philosophers.

2. State, and illustrate, what is meant by the extension, and what by the comprehension (intension) of a notion or term.

3. "A negro has a soul." State the quantity and quality of this proposition, and interpret it both in regard to extension and comprehension.

4. The following is one of the examples for exercise in Whately's Logic:—"All the most bitter persecutions have been religious persecutions. Among the most bitter persecutions were those which occurred in France during the Revolution; therefore they must have been religious persecutions."

5. What is the precise nature of hypotheticals? Can they be treated as categoricals?

6. What is Mr. J. S. Mill's estimate of the functions and value of the syllogism? What admissions does he make in its favour? What does he deny regarding it? Wherein does he differ from Archbishop Whately? Have you any remarks to make on Mill's view?

7. What is the difference between the inquiry into "laws of phenomena" and "causes"? Have physical investigators the same end in view when they are seeking to classify as when they are searching for the causes of events?

8. Have "classes" a reality in certain departments of nature, or are they only in the mind of the observer? Comment on Whewell's doctrine of the "colligation" of facts by conceptions, and of the need in all induction of ideas being superinduced upon facts. "The facts," he says, "are known, but they are insulated and unconnected till the discoverer supplies, from his own stores, a principle of connexion. The pearls are there, but they will not hang together till some one provides a string."

9. Explain and illustrate what Bacon means by "*praerogativae instantiarum.*"

10. State and illustrate the nature and the peculiar advantages of the joint method of agreement and difference of Mr. J. S. Mill.

11. What is the nature of induction and of deduction? Point out the several peculiarities and advantages of each, and explain in what departments the one, and in what departments the other, may be most profitably employed.

12. What is Locke's, what is Stewart's, what is Whewell's, and what Mill's view as to the necessity and value of definitions and axioms in mathematical demonstrations?

30th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

METAPHYSICS.—*Examiner, Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D.*

1. What was the view taken by the Epicureans, and what by the Stoics, of pleasure and pain, of virtue and vice?

2. To what sect of philosophy did Cicero belong? What is his usual mode of treating the topics discussed by him? Illustrate this by any philosophic treatise of his which you may have read.

3. "Cogito ergo sum!" How does Descartes seem to have meant this to be understood? Is it reasoning? If so, can it be stated in syllogistic form? Can you state Kant's criticism of it? What is Cousin's interpretation and defence of it?

4. What hypotheses were introduced by Malebranche and Leibnitz to explain the relation

of mind and body? Did Descartes give any indications of his opinions on this subject? What view do you take of these discussions?

5. What is the doctrine of Locke in regard to substance? Can you give any account of the controversy between him and Stillingfleet on this subject? What is the doctrine of Kant in regard to substance?

6. How does the mind, according to Locke, attain its ideas of moral good and evil? What is Butler's doctrine in regard to the nature and office of the conscience?

7. Is the Sensational School of France justified in claiming Locke as its founder? Wherein did Condillac follow, and wherein did he depart from, the doctrines of Locke?

8. What is the precise doctrine of Berkeley as to ideas, and the non-existence of matter as a substance?

9. What are the primary and secondary qualities of matter, according to Locke?—what according to Reid? What is Sir W. Hamilton's classification of the qualities of matter? What value is to be attached to these distinctions?

10. What is Hume's doctrine in regard to cause and effect? How did he turn it to a sceptical purpose? Is his doctrine on this subject sceptical in itself? Wherein does Brown's doctrine differ from Hume's? Can Brown's doctrine be charged with a sceptical tendency?

11. Both Reid and Kant set themselves against the scepticism of Hume: how did they severally meet him? Show wherein their methods and principles agreed, and wherein they differed.

12. State, in a general way, what additions to Reid's philosophy of common sense, and what professed corrections of it, have been made by Sir W. Hamilton. Under what conditions, cautions, or limitations, is the argument from common sense to be used, according to Hamilton?

2nd October, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. Explain the different significations of the word Law.

2. Cicero marks the distinction between Ethics, and Jurisprudence.

3. In describing the object of his Treatise on Universal Justice, Lord Bacon has given an accurate description of the science of Jurisprudence.

4. What jurisdiction in the English courts corresponds with the Prætorian jurisdiction recommended by Lord Bacon, and in what respect does the correspondence fail?

5. Is there any court at the present day which exercises a jurisdiction corresponding to the censorial jurisdictions recommended by Lord Bacon?

6. What subjects does Sir James Mackintosh include under the Law of Nature and Nations?

7. On what basis does Mackintosh rest the rights of acquisition, alienation, and transmission of property?

8. What quality of the duties which law enforces was the doctrine of a social compact apparently invented to account for, which can, nevertheless, according to Mackintosh, be proved by other means?

9. The mode in which law reforms are usually extended from England to Ireland has a considerable effect in increasing the complication of Irish law.

10. If the tendency of codification be to make the laws more certain, what effect would such a change have on the nature and extent of the business of the legal professions?

11. What is the nature and extent of the change in the law involved in the parliamentary title conferred by the Incumbered Estates Commissioners; what are the chief beneficial effects of this change; and in what way can these benefits be extended to estates that are not incumbered?

12. Give a short outline of the progress of Jurisprudence to the time of Lord Bacon. Review his writings on the science, and show the effects they were calculated to produce.

2nd October, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. To what extent is the science of Political Economy indebted to the writings of Quesnay and the early French Economists, and what is the principal error of their system?

2. It was one of the principles of the mercantile system, that the more the exchange was against any country the more the balance of trade became necessarily against it. Explain the terms "the mercantile system," "the exchange," and "the balance of trade," and prove or disprove the above proposition.

3. Did Adam Smith consider peace principles as an essential part of Political Economy?

4. State the rules which Adam Smith laid down as to the nature of the business which can be successfully carried on by a Joint Stock Company, and give illustrations of the different rules.

5. What is the nature of the Metayer system of cultivating land, and what are the advantages and disadvantages connected with it?

6. The gross profits of any trade may be divided into three distinct parts, the amount of which is determined by different laws. State the principle of division, and thence explain the fact stated by Mr. Mill, that the same article may have two prices at the same time and in the same place.

7. Define the words "price," "market price," and "mint price;" and show from thence

what inference was to be deduced from the fact that in 1810 the market price of an ounce of standard gold in London exceeded the mint price by nearly 16 per cent.

8. What effect would an extraordinary importation of gold from Australia have on the rate of interest?

9. Mr. Senior says, even if speculation in the funds were attended with no expense, it is mathematically certain that it could, in the aggregate, afford no profit, as what is gained by one must be lost by another. Is this correct? and if so, how do you account for the existence of the profession of stockbroker?

10. Adam Smith says, "the rents which have been reserved in corn have preserved their value much better than those which have been reserved in money."

(*a*) In what way does Smith account for this difference?

(*b*) Is there any other way of accounting for it?

(*c*) What do you consider to be the correct explanation of it?

11. State Adam Smith's maxims of taxation.

12. State, with regard to each of the following taxes, the extent to which they conform to Smith's maxims.

(*a*) The penny postage stamp.

(*b*) The penny receipt stamp.

(*c*) The duty on paper.

(*d*) The duty on French wine.

(*e*) The stamp on fire insurance.

(*f*) The duty on tea.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF A.M.

27th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

GREEK—*Examiner, William E. Hearn, LL.B.*

1. Translate into Greek the following passage from Mr. Grote's "History of Greece:"—

In appreciating the genius of Philip, we have to appreciate also the parties to whom he stood opposed. His good fortune was nowhere more conspicuous than in the fact, that he fell upon those days of disunion and backwardness in Greece, when there was neither leading city prepared to keep watch, nor leading general to take command, nor citizen-soldiers willing and ready to endure the hardships of steady service. Philip combated no opponents like Epaminondas, or Agesilaus, or Iphikrates. How different might have been his career had Epaminondas survived the victory of Mantineia, gained only two years before Philip's accession! To oppose Philip there needed a man like himself, competent not only to advise and project, but to command in person, to stimulate the zeal of citizen-soldiers, and to set the example of braving danger and fatigue. Unfortunately for Greece, no such leader stood forward. In counsel and speech, Demosthenes sufficed for the emergency. Twice before the battle of Chæroneia—at Byzantium, and at Thebes—did he signally frustrate Philip's combinations. But he was not formed to take the lead in action, nor was there any one near him to supply the defect. In the field, Philip encountered only that public inefficiency at Athens, and elsewhere in Greece, of which even Æschines complains; and to this decay of Grecian energy, not less than to his own distinguished attributes, the unparalleled success of his reign was owing. We shall find, during the reign of his son Alexander, the like genius and vigour exhibited on a still larger scale, and achieving still more wonderful results, while the once stirring politics of Greece, after one feeble effort, sink yet lower into the nullity of a subject province.

2. Translate into English the following passage from ARISTOTLE RHETORIC, B. I.:—

Χρήσιμος δέ ἐστιν ἡ ῥητορικὴ, διά τε τὸ φύσει εἶναι κρείττω ταληθῆ καὶ τὰ δίκαια τῶν ἐναντίων. Ὥστε ἐὰν μὴ κατὰ τὸ προσῆκον αἱ κρίσεις γίγνωνται, ἀνάγκη ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἡττᾶσθαι· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ἄξιον ἐπιτιμήσεως. Ἔτι δὲ πρὸς ἐνίους, οὐδ' εἰ τὴν ἀκριβεστάτην ἔχοιμεν ἐπιστήμην, ῥάδιον ἀπ' ἐκείνης πεῖσαι λέγοντας. Διδασκαλίας γάρ ἐστιν ὁ κατὰ τὴν ἐπιστήμην λόγος. Τοῦτο δὲ ἀδύνατον, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη διὰ τῶν κοινῶν ποιεῖσθαι τὰς πίστεις καὶ τοὺς λόγους. Ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς τοπικοῖς ἐλέγομεν περὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐντεύξεως. Ἔτι δὲ, τἀναντία δεῖ δύνασθαι πείθειν, καθάπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς συλλογισμοῖς, οὐχ ὅπως ἀμφότερα πράττωμεν· οὐ γὰρ δεῖ τὰ φαῦλα πείθειν, ἀλλ' ἵνα μήτε λανθάνῃ πῶς ἔχει, καὶ ὅπως ἄλλου χρωμένου τοῖς λόγοις αὐτοῖς, μὴ δικαίως, λύειν ἔχωμεν. Τῶν μὲν οὖν ἄλλων τεχνῶν οὐδεμία τἀναντία συλλογίζεται· ἡ δὲ διαλεκτικὴ καὶ ἡ ῥητορικὴ, μόναι τοῦτο ποιοῦσιν. Ὁμοίως γάρ εἰσιν ἀμφότεραι τῶν, ἐναντίων, τὰ μέν τοι ὑποκείμενα πράγματα οὐχ ὁμοίως ἔχει, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ ταληθῆ καὶ τὰ βελτίω τῇ φύσει εὐσυλλογιστότερα καὶ πιθανώτερα, ὡς ἁπλῶς εἰπεῖν. Πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἄτοπον, εἰ τῷ σώματι μὲν αἰσχρὸν, μὴ δύνασθαι βοηθεῖν ἑαυτῷ, λόγῳ δ' οὐκ αἰσχρὸν, ὃ μᾶλλον ἴδιόν ἐστιν ἀνθρώπου τῆς τοῦ σώματος χρείας. Εἰ' ὅτι μεγάλα βλάψειεν ἂν ὁ χρώμενος ἀδίκως τῇ τοιαύτῃ δυνάμει τῶν λόγων, τοῦτό τε κοινόν ἐστι κατὰ πάντων τῶν ἀγαθῶν, πλὴν ἀρετῆς, καὶ μάλιστα κατὰ τῶν χρησιμωτάτων, οἷον ἰσχύος, ὑγιείας, πλούτου, στρατηγίας. Τοιούτοις γὰρ ἄν τις ὠφελήσειε τὰ μέγιστα χρώμενος δικαίως, καὶ βλάψειεν, ἀδίκως.

3. Give a short account of the life and writings of Aristotle.

4. How did "the mythical vein" of ancient Greece resemble, and how did it differ from, that of the early Teutonic and Scandinavian nations?

5. What was the original system of case-endings in Greek? Show their application in the formation of the various declensions.

6. What was the primary form of the Greek verb? State the grounds of your opinion

27th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

GREEK—*Examiner, William E. Hearn, LL.B.*

Translate, with short notes, the following passages:—

1. THUCYDIDES, B. IV., c. 26.

Ἐν δὲ τῇ Πύλῳ ἔτι ἐπολιόρκουν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ ἠπείρῳ στρατόπεδον τῶν Πελοποννησίων κατὰ χώραν ἔμενεν. ἐπίπονος δ' ἦν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἡ φυλακὴ σίτου τε ἀπορίᾳ καὶ ὕδατος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν κρήνη ὅτι μὴ μία ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀκροπόλει τῆς Πύλου καὶ αὕτη οὐ μεγάλη, ἀλλὰ διαμώμενοι τὸν κάχληκα οἱ πλεῖστοι ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσσῃ ἔπινον οἷον εἰκὸς ὕδωρ. στενοχωρία τε ἐν ὀλίγῳ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐγίγνετο, καὶ τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἐχουσῶν ὅρμον αἱ μὲν σῖτον ἐν τῇ γῇ ἠροῦντο κατὰ μέρος, αἱ δὲ μετέωροι ὥρμουν. ἀθυμίαν τε πλείστην ὁ χρόνος παρεῖχε παρὰ λόγον ἐπιγιγνόμενος, οὓς ᾤοντο ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων ἐκπολιορκήσειν, ἐν νήσῳ τε ἐρήμῃ καὶ ὕδατι ἀλμυρῷ χωμένους. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προειπόντες ἐς τὴν νῆσον ἐσάγειν σῖτόν τε τὸν βουλόμενον ἀληλεσμένον καὶ οἶνον καὶ τυρὸν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο βρῶμα, οἷον ἂν ἐς πολιορκίαν ξυμφέρῃ, τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων τῷ ἐσαγαγόντι ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνούμενοι. καὶ ἐσῆγον ἄλλοι τε παρακινδυνεύοντες καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Εἵλωτες, ἀπαίροντες ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ὁπόθεν τύχοιεν καὶ καταπλέοντες ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐς τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τῆς νήσου. μάλιστα δὲ ἐτήρουν ἀνέμῳ καταφέρεσθαι· ῥᾷον γὰρ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν τριήρων ἐλάνθανον, ὁπότε πνεῦμα ἐκ πόντου εἴη· ἄπορον γὰρ ἐγίγνετο περιορμεῖν, τοῖς δὲ ἀφειδὴς ὁ κατάπλους καθεστήκει· ἐπώκελλον γὰρ τὰ πλοῖα τετιμημένα χρημάτων, καὶ οἱ ὁπλῖται περὶ τὰς κατάρσεις τῆς νήσου ἐφύλασσον. ὅσοι δὲ γαλήνῃ κινδυνεύσειαν, ἠλίσκοντο. ἐσένεον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα κολυμβηταὶ ὕφυδροι, καλωδίῳ ἐν ἀσκοῖς ἐθ' ἑλκοντες μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην καὶ λίνου σπέρμα κεκομμένον· ὧν τὸ πρῶτον λανθανόντων φυλακαὶ ὕστερον ἐγένοντο. παντί τε τρόπῳ ἑκάτεροι ἐτεχνῶντο, οἱ μὲν ἐσπέμπειν τὰ σιτία, οἱ δὲ μὴ λανθάνειν σφᾶς

2. ARISTOPHANES, KNIGHTS, 1329-1380.

ΧΟΡ. ὦ ταὶ λιπαραὶ καὶ ἰοστέφανοι καὶ ὀριζήλωτοι Ἀθῆναι.
δείξατε τὸν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑμῖν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆσδε μόναρχον.
ΑΓΟΡ. ὅδ' ἐκεῖνος ὁρᾶν τεττιγοφόρας. ἀρχαίῳ σχήματι λαμπρὸς,
οὐ χοιρινῶν ὄζων, ἀλλὰ σπονδῶν. σμύρνῃ κατάλειπτος.
ΧΟΡ. χαῖρ', ὦ βασιλεῦ τῶν Ἑλλήνων· καί σοι ξυγχαίρομεν ἡμεῖς.
τῆς γὰρ πόλεως ἄξια πράττεις καὶ τοῦ Μαραθῶνι τροπαίου.
ΔΗ. ὦ φίλτατ' ἀνδρῶν, ἐλθὲ δεῦρ', Ἀγοράκριτε.
ὅσα με δέδρακας ἀγάθ' ἀφεψήσας. ΑΓΟΡ. ἐγώ;
ἀλλ', ὦ μέλ', οὐκ οἶσθ' οἷος ἦσθ' αὐτὸς πάρος,
οὐδ' οἷ' ἔδρας· ἐμὲ γὰρ νομίζ ις ἂν θεόν.
ΔΗ. τί δ' ἔδρων πρὸ τοῦ, κάτειπε, καὶ ποῖός τις ἦν;
ΑΓΟΡ. πρῶτον μὲν, ὁπότ' εἴποι τις ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,
ὦ Δῆμ', ἐραστής τ' εἰμὶ σὸς φιλῶ τέ σε
καὶ κήδομαί σου καὶ προβουλεύω μόνος,
τούτοις ὁπότε χρήσαιτό τις προοιμίοις,
ἀνωρτάλιζες κἀκερουτίας. ΔΗ. ἐγώ;
ΑΓΟΡ. εἶτ' ἐξαπατήσας σ' ἀντὶ τούτων ᾤχετο.
ΔΗ. τί φῄς;
ταυτί μ' ἔδρων. ἐγὼ δὲ τοῦτ' οὐκ ᾐσθόμην;
ΑΓΟΡ. τὰ δ' ὦτά γ' ἄν σου νὴ Δί' ἐξεπετάννυτο
ὥσπερ σκιάδειον καὶ πάλιν ξυνήγετο.
ΔΗ. οὕτως ἀνόητος ἐγεγενήμην καὶ γέρων;
ΑΓΟΡ. καὶ νὴ Δία γ' εἴ σοι δύο λεγοίτην ῥήτορε,
ὁ μὲν ποιεῖσθαι ναῦς μακράς, ὁ δ' ἕτερος αὖ
καταμισθοφορῆσαι τοῦθ', ὁ τὸν μισθὸν λέγων
τὸν τὰς τριήρεις παραδραμὼν ἂν ᾤχετο.
οὗτος, τί κύπτεις; οὐχὶ κατὰ χώραν μενεῖς;
ΔΗ. αἰσχύνομαί τοι ταῖς πρότερον ἁμαρτίαις.
ΑΓΟΡ. ἀλλ' οὐ σὺ τούτων αἴτιος, μὴ φροντίσῃς.
αλλ' οἵ σε ταῦτ' ἐξηπάτων. νυνδὶ φράσον·
ἐάν τις εἴπῃ βωμολόχος ξυνήγορος·
οὐκ ἔστιν ὑμῖν τοῖς δικασταῖς ἄλφιτα,
εἰ μὴ καταγνώσεσθε ταύτην τὴν δίκην·
τοῦτον τί δράσεις, εἰπέ, τὸν ξυνήγορον;
ΛΗ. ἆρας μετέωρον ἐς τὸ βάραθρον ἐμβαλῶ,
ἐκ τοῦ λάρυγγος ἐκκρεμάσας Ὑπέρβολον.
ΑΓΟΡ. τουτὶ μὲν ὀρθῶς καὶ φρονίμως ἤδη λέγεις·
τὰ δ' ἄλλα, φέρ' ἴδω, πῶς πολιτεύσει φράσον.
ΔΗ. πρῶτον μὲν ὁπόσοι ναῦς ἐλαύνουσιν μακρὰς,
καταγομένοις τὸν μισθὸν ἀποδώσω 'ντελῆ.
ΑΓΟΡ. πολλοῖς γ' ὑπολίσποις πυγιδίοισιν ἐχαρίσω.
ΔΗ. ἔπειθ' ὁπλίτης ἐντεθεὶς ἐν καταλόγῳ
οὐδεὶς κατὰ σπουδὰς μετεγγραφήσεται,
ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἦν τὸ πρῶτον ἐγγεγράψεται.
ΑΓΟΡ. τοῦτ' ἔδακε τὸν πόρπακα τὸν Κλεωνύμου.
ΔΗ. οὐδ' ἀγοράσει γ' ἀγένειος οὐδ' ἐν τἀγορᾷ.
ΑΓΟΡ. ποῦ δῆτα Κλεισθένης ἀγοράσει καὶ Στράτων;
ΔΗ. τὰ μειράκια ταυτὶ λέγω, τάν τῷ μύρῳ
ἃ στωμυλεῖται τοιαδὶ καθήμενα·
σοφός γ' ὁ Φαίαξ, δεξιῶς τ' οὐκ ἀπέθανεν.
συνερκτικὸς γάρ ἐστι καὶ περαντικός,
καὶ γνωμοτυπικὸς καὶ σαφὴς καὶ κρουστικός,
καταληπτικός τ' ἄριστα τοῦ θορυβητικοῦ.

3. Demosthenes, De Corona, ss. 297-300.

Ταύτης τοίνυν τῆς οὕτως αἰσχρᾶς καὶ περιβοήτου συστάσεως καὶ κακίας, μᾶλλον δ', ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, προδοσίας, εἰ δεῖ μὴ λῃρεῖν, τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθερίας, ἥ τε πόλις παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ἀναίτιος γέγονεν ἐκ τῶν ἐμῶν πολιτευμάτων καὶ ἐγὼ παρ' ὑμῖν. εἶτά μ' ἐρωτᾷς ἀντὶ ποίας ἀρετῆς ἀξιῶ τιμᾶσθαι; ἐγὼ δή σοι λέγω ὅτι τῶν πολιτευομένων παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησι διαφθαρέντων ἁπάντων, ἀρξαμένων ἀπὸ σοῦ, πρότερον μὲν ὑπὸ Φιλίππου, νῦν δ' ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἐμὲ οὔτε καιρὸς οὔτε φιλανθρωπία λόγων οὔτ' ἐπαγγελιῶν μέγεθος οὔτ' ἐλπὶς οὔτε φόβος οὔτ' ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἐπῆρεν οὐδὲ προηγάγετο ὧν ἔκρινα δικαίων καὶ συμφερόντων τῇ πατρίδι οὐδὲν προδοῦναι, οὐδ', ὅσα συμβεβούλευκα πώποτε τουτοισί, ὁμοίως ὑμῖν ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ ἐν τρυτάνῃ ῥέπων ἐπὶ τὸ λῆμμα συμβεβούλευκα, ἀλλ' ἀπ' ὀρθῆς καὶ δικαίας καὶ ἀδιαφθόρου τῆς ψυχῆς. καὶ μεγίστων δὴ πραγμάτων τῶν κατ' ἐμαυτὸν, ἀνθρώπων προστὰς πάντα ταῦτα ὑγιῶς καὶ δικαίως πεπολίτευμαι. διὰ ταῦτ' ἀξιῶ τιμᾶσθαι. τὸν δὲ τειχισμὸν τοῦτον, ὃν σύ μου διέσυρες, καὶ τὴν ταφρείαν ἄξια μὲν χάριτος καὶ ἐπαίνου κρίνω, πῶς γὰρ οὔ; πόρρω μέντοι που τῶν ἐμαυτῷ πεπολιτευμένων τίθεμαι. οὐ λίθοις ἐτείχισα τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲ πλίνθοις ἐγὼ, οὐδ' ἐπὶ τούτοις μέγιστον τῶν ἐμαυτοῦ φρονῶ· ἀλλ' ἐὰν τὸν ἐμὸν τειχισμὸν βούλῃ δικαίως σκοπεῖν, ὧν εἶπες καὶ πόλεις καὶ τόπους καὶ λιμένας καὶ ναῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ πολλοὺς τοὺς ὑπὲρ τούτων ἀμυνουμένους. ταῦτα προὐβαλόμην ἐγὼ πρὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ὅσον ἦν ἀνθρωπίνῳ λογισμῷ δυνατὸν, καὶ τούτοις ἐτείχισα τὴν χώραν, οὐχὶ τὸν κύκλον τοῦ Πειραιῶς οὐδὲ τοῦ ἄστεως. οὐδέ γ' ἠττήθην ἐγὼ τοῖς λογισμοῖς Φιλίππου, πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ, οὐδὲ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς, ἀλλ' οἱ τῶν συμμάχων στρατηγοὶ καὶ αἱ δυνάμεις τῇ τύχῃ.

4. What is Mr. Grote's view of the character of Kleon, and how does he support it? What *personal* causes of enmity towards him may have influenced both Thucydides and Aristophanes?

5. What are the extreme limits of the Grecian drama, and what period do they comprise? Trace the original unity of the drama, its subsequent divergence, and ultimate reunion.

6. What, in your opinion, are the most remarkable features in the oratory of Demosthenes? What peculiarity is observable in the perorations of Greek orators, and how may it be accounted for? The operation of the same principle may also be traced in Grecian poetry?

28th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

Latin.—*Examiner, Charles Parsons Reichel, B.D.*

Translate into English :—

(A.)—Cicero de Finibus, Book III.

Prima enim est conciliatio hominis ad ea, quæ sunt secundum naturam; simul autem cepit intellegentiam vel notionem potius (quam appellant ἔννοιαν illi), viditque rerum agendarum ordinem, et, ut ita dicam, concordiam, multo eam pluris æstimavit, quam omnia illa, quæ prima dilexerat; atque ita cognitione et ratione collegit, ut statueret, in eo collocatum summum illud hominis per se laudandum et expetendum bonum; quod quum positum sit in eo, quod ὁμολογίαν Stoici, nos appellemus convenientiam, si placet,—quum igitur in eo sit id bonum, quo omnia referenda sunt, honeste facta ipsumque honestum, quod solum in bonis ducitur, quanquam post oritur, tamen id solum vi sua et dignitate expetendum est, eorum autem, quæ sunt prima naturæ, propter se nihil est expetendum. Quum vero illa, quæ officia esse dixi, proficiscantur ab initiis naturæ, ea necesse est ad hæc referri, ut recte dici possit, omnia officia eo referri, ut adipiscamur principia naturæ, nec tamen ut hoc sit bonorum ultimum, propterea quod non est in primis naturæ conciliationibus honesta actio; consequens est enim et post oritur, ut dixi. Est tamen ea secundum naturam, multoque nos ad se expetendam magis hortatur quam superiora omnia. Sed ex hoc primum error tollendus est, ne quis sequi existumet, ut duo sint ultima bonorum. Ut enim si cui propositum sit collineare hastam aliquo aut sagittam, sic nos ultimum in bonis dicimus. Huic, in ejusmodi similitudine, omnia sint facienda ut collineet, et tamen, ut omnia faciat, quo propositum assequatur, sit hoc quasi ultimum, quale nos summum in vita bonum dicimus, illud autem, ut feriat, quasi seligendum, non expetendum.

(B).—Cicero.—Epistolæ.

Cicero Attico S.

Pedem in Italia video nullum esse, qui non in istius potestate sit. De Pompeio scio nihil; eumque, nisi se in navim contulerit, exceptum iri puto. O celeritatem incredibilem! hujus autem nostri—! sed non possum sine dolore accusare eum, de quo angor et crucior. Tu caedem non sine causa times; non quo minus quidquam Cæsari expediat ad diuturnitatem victoriæ et dominationis; sed video, quorum arbitrio sit acturus. Recte sit. Censeo cedendum de oppidis his. Egeo consilii. Quod optimum factu videbitur facies. Cum Philotimo loquere: atque adeo Terentiam habebis Idibus. Ego quid agam? qua aut terra aut mari persequar eum qui ubi sit nescio? Etsi terra quidem, qui possum? mari, quo? Tradam igitur isti me? Fac posse tuto; multi enim hortantur: num etiam honeste? Nullo modo. Quid? a te petam consilium, ut soleo? Explicari res non potest. Sed tamen, si quid in mentem venit, velim scribas, et ipse quid sis acturus.

(C).—Lucretius, Book I.

Hic tamen, et supra quos diximus, inferiores
Partibus egregie multis multoque minores,
Quanquam, multa bene ac divinitus invenientes,
Ex adyto tanquam cordis responsa dedere
Sanctius, et multo certa ratione magis quam

Pythia, quæ tripode ex Phœbi lauroque profatur;
Principiis tamen in rerum fecere ruinas,
Et graviter magni magno cecidere ibi casu:
Primum, quod motus, exempto rebus inani,
Constituunt, et res molles rarasque relinquunt,
Aëra, solem, ignem, terras, animalia, fruges;
Nec tamen admiscent in eorum corpus inane;
Deinde, quod omnino finem non esse secandis
Corporibus faciunt, neque pausam stare fragori;
Nec prorsum in rebus minimum consistere quidquam;
Quum videamus id extremum cujusque cacumen
Esse, quod ad sensus nostros minimum esse videtur;
Conjicere ut possis ex hoc, quod cernere non quis,
Extremum quod habent, minimum consistere rebus.

(D).—JUVENAL.

Atticus eximie si cœnat, lautus habetur;
Si Rutilus, demens. Quid enim majore cachinno
Excipitur vulgi, quam pauper Apicius? Omnis
Convictus, thermæ, stationes, omne theatrum
De Rutilo. Nam dum valida ac juvenalia membra
Sufficiunt galeæ dumque ardent sanguine, fertur
Non cogente quidem, sed nec prohibente tribuno,
Scripturus leges et regia verba lanistæ.
Multos porro vides, quos sæpe elusus ad ipsum
Creditor introitum solet exspectare macelli,
Et quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est.
Egregius cœnat meliusque miserrimus horum
Et cito casurus jam perlucente ruina.
Interea gustus elementa per omnia quærunt,
Nunquam animo pretiis obstantibus; interius si
Attendas, magis illa juvant, quæ pluris emuntur.
Ergo haud difficile est perituram arcessere summam
Lancibus oppositis vel matris imagine fracta,
Et quadringentis nummis condire gulosum
Fictile: sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi.

1. Comment briefly on the passages you have translated, so as to show that you fully understand them.

2. Give a succinct statement of the doctrines of the Stoic and Epicurean systems of philosophy, and notice the chief defects in them and in the reasoning on which they are founded respectively.

3. Give a succinct account of the several steps by which the *plebs* was brought to an equality with the *populus*, accompanied by dates.

4. Explain the nature of a *lex agraria*, according to the views of Savigny and Niebuhr.

5. Give an account, accompanied by dates, of the successive *leges de Repetundis:* of the *lex Voconia*, and of the *lex Papia Poppæa*.

6. Characterize briefly the respective styles of the Satires of Horace, Persius, and Juvenal; mentioning those circumstances of their times which contributed to form or modify their manner, and supporting your conclusions by apposite quotations.

28th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

LATIN.—*Examiner, Charles Parsons Reichel, B.D.*

Translate into English:—

TACITUS.—HISTORIES, BOOK V.

Terra finisque, qua ad orientem vergunt, Arabia terminantur; a meridie Ægyptus objacet; ab occasu Phœnices et mare; septentrionem a latere Syriæ longe prospectant. Corpora hominum salubria et ferentia laborum. Rari imbres, uber solum. Fruges nostrum ad morem, præterque eas balsamum et palmæ. Palmetis proceritas et decor. Balsamum modica arbor; ut quisque ramus intumuit, si vim ferri adhibeas, pavent venæ, fragmine lapidis aut testa aperiuntur; humor in usum medentium est. Præcipuum montium Libanum erigit, mirum dictu, tantos inter ardores opacum fidumque nivibus. Idem amnem Jordanen alit funditque. Nec Jordanes pelago accipitur, sed unum atque alterum lacum integer perfluit, tertio retinetur. Lacus immenso ambitu, specie maris, sapore corruptior, gravitate odoris accolis pestifer, neque vento impellitur neque pisces aut suetas aquis volucres patitur. Incertæ undæ superjacta, ut solido, ferunt: periti imperitique nandi perinde attolluntur. Certo anni tempore bitumen egerit; cujus legendi usum, ut cæteras artes, experientia docuit. Haud procul inde campi quos ferunt olim uberes magnisque urbibus habitatos fulminum jactu arsisse; et manere vestigia, terramque ipsam, specie torridam, vim frugiferam perdidisse. Nam cuncta sponte edita aut manu sata, sive herba tenus aut flore, seu solitam in speciem adolevere, atra et inania velut in cinerem vanescunt. Ego sicut inclutas quondam urbes igne cælesti flagrasse concesserim, ita halitu lacus infici ter-

ram, corrumpi superfusum spiritum, eoque fetus segetum et auctumni putrescere reor, solo cæloque juxta gravi. Et Belus amnis Judaico mari illabitur: circa cujus os lectæ arenæ admixto nitro in vitrum excoquuntur. Modicum id litus et egerentibus inexhaustum.

LUCAN.—BOOK I.

Quis justius induit arma,
Scire nefas: magno se judice quisque tuetur:
Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.
Nec coiere pares: alter, vergentibus annis
In senium, longoque togæ tranquillior usu,
Dedidicit jam pace ducem; famæque petitor
Multa dare in vulgus; totus popularibus auris
Impelli, plausuque sui gaudere theatri;
Nec reparare novas vires, multumque priori
Credere fortunæ. Stat magni nominis umbra.
Qualis frugifero quercus sublimis in agro,
Exuvias veteres populi, sacrataque gestans
Dona ducum, nec jam validis radicibus hærens
Pondere fixa suo est, nudosque per aëra ramos
Effundens, trunco, non frondibus, efficit umbram;
At, quamvis primo nutet casura sub Euro,
Tot circum sylvæ firmo se robore tollant,
Sola tamen colitur.

Translate into Latin prose:—

You may recollect the mention, in one of our conversations, of a young man who wasted, in two or three years, a large patrimony in profligate revels with a number of worthless associates, who called themselves his friends, till his last means were exhausted, when they, of course, treated him with neglect or contempt. Reduced to absolute want, he one day went out of the house with an intention to put an end to his life; but wandering awhile, almost unconsciously, he came to the brow of an eminence which overlooked what were lately his estates. Here he sat down, and remained fixed in thought a number of hours, at the end of which he sprang from the ground with a vehement exulting emotion. He had formed his resolution, which was, that all these estates should be his again; he had formed his plan, too, which he began instantly to execute. He walked hastily forward, determined to seize the very first opportunity, of however humble a kind, to gain any money, though it were ever so despicable a trifle, and resolved absolutely not to spend, if he could help it, a farthing of whatever he might obtain. The final result was, that he more than recovered his lost possessions, and died an inveterate miser, worth sixty thousand pounds.—FOSTER.

29th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

COURSE I.—PROSE COMPOSITION IN ENGLISH.—*Examiner, Rev. C. F. Darley, A.M.*

SUBJECT FOR ESSAY:—A Sketch of the Greek Theatre.

30th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.—*Examiner, Professor Frings, Ph.D.*

GERMAN.—I.

1. How was the Anglo-Saxon converted into English?
2. From which of the German dialects sprung the English language?
3. When did the preponderance of the High-German over the Low-German become fully decided?
4. Wherein does the High-German principally differ from the Low-German?
5. What is the name of the great family from which all the European languages are derived?
6. Name the languages with which the German stands in relationship (not those which are derived from it), and state whether it be in the first, second, or third degree.
7. State the principal points in which the German idiom essentially differs from that of the other nations.
8. State the date and name of the most ancient lasting monument of the old German language.

II.

1. Who is Wolfram von Eschenbach, and when did he live?
2. Give the dates of the birth and death of Schiller, and state any particulars with regard to his life you may recollect.
3. Which was his first dramatic production, and how old was he when he wrote it?
4. Which are considered to be his masterpieces?
5. How is the late cultivation of German literature to be accounted for?

III.

1. What is the difference between the two auxiliaries *Seyn* and *Werden?* Give examples in the present and past tenses.
2. In what essential does the construction of a German phrase differ from that of an English one?
3. What effect has the beginning the phrase with a conjunction upon the construction?
4. Decline: "*Ein alter Soldat—Der kleine Matrose—Jenes grosse Haus*"—both in the singular and plural.
5. Name the prepositions which govern both the dative and accusative, and state the circumstances under which they take either the one or the other case.
6. On which of the syllables does the accent regularly fall in German?

IV.

Translate into German:—

If the history of England be ever written by one who has the knowledge and the courage —and both qualities are equally requisite for the undertaking—the world would be more astonished than when reading the Roman annals by Niebuhr. Generally speaking, all the great events have been distorted, most of the important causes concealed, some of the principal characters never appear, and all who figure are so misunderstood and misrepresented, that the result is a complete mystification, and the perusal of the narrative about as profitable for an Englishman as reading the adventures of Peter Wilkins.

DISRAELI—*Sybil.*

V.

Translate into English:—

Die alten Deutſchen hatten eine Schrift mit eigenen Buchſtaben, die man Runen nannte. Man ſieht aus der Form dieſer Buchſtaben, daß ſie aus den verſchiedenen Stellungen, welche zuſammengeworfene kleine Holzſtückchen von abgebrochenen Zweigen bilden, entſtanden ſind. Urſprünglich pflegte man aus den Stellungen ſolcher Holzſtückchen zu wahrſagen, indem man mit jeder einzelnen einen beſondern Sinn verband. Daher man mit der Runenſchrift immer Zauberei verbunden. Da man noch kein Papier hatte, ſo wurden die Runen in Stein gehauen oder in Holz geſchnitten. Ein däniſcher König ließ eine dreißig Ellen lange Runenſchrift in einen Felſen hauen. Noch jetzt findet man viele mit Runenſchrift beſchriebene Grabſteine, welche man überhaupt Runenſteine nennt. Für den gewöhnlichen Gebrauch aber wurden die Runen in weiches Holz geſchnitten, vorzüglich in Buchenholz, woher noch jetzt der Name Buch und Buchſtabe.

MENZEL—*Geschichte der Deutschen.*

VI.

Heiß mich nicht reden, heiß mich ſchweigen,
Denn mein Geheimniß iſt mir Pflicht;
Ich möchte dir mein ganzes Innre zeigen,
Allein das Schickſal will es nicht.

Zur rechten Zeit vertreibt der Sonne Lauf
Die finſtre Nacht, und ſie muß ſich erhellen;
Der harte Fels ſchließt ſeinen Buſen auf,
Mißgönnt der Erde nicht die tiefverborgnen Quellen.

Einjeder ſucht im Arm der Freunde Ruh,
Dort kann die Bruſt in Klagen ſich ergießen;
Allein ein Schwur drückt mir die Lippen zu,
Und nur ein Gott vermag ſie aufzuſchließen.

GÖTHE—*Wilhelm Meister.*

FRENCH.

I

1. Compare the language spoken in France at the time of the troubadours with the present French, and state by what names they are distinguished from one another.
2. Which of the countries where Latin had been spoken came last to the possession of an independent language and literature?
3. During what period was the French language spoken by the superior classes of society in England?
4. What dialect was the general language of France in the ninth century?
5. To what dialect do we now give the exclusive name of French?
6. Which are among the most interesting productions in French of the Middle Age?

II.

1. How do you account for the same adjective in French being placed sometimes *before*, and sometimes *after* the noun? Give examples.
2. What class of verbs is regularly conjugated in English with the auxiliary *To Have*, while in French with *Etre?*
3. What do the French mean by the word *Renaissance*, and how was the French literature affected by the *Renaissance?*
4. Mention the most remarkable French writers of the seventeenth century, and give as many particulars as you can respecting their works.

5. Draw a parallel between *Corneille* and *Racine* as dramatic writers, showing how the difference may be accounted for.

6. What is the difference between *Vieux* and *Ancien*, between *Neuf* and *Nouveau?*

7. Enumerate the successive periods in the progress of the French language since its origin, giving the dates of their respective commencements.

8. Which of the numeral adjectives are flexible in French, and when?

III.

Translate into French:—

Our ancestors naturally looked with serious alarm on the growing power of France. This feeling, in itself perfectly reasonable, was mingled with other feelings less praiseworthy. France was our old enemy. It was against France that the most glorious battles recorded in our annals had been fought. The conquest of France had been twice effected by the Plantagenets. The loss of France had been long remembered as a great national disaster. The title of King of France was still borne by our sovereigns. The lilies of France still appeared, mingled with our own lions, on the shield of the House of Stuart. In the sixteenth century the dread inspired by Spain had suspended the animosity of which France had been anciently the object; but the dread inspired by Spain had given place to contemptuous compassion, and France was again regarded as our national foe.

MACAULAY—*History of England.*

IV.

Translate into English:—

Parler de La Fontaine n'est jamais un ennui même quand on serait bien sûr de n'y rien apporter de nouveau: c'est parler de l'expérience même, du résultat moral de la vie, du bon sens pratique, fin et profond, universel et divers, égayé de raillerie, animé de charme et d'imagination, corrigé encore et embelli par les meilleurs sentiments, consolé surtout par l'amitié; c'est parler enfin de toutes ces choses qu'on ne sent jamais mieux que lorsqu'on a mûri soi-même. Ce La Fontaine qu'on donne à lire aux enfants ne se goûte jamais si bien qu'après la quarantaine; c'est ce vin vieux dont parle Voltaire et auquel il a comparé la poésie d'Horace: il gagne à vieillir, et, de même que chacun en prenant de l'âge sent mieux La Fontaine, de même aussi la littérature française, à mesure qu'elle avance et qu'elle se prolonge, semble lui accorder une plus belle place et le reconnaître plus grand.

SAINTE-BEUVE—*Causeries du Lundi.*

V.

Le Génie a besoin d'un peuple que sa flamme
Anime, éclaire, échauffe, embrase comme une âme,
Il lui faut tout un monde à régir en tyran;
Dès qu'il a pris son vol du haut de la falaise,
Pour que l'ouragan soit à l'aise,
Il n'a pas trop de l'océan!
C'est là qu'il peut ouvrir ses ailes; là, qu'il gronde
Sur un abime large et sur une eau profonde;
C'est là qu'il peut bondir, géant capricieux,
Et tournoyer, debout dans l'orage qui tombe,
D'un pied s'appuyant sur la trombe,
Et d'un bras soutenant les cieux.

VICTOR HUGO—*Odes.*

ITALIAN.

I.

1. State the origin of the Italian language.

2. To what century do we trace the earliest genuine Italian?

3. State the time when the Italian language in prose commenced to be used.

4. Who gave the first model of pure and elegant Italian prose?

5. When does the *Divine Commedia* seem to have been commenced?

6. Which of the Italian poets had most influence over the taste of his age, and who, more than any other, also gave stability to the Italian language?

7. What is the origin of the Italian definite and indefinite articles?

8. Who is considered the best Italian tragic writer, and when did he live?

9. State what you know of *Dante's* life and writings.

10. Describe the state of the Italian literature during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

II.

1. When is the definite article used in Italian before the words "*Signor*" and "*Signora*," and when not?

2. When do the possessive pronouns refuse the definite article in Italian?

3. When are the personal pronouns attached to the verb so as to form one word with them? Is there no exception?

4. How do the Italians render the English word "*some*" before a noun, and how at the end of a phrase not followed by a noun, as, for example, "*I have some?*"

5. Is the past participle changeable in Italian—how and when?

6. Which are the prepositions drawn together with the definite article in Italian, and when are both words drawn together so as to form but one?

7. In what essential does the construction of an Italian phrase differ from that of an English one?

III.

Translate into Italian:—

Does man require strength in order sincerely to humiliate himself, and to acknowledge himself a sinner? Is it not true that, in general, we pass our youth in vanity, and that, instead of using all our efforts to advance in the career of good, we spend a great part of it in degrading ourselves? There are exceptions; but I confess that they do not affect my humble self. It is no merit of mine to be discontented with myself. When one sees a torch giving forth more smoke than light, it does not require much candour to say that it does not burn well.

Silvio Pellico—*Le mie Prigioni.*

IV.

Translate into English:—

Io ho pensato un nuovo modo per allevare un mio figliuolo, e voglio comunicarlo a voi, perchè se vi pare che l'usanza possa essere di qualche utilità, pubblichiate la mia intenzione. L'ho mantenuto prima alle scuole tutto quel tempo che m'è paruto a proposito, perch'egli facesse quel profitto ch'io desiderava. Ma non crediate già ch'io gli avessi trovati maestridi rettorica o d'altre arti che insegnino a favellare, le quali a noi uomini di privata condizione non giovano punto; e vengono di rado adoperate, quando non deliberiamo d'essere avvocati, o divenire predicatori. In quello scambio l'ho fatto ammaestrare in varie lingue; tanto egli favella speditamente la inglese, la francese, la tedesca e la greca, quella però che volgarmente si parla, non quella d'Omero nè di Platone.

Boccaccio—*Il Decamerone.*

V.

Voi ch'ascoltate in rime sparse il suono
Di quiei sospiri, ond'io nodriva il core
In sul mio primo giovenile errore,
Quand'era in parte altr'uom da quel ch'io sono.

Del vario stile in ch'io piango e ragiono,
Fra le vane speranze, e'l van dolore,
Ove sia chi per prova intenda amore,
Spero trovar pietà non che perdono!

Ma ben vegg'or, si come al popol tutto
Favola fui gran tempo: onde sovente
Di me medesmo meco mi vergogno

E del mio vaneggiar vergogna è'l frutto
E'l pentirsi, e'l conoscer chiaramente
Che quanto piace al mondo è breve sogno

Petrarca—*Sonetti.*

Course II.—English Philology and Criticism.—*Examiner, Rev. C. F. Darley, A.M.*

1. In what localities is the modern Frisian language to be found?

2. The most characteristic difference between the Saxon and Icelandic languages lies in the peculiar position of the definite article in the latter. Explain this.

3. According to Dr. Latham, the Celtic language is deficient in the ordinary means of expressing case. What provision is made for this deficiency? Give examples.

4. Adduce specimens of hybrids in the English language, and of legitimate words taking the appearance of hybrids.

5. The word etymology is susceptible of a double meaning. State the two meanings and exemplify them.

6. Explain the difference between artificial and natural gender.

7. It is a common notion that the genitive form "Father's," is contracted from "Father his." Give the various arguments to show that the notion is unfounded.

8. State the sources of the English articles "a," "an," and "the," and show that those sources are common also to the German, Danish, French, Italian, and Spanish articles.

9. Give an account of the word "quoth," in English and Anglo-Saxon.

10. Criticise Darwin as a poet.

29th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

Course II.—English Philology and Criticism.—*Examiner, Rev. C. F. Darley, A.M.*

1. Mention the origin of the prefix "y," and state the chief facts on the subject.

2. A reflected personal pronoun is not to be found in the English language; how is this deficiency provided for?

3. Which case in English, and which in Anglo-Saxon, is the absolute case.

4. Explain the "Suggestive Style" in composition and its uses, according to Archbishop Whately's views on the subject.

5. State some of Archbishop Whately's reasons for believing that the adoption of a system of rules for "argumentative composition" is useful.

6. Institute a comparison between the literature of Queen Anne's reign and that of the 19th century.

30th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LOGICS.—*Examiner, Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D.*

1. State the names, and, in a general way, the contents of the books of Aristotle's Organon. In which of these does he speak of the foundation on which demonstration ultimately rests? What is his doctrine on this subject?

2. What is the difference between analytic and synthetic judgments? With which of these has logic to do?

3. What is the nature of the numerically definite syllogism introduced by Prof. de Morgan? It being admitted that the reasoning is correct in every such syllogism, what objections have been taken to its introduction into formal logic? Do these objections seem to you to be valid?

4. Can you state the classification of the ultimate laws of thought propounded by those modern logicians who represent logic as the science of the necessary laws of thought?

5. What is the principle of sufficient reason? Has it, or has it not, a logical value.

6. What is the table of logical judgments, according to Sir W. Hamilton? What according to Mr. Thomson (in Outlines of the Laws of Thought)?

7. What is the general canon of the syllogism, according to these logicians? How many moods do they admit? What is the canon of the second figure?

8. What are the principal ideas and conceptions necessarily involved in physical investigation, but which, according to Whewell, cannot be had from experience?

9. What are the principal points of difference between Whewell and Mill as to the nature of induction?

10. When Kepler, being in possession of a series of facts as to the planet Mars, announced that it moved in an elliptic orbit, was he, or was he not, performing an act of induction?

11. What is the nature of an empirical law?

12. In what sense may we admit, and in what sense deny, the existence of chance? What is meant by probability in the mathematical doctrine of probabilities?

30th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

METAPHYSICS.—*Examiner, Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D.*

1. What are the distinguishing points of difference between Plato and Aristotle, especially as to Ideas and Forms?

2. What are the categories of Aristotle? What are the categories of Kant? What reduction of them, or improved generalization, is proposed by Cousin? Had Aristotle and Kant the same object in view in forming these categories?

3. What is truth? What is the criterion of truth? What account does Locke give of the nature of knowledge? What are Kant's views on this subject? Can there be a material or objective criterion of truth?

4. What is the distinction between *a priori* and *a posteriori* principles? Supposing that there are *a priori* principles in the mind, how are they to be found out, and their nature determined? What is Kant's method of determining them in his "Critick of Pure Reason?"

5. State the distinction, as drawn by Cousin and others, between the logical and chronological order of our necessary or *a priori* ideas? Are you prepared to criticise it?

6. What are Kant's contradictions of pure reason? Do you consider them real contradictions? Or may they not be merely contradictions in his mode of stating them?

7. What is the nature and office of the practical reason of Kant? Could the objections urged by Kant against the validity (objective) of the speculative reason be turned against the practical reason? But are these objections valid?

8. State the view of Locke, the view of Kant, the view of Schelling or of Hegel, in regard to the infinite?

9. A mariner lets down a sounding line a thousand fathoms into the ocean, and yet has not reached the ground, but he does not, therefore, conclude that the ocean has no bottom. Again, the mind tries to conceive of a star many thousand leagues distant in space; but when it has reached the point where its conceptive power ceases, it believes that there must be a space beyond. Why does the mind, in the one case, refrain from concluding that the ocean has no bottom, while in the other it believes that space has no limit?

10. What is Brown's doctrine in regard to the nature of perception? Are you prepared to criticise it?

11. What are the opposite opinions which have been maintained in regard to the view which Locke took of the nature of the ideas entertained or contemplated by the mind when engaged in sense-perception? State, in particular, the opposite opinions, on this subject, of Reid and Stewart, on the one hand, and of Brown, on the other.

12. State some of the principal views which have been entertained and defended as to the idea and nature of the Beautiful? Criticise the doctrine of those who resolve beauty into association of ideas?. Who are the principal defenders of this doctrine?

2nd October, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. The word law is, in the English language, used to express two distinct ideas, which in some other languages are expressed by distinct words.

2. Contrast Lord Bacon's maxims with respect to appeals with those of Bentham.

3. What is the meaning of Bentham's term, Integrality of a Code of Laws? and how does he answer the objection that it is not possible to provide for all cases in a code?

4. What, according to Bentham, are the chief securities for testimony?

5. What is the general principle with respect to the regulation of the jurisdiction of tribunals? and are there any special cases of exceptions to this principle?

6. Should the cost of prosecuting and of defending prisoners be in any case defrayed by the public? and if so, on what principle?

7. What is the present state of the law with respect to the registration of deeds and charges on land in Ireland? To what extent is it conformable with the principles on which a general register should be constructed?

8. What is the present state of the law with respect to Savings Banks in Ireland, and what changes are required to give adequate security to depositors?

9. What is the difference between the law of Scotland and the law of Ireland with respect to leasing power? and what effect is this difference calculated to produce?

10. The law with respect to the use of unstamped conveyances in evidence is at variance with the fundamental principles of Jurisprudence with respect to the reception of testimony; and is also inconsistent with the policy of the Statute of Frauds?

11. It is objected that the recent change in the law, by which the evidence of the plaintiff and defendant is admitted, leads to an increase of perjury. If this objection be correct, is it a sufficient reason for restoring the old rule of law?

12. Give a sketch of the present state of the science of Jurisprudence in England, and on the Continent.

2nd October, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. Give an account of the changes which have taken place in the standard of value in England since the Conquest, and state what is the present standard of value.

2. On what causes does it depend whether the discovery of gold in Australia will have any permanent effect upon prices in England, and in what way can such an effect be counteracted?

3. Adam Smith says—"In reality high profits tend much more to raise the price of work than high wages." What argument does he use in support of this proposition, and state your opinion of its validity?

4. What inference does Adam Smith deduce from the fact that bankruptcies are most frequent in the most hazardous trades, and is his inference correct?

5. Adam Smith states that whilst the interest of the landlord and the labourer is in accordance with the interest of the community at large, the interest of the capitalist is at variance with it. Prove or disprove this proposition.

6. Mr. Senior says, even if speculation in the funds were attended with no expense, it is mathematically certain that it could in the aggregate afford no profit, as what is gained by one must be lost by another. Is this correct? and if so, how do you account for the profession of stockbroker?

7. What is the true way of estimating the advantages which the French and English would enjoy from a perfect free trade in wine and linen?

8. Show from this Mr. Mills' error as to the effects of international trade, and show also the fallacy of the theory that free trade is beneficial only in case of reciprocity.

9. Explain the distinctions which mark a bank of issue, a bank of deposit, and a bank of discount, respectively, and show in what way profit is made in each case?

10. What is the difference between the English system of bankers making advances on bills of exchange, and the Scotch system of advances on cash accounts?

11. It is objected to an income tax, that the emoluments of a professional man, whose income lasts only for his life, is unfairly taxed in proportion to the tax which falls on land, the income of which is perpetual. Prove or disprove this objection.

12. On what principle should the limit of taxation be fixed in the case of an income tax, and should the whole income, or the excess above the limit, be taxed?

27th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS.—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. Assuming as the unit of density the density of water, which weighs 62·5 lbs. per cubic foot, and assuming 1 ton as the unit of weight, what is the corresponding unit of volume?

2. Show that a body's *moment of inertia* plays the same part in its angular motions as its *mass* in motions of translation.

3. (*a*) If A, B, and C represent the attractions exercised by a solid ellipsoid on three material points, placed respectively at the end of the three semiaxes, *a*, *b*, *c*, show that

$$\frac{A}{a} + \frac{B}{b} + \frac{C}{c} = 4\pi\rho$$

ρ being the density of the solid.

(*b*) Show that B and C, which act on the points at the extremities of the mean and least semiaxes, may be represented geometrically by certain quantities furnished by the corresponding focal conics, (Mac Cullagh).

4. (*a*) State and prove Yvori's theorem, and (*b*) from it deduce M'Laurin's, namely, that two confocal ellipsoids attract an external point in the same direction and with forces proportional to the attracting masses.

5. (*a*) State the principle of virtual velocities in all its extent—*i.e.*, as applied to a system of points whose motions are connected by any given number of equations, L=0 L^1=0, &c.

(*b*) Apply this principle to determine the condition of equilibrium of two smooth spheres, resting respectively on two smooth inclined planes, and connected together either by a rod or a string, according as the planes face each other, or lie back to back, and the connecting rod or string being supposed, successively, elastic and non-elastic.

6. (*a*) State D'Alembert's principle in all its extent, and show that it furnishes for every point of a system as many equations as there are independent co-ordinates.

(*b*) Applying this principle to the case of two smooth spheres, resting respectively on two inclined planes, and connected by an inextensible string, show that their motion conforms to the equation

$$r = \frac{gt^2}{2}\left(\frac{m\cos\theta - m^1\cos\theta^1}{m + m^1}\right) + ct + c^1$$

and express the tension of the string in terms of the masses m, m^1, and of the impressed forces, $m\omega$ and $m^1\omega^1$.

7. (*a*) A solid body swings on a horizontal axis. Show that if its line of centres of oscillation be made a new axis of suspension, the time of oscillation will be unaltered.

(*b*) Where must the axis be placed, in order that the time of oscillation may be a minimum.

8. (*a*) What is meant by the "central ellipsoid" corresponding to each point in a solid body?

(*b*) Show that when such a body hangs on a fixed point, the axis of the rotation which a *couple* produces in it is the conjugate diameter to the plane of the couple in the central ellipsoid corresponding to the point of suspension.

9. (*a*) Show that the motion of a projectile in air is expressed by the differential equations

$$\frac{d.\, v\cos\alpha}{v\cos\alpha} = -\frac{g}{k^2}\,ds \qquad g\cos\alpha = -\frac{ds\,d\alpha}{dt^2}$$

where α is the varying angle of elevation, and k the particular velocity at which the resistance of the air would equal the weight of the projectile.

(*b*) Hence deduce the equation of the trajectory in the form

$$\frac{k^2}{a^2\cos^2\theta}\, e^{\frac{2gs}{k^2}} = \mathrm{F}(p)$$

and, for the velocity, the equation

$$v^2 = \frac{k^2(1+p)}{\mathrm{F}(p)}$$

p being tan α, and a the initial value of v.

10. A floating body is slightly disturbed from its position of equilibrium. Show that the *vis viva*, in any position, is

$$= -g\rho\, b\zeta^2 - g\rho\,(bh^2 + a\,\mathrm{V})\,\theta^2 + c,$$

where ρ is the density of the fluid, b the area of the section of floatation, ζ the depth to which the centre of this section is depressed below the surface, ρ V the weight of the floating body, a the distance of the centre of gravity of the body from the centre of gravity of the displaced fluid, $b\,h^2$ the moment of inertia of the section of floatation, with respect to the line in which this section is cut by the horizontal section through its centre of gravity, and c a constant determined by the initial circumstances of the body.

(*b*) Deduce from the above equation the conditions under which the equilibrium of the body will be stable.

27th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

Optics, Heat, and Electricity.—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. (*a*) Show that in a spherical reflector the least circle of spherical aberration has its

$$\text{radius} = \tfrac{1}{4}\,\frac{(\delta - r)^2}{\delta}\,\frac{x^3}{r^3}$$

x being the semi-aperture; and (*b*) that the distance of the plane of this circle from the geometric focus is $= \frac{3}{4}$ longitudinal aberration of extreme ray.

2. (*a*) Show that in order to achromatize one lens by another their focal lengths must be proportional to the dispersive powers of their respective materials.

(*b*) Assuming this, what must be the curvature of the second surface of a double concave lens of flint glass, the first surface of which has a radius of 18 inches, and is ground to fit one surface of a double convex lens, the second surface of which is 24 inches.

NOTE.—The dispersive powers of flint and crown class are in the ratio of 3 : 4.

3. Let $\alpha\ \beta$ be the co-ordinates of a point in a ray of light, incident at $x\ y$, on a refracting curve, F $(x, y)=0$. Show that—

$$\frac{(\alpha-x)\,dx+(\beta-y)\,dy}{\rho}+m.\frac{(\alpha'-x)\,dx+(\beta'-y)\,dy}{\rho'}=0$$

is the equation of the refracted ray, $\alpha'\ \beta'$, being its running co-ordinates, and ρ, ρ', the lengths taken on the incident and refracted rays.

(*b*) Hence find the equation to a surface that will refract parallel rays accurately to a point, and show that by the combination of spheroidal with plane or spherical surfaces, it is always possible to construct a lens which shall be perfectly aplanatic for parallel rays.

4. (*a*) Show that the differential equation of the motion of heat in a ring, is of the form—

$$\frac{dv}{dt}=k\frac{d^2v}{dx^2}-\lambda v$$

v being the temperature at the point x, and k and λ being functions of the section, specific heat, exterior and interior conductivity, &c.

(*b*) Prove that for high values of t the integral of this equation becomes—

$$v=\left\{c+e^{-\frac{kt}{r^2}}\left(a\sin\frac{x}{r}+b\cos\frac{x}{r}\right)\right\}e^{-\lambda t}$$

r being the radius of the ring.

(*c*) From the form of this solution deduce the fact, that the sum of the temperatures at the extremities of any diameter is the same for all diameters.

5. The total action of two elements of different currents on each other, is a function of their mutual distance and of their relative directions. Give the experiments and successive steps of analysis, by which this function is completely determined.

28th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ASTRONOMY, MECHANICAL AND GEOMETRICAL.—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. (*a*) Supposing the undisturbed lunar orbit to be circular, show that the sun's disturbing force converts it, relatively to the earth, into an oval having its minor axis in sysigy, and (*b*) the ratio of its axes $=\frac{70}{69}$.

2. Show that the motion of the Nodes of the lunar orbit (supposed circular) is expressed by the differential equation

$$\frac{d\mathrm{N}}{d\theta}=-\frac{3}{4}m^2\left\{1+\cos.\ 2\ (\theta-m\,\theta)-\cos.\ 2\ (\theta-\mathrm{N})-\cos.\ 2\ (m\,\theta-\mathrm{N}),\right.$$

and hence deduce the mean value of the motion in question to be=

$$-\left(\frac{3}{4}m^2-\frac{9}{32}m^3+\frac{27}{128}m^4+\&c.\right)\theta$$

3. Let V be the potential of a system of masses (m', m'', m''', &c.) with respect to a given material point m. Displace this point in any direction (along the line l, suppose), and show that

$$\frac{d\mathrm{V}}{dl}=\text{Attraction of } m',\ m'',\ \&c.,\ on\ m,\ \text{estimated along the line } l.$$

4. From the preceding, or independently, show that in the equations of motion of a disturbed planet, viz.—

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}+\frac{(\mathrm{M}+m)}{r^3}x+\frac{d\mathrm{R}}{dx}=o\qquad\frac{d^2y}{dt}+\&c.=o\qquad\frac{dz}{dt^2}+\&c.=o$$

the disturbing function R may be assumed to be

$$\Sigma\,(\mathrm{A}'p')+\mathrm{V},$$

where A', A'', &c., represent the attractions of m', m'', &c., on the sun; p', p'', &c., the projections of the radius vector of the disturbed planet on those of the disturbing; and V the potential above mentioned.

5. In preparing to form the differential equation of the moon's radius vector, it is necessary to reduce the terms sin. $2(\theta-\theta')$ and cos. $2(\theta-\theta')$, respectively, to

$$\text{sin.}\left\{(2-2\,m)\,\theta-2\beta\right\}-2\,e'\ \text{sin.}\left\{(2-m)\,\theta-\beta-\alpha'\right\}+2\,e'\ \text{sin.}\left\{(2-3\,m)\,\theta-3\,\beta+\alpha'\right\}$$

and

$$\text{cos.}\left\{(2-2\,m)\,\theta-2\beta\right\}-2\,e'\ \text{cos.}\left\{(2-m)\,\theta-\beta-\alpha'\right\}+2\,e'\ \text{cos.}\left\{(2-3\,m)\,\theta-3\beta+\alpha'\right\}$$

Perform this reduction.

6. Prove that the effect of the term

$$\frac{15}{8}b\,m\,e\ \text{cos.}\left\{(2-2\,m-c)\,\theta-2\,\beta+\alpha\right\}$$

in the moon's radius vector is equivalent to certain changes in the eccentricity of the orbit and the longitude of the perigee.

7. Given a star's declination and right ascension; investigate the problem at what day in the year it will appear on the horizon of a given terrestrial place, the sun being at the same instant a given number of degrees (ϕ) below the horizon.

8. Suppose a small error to be made in observing the altitude of a star, find the consequent error made in sidereal time; and derive hence the practical rule, that observations for finding the apparent time should be taken when the star is on or near the prime vertical.

9. Let θ be the elongation of an inferior planet when it appears stationary. Show that

$$\sin.^2\theta=\frac{r^2-x^2}{R^2-x^2}$$

R and r being the radii of the Earth and planet: and x being defined by the equation

$$\frac{x^2}{r^2}=\frac{r}{R}$$

and derive hence a geometrical construction for determining the stationary points.

2nd October, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Rev. Robert Carmichael, A.M., F.T.C.D.*

1. The roots of the equation $x^3-px^2+qx-r=0$, being supposed to be in arithmetic progression, find them.

2. If D be the discount, and I the interest, on £P for any time, prove that

$$\frac{1}{D}=\frac{1}{P}+\frac{1}{I}.$$

3. Investigate the formula by which the present value of an annuity, which is to continue a given number of years, is calculated.

4. n balls, three of which are marked, being thrown into a bag, calculate the probability that the three balls first drawn are those marked.

5. Fifteen persons take their places by lot at a round table, calculate the probability that two particular persons do not occupy contiguous places.

6. Prove that in any plane triangle

$$\frac{\tan\frac{1}{2}A}{\tan\frac{1}{2}B}=\frac{s-b}{s-a}.$$

7. Prove similarly that in any spherical triangle

$$\frac{\tan\frac{1}{2}A}{\tan\frac{1}{2}B}=\frac{\sin(s-b)}{\sin(s-a)}.$$

8. Investigate the formula for the radius of torsion in any curve of double curvature.

9. Transform

$$D_x^2V+D_y^2V+D_z^2V=0$$

into a function of r, θ, ϕ, where

$$x=r\cos\theta,\ y=r\sin\theta\cos\phi,\ z=r\sin\theta\sin\phi.$$

10. If U be an homogeneous function in x, y, z, of the m^{th} degree, prove that

$$x\,D_xU+y\,D_yU+z\,D_zU=m\,U.$$

2nd October, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, Rev. Robert Carmichael, A.M., F.T.C.D.*

1. Investigate the partial differential equation to cylindrical surfaces.

2. Find the degree of the developable whose *arête de rebroussement* is the intersection of two surfaces of the m^{th} and n^{th} degrees, respectively.

3. Investigate the equation of the diametral conic of a curve of the n^{th} degree.

4. Prove that the envelope of the polars of the various points on the conic section

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1,$$

taken with regard to the conic section

$$U=u_2+u_1+u_0=0,$$

is given by

$$(a\,D_xU)^2+(b\,D_yU)^2=(u_1+2u_0)^2$$

5. More generally, prove that the envelope of the polar planes of the various points on the surface

$$\frac{x^m}{a^m}+\frac{y^m}{b^m}+\frac{z^m}{c^m}=1$$

taken with regard to the surface

$$U=u_n+u_{n-1}+\ \ldots\ +u_1+u_0=0$$

is given by

$$(a\,D_xU)^{\frac{m}{m-1}}+(b\,D_yU)^{\frac{m}{m-1}}+(c\,D_zU)^{\frac{m}{m-1}}=(-1)^{\frac{m}{m-1}}.(u_{n-1}+2\,u_{n-2}+\ldots n\,u_0)^{\frac{m}{m-1}}.$$

6. If the equation to a surface be

$$U=u_n+u_{n-1}+\ldots+u_1+u_0=0$$

show that the perpendicular from the origin upon the tangent plane at any point is given by the formula

$$P=\frac{u_{n-1}+2\,u_{n-2}+\ldots+n\,u_0}{[(D_xU)^2+(D_yU)^2+(D_zU)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

7. Find $\int\frac{e^{ax}dx}{x^n}$

8. Find $\int e^{-ax} \cos rx\, dx$.

9. The value of the definite integral

$$\int dx \int dy \int dz \ldots a^{\phi(xyz, \&c.)} . b^{\chi(xyz, \&c.)} . c^{\psi(xyz, \&c.)} \ldots$$

being given in terms of a, b, c, &c., show that we can at once determine the value of

$$\int dx \int dy \int dz \ldots \mathrm{F}(\phi + \chi + \psi + \&c.) . a^{\phi} . b^{\chi} . c^{\psi} .$$

the quantities a, b, c, &c., being supposed independent of the limits of the integral.

27th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Examiner, George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.*

1. How is the refractive power of a given fluid ascertained experimentally?
2. This being known, how is the dispersive power deduced?
3. Describe the process by which M. Dumas determines the density of a vapour.
4. With a balance, weights, and Nicholson's hydrometer ungraduated, show how to take the specific gravities of fluids.
5. Describe the *weight-thermometer*, and its use; also show how its constants are determined.
6. State the use of each component part of the common electrical machine, avoiding in your statement all hypotheses concerning the existence of one or more electrical fluids.
7. Describe some of the experiments which illustrate the mutual actions of magnets and electric currents; and show that these can be explained by the actions of currents on each other.
8. Describe Groves's, Smee's, and Daniell's batteries, and point out the advantages that they respectively possess over the ordinary zinc and copper arrangements.
9. State the law of density of a number of elastic fluids confined in the same space, and describe the effect which a suspension of this law would produce in the condition of the atmosphere.
10. State the principle of Montgolfier's hydraulic ram, and draw a longitudinal section of the machine.

28th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Edmund Ronalds, Ph.D.*

1. How is the atomic volume of a substance ascertained, and what law has been observed by Kopp with reference to the atomic volumes of many isomorphus bodies?
2. Give some instances of the class of phenomena attributed to what has been termed katalytic force.
3. State the composition of the oxides of chlorine, and the reaction which ensues when oil of vitriol is added to chlorate of potash.
4. How much chlorine gas should be obtained by the use of 100 grains of peroxide of manganese?

N.B.—Equiv. of Manganese, 27·67
„ Chlorine, . 35·5
„ Oxygen, . 8·

5. How would you make a quantitative analysis of iron-ammonia-alum ($NH_4 O, SO_3 + Fe_2 O_3, 3SO_3 + 24\ HO$)?
6. If the analysis of a specimen of felspar yielded the following quantities in 100 parts, what composition would you ascribe to the mineral?

Silica, ...	65·51
Alumina, ...	19·15
Potash, with a trace of soda and loss,	14·74
Lime, ...	0·60
	100·00

N.B.—Equiv. of Silicium, . . . 21·35
„ Aluminum, . . . 13·69
„ Potassium, . . . 39·
„ Calcium, . . . 20·
„ Oxygen, . . . 8·

7. Explain by means of symbols, the reaction which occurs when 6 equivs. of sulphur are fused with 1 equiv. of yellow prussiate of potash.
8. Ammonia is the type of a series of organic bases. Name some bodies belonging to this class, stating the manner in which they are related to ammonia.
9. What two views are entertained by different authors respecting the composition of the compound acids which result from the action of acids on alcohol?
10. What general law has been observed with reference to the boiling points of homologous bodies?
11. The composition of Benzol being $C_{12} H_6$, and that of Benzoic acid, $C_{14} H_5 O_3, HO$, explain the mode of obtaining the former from the latter substance, the substitution which

occurs when Benzol is converted into nitro-benzol, and the mode discovered by Zinin of obtaining Aniline from that product.

12. How do you obtain the iodide of ethyl; and for the production of what substances has it recently been employed?

29th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

ZOOLOGY.—*Examiner, Dr. Dickie.*

1. Describe the differences between the Bimana and Quadrumana in reference to external characters, more particularly in skeleton and teeth.

2. Describe the general characters of the skeleton in Aves, as contrasted with Mammalia.

3. State the relative importance of branchial organs in classification, and illustrate by examples derived from Vertebrata and Invertebrata.

4. State the peculiarities in the distribution of Cheiroptera and Reptilia in the United Kingdom.

BOTANY.

1. Give a general account of the Linnæan system of classification, and state objections which may be urged against it, illustrating by examples.

2. Describe the true nature of the parts called connective, arillus, style, stigma, placenta, dissepiment.

3. Give a summary of the opinions entertained regarding the physiology of fecundation.

4. State the general distribution of Palmaceæ, Cactaceæ, Salicaceæ, and Saxifragaceæ.

ELEMENTS OF PALÆONTOLOGY, CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, AND MINERALOGY.

29th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

Examiner, Frederick M'Coy, F.G.S.L., Hon. F.C.P.S.

1. Describe the general structure of *Trilobites*, give their zoological affinities, and name the formations characterized by their presence.

2. Mention some genera of *Crinoidea* peculiar to silurian, devonian, carboniferous, and cretaceous rocks, respectively.

3. Give the generic characters of some genera of Cephalopods, ranging from the earliest geological periods to the present day, and of some characterizing the chalk, the trias, and devonian series, respectively.

4. What relation do angles between normals to crystalline faces bear to the interfacial angles?

5. Give the relative proportions and inclinations of the crystallographic axes in all the systems of crystallization, and their relations to the optic axes.

6. If the surface of the sphere of projection be divided into eight triangles by three great circles passing through the poles of the cubes (1.0.0,0.1.0,0.0.1 of Miller, or ∞ O ∞ of Naumann), where will the poles of G (1.1.1. of Miller), of ∞ O (1.0.1. of Miller), and the hemihedral form $\frac{O}{2}$ be found?

7. Normals to the faces of ∞ O ∞ make 90° with each other in the Tesseral system, what then must be the angles between normals to ∞ O, and normals to ∞ O ∞?

8. To what crystalline system does the very common mineral represented by the formula $KSi^3 + Al Si^3$, belong? What change of crystallization is produced by substituting N for the potash?

9. State your views (with the chemical and physical grounds) as to the value of the electro-negative and the electro-positive constituents respectively for the systematic arrangement of minerals.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

27th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. Describe the difference, at common law, between title by descent and title by purchase, and state how a limitation in a conveyance (executed before the 31st December, 1833,) to a grantor himself or his heirs, operates in relation to the estate created by it, and how, if the conveyance has been executed since the 31st December, 1833.

2. From whom is a descent to be traced, according to the 3 & 4 William IV., c. 106, and who is by that act to be considered the purchaser? As between vendor and purchaser, upon whom does the onus of providing that the person assumed to be last entitled, really was so; or has the second section of the Statute made any difference in practice in this respect?

3. Could a chattel interest be created in futuro at common law? In what modes, and within what limits, may a freehold interest be now created *in futuro?* Explain the technical reasons which were opposed to abeyance of the inheritance?

4. What is merger? A man entitled to a term of years in possession becomes seized of the freehold in the same land in right of his wife,—does the term merge in the freehold?

5. In what cases is the widow of a man solely seized of a reversion in fee in land expectant upon the determination of a lease entitled to dower? State the requisites

to right to dower, previously to, and since the passing of the Statute 3 & 4 William IV., c. 105.

6. How may a power appendant be extinguished? A seized for life, remainder to B in tail, with remainder to the heirs of A, with a power to A to jointure an after-taken wife; A conveys all his estate to trustees for the benefit of his creditors. Can he exercise the jointuring power?

7. When is a mortgage of chattels valid, notwithstanding that the possession of them continues in the mortgagor? Is there, in this respect, any distinction between such a possession by a mortgagor liable to the bankrupt laws, and one not so?

8. What precaution is necessary to be observed by the assignee of a chose in action to complete his title under the assignment?

9. What covenants are trustees usually required to enter into?

10. What is a donatio mortis causâ? Specify the requisites of a valid one.

11. Devise of land to A for life, with remainder from and after his decease to the right heirs of B in fee. Is this remainder a vested or contingent one? and if contingent, why is it so?

JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. What is the first dignity of the law, according to Lord Bacon?

2. In what way does Lord Bacon propose to treat obsolete laws?

3. What are the steps which he recommends for the compilation of the statute law?

4. He describes a three-fold way of providing for omitted cases.

5. M'Culloch says, "Governments have therefore precisely the same interest as their subjects in facilitating production, inasmuch as its increased facility affords the means of adding to the quantity of produce at their disposal, without really adding to the weight of taxation." What is the theory of government implied in this statement, and what is the objection to it?

6. How does Sir James Mackintosh answer the objections made to Grotius for quoting the opinions of poets and orators in support of his propositions in jurisprudence?

7. What is Sir James Mackintosh's view of the order in which Grotius investigates the principles of jurisprudence?

8. What are the four sources of the common law enumerated by Reddie?

9. Bentham describes civil law as required as a basis of criminal law. Is this the chief purpose of civil law?

10. By what means, according to Bentham, have the judges mitigated the rigour of the common law?

11. In what way does Sir Samuel Romilly prove that the decisions of the common law are not necessarily in accordance with justice and reason?

12. Sir Robert Peel's consolidation of the Jury Laws affords an illustration of the benefits of judicious codification.

27th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, a.m.*

EQUITY.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. Can a suit in equity, for the specific performance of an agreement, be sustained on behalf of an infant? If not, has he any and what remedy for the breach of a contract with him?

2. Enumerate the various modes of defence to a bill in equity.

3. How may the right to enforce a renewal of a lease containing a covenant for perpetual renewal be lost? By what Irish statute is the equity declared?

4. How do partitions at law differ from partitions in equity? Where the entire of the lands to be partitioned are the subject of a mortgage, is the mortgagee a necessary party to the partition suit?

5. What jurisdiction does a Court of Equity assume in cases relating to last wills and testaments? Does it extend to determining their validity? (*Jones* v. *Jones*, 3 Mer.) If not, what assistance does it afford in ascertaining the validity of a devise of real or a will of personal estate, and what protection can it give, pending litigation respecting the will in other Courts?

6. From what time will interest upon legacies, from a parent to a child, or a testator *in loco parentis* to the legatee, be declared? What is the difference between such bequests and bequests to a stranger? (*Mills* v. *Roberts*, 1 *R. and M.*, 555.)

7. Upon what principles, and under what conditions, is a married woman's separate property liable to her engagements? How are gifts by her to her husband regarded in equity?

8. A married woman, entitled to pin money, resident with her husband, permits her pin money to remain unpaid; how many years' arrears may she enforce?

9. State succinctly some of the leading and most important changes made in the proceedings of the Court, by the Court of Chancery Regulation Act (Ireland), 1850.

COMMON AND CRIMINAL LAW.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1 What premises are subject to the common law maxim. "Every man's house is his castle?" Is an out-house within its protection?

2. What is the rule as to entering a house to make a distress with reference to the inner and outer door being open or shut?

3. In what, in particular, does the liability of an ostensible, differ from that of a dormant partner, for the partnership debts?

4. What kinds of concealment operate to vitiate a contract? Illustrate them by the instance of a contract of insurance.

5. By what court are offences committed on the high seas cognizable?

6. In how many penalties may a person be convicted for offences alleged to be committed on the same day, by exercising his ordinary calling on a Sunday, contrary to the 7 Wm. III., c. 17.

7. Define the offence of conspiracy. Can a conspirator be tried singly? To justify a conviction, is it necessary that *an act* should be proved to have been done in pursuance of the conspiracy?

8. What is a libel? To entitle an individual to proceed by way of criminal information, rather than indictment for a libel, what should the affidavit upon which the application to the court for the rule is grounded particularly contain?

9. Can there be a summary conviction before justices at common law without the intervention of a jury? In the absence of express exemption by statute, what are the legal requisites of a conviction before justices?

CIVIL LAW.—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. Enumerate the sources of the Roman law.
2. What is the definition of Justice given in the Institutes?
3. What is Justinian's definition of the law of nations?
4. What are the requisites of customary law?
5. The definition of servitude in the Roman law contains a censure on slavery.
6. What is the distinction between *matrimonium* and *contubernium?*
7. What is the meaning of the word *universitas* in the Roman law?
8. What was the rule of prescription established by Justinian?
9. Which is a nuncupative will, and in what manner does the Roman law require it to be established?
10. Explain the nature of the contract called mandate.
11. What is the difference between *pignus* and *hypotheca?*
12. What is the nature of *nauticum fœnus*, and to what does it correspond in the English law?

28th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

PLEADING, PRACTICE, AND EVIDENCE.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. What kind of plea is that of the "Statute of Limitations"?
2. Describe the replication "de injuriâ," and state the kinds of plea to which it is a proper replication.
3. Describe the plea "puis darrein continuance."
4. How is the right of filing a replication restricted by the 16th and 17th of the Queen, c. 113, sec. 48?
5. How many larcenies may be charged by the same indictment to have been committed by the prisoner?
6. State the averments necessary in a plea of justification of a libel, under the 6th and 7th of the Queen, sec. 6. Can this plea be pleaded to an indictment for a seditious libel?
7. How is the non-joinder of a person who is a necessary party to an action, as plaintiff or defendant, now to be taken advantage of? How should it have been done previously to the 1st January, 1854?
8. Describe the action of scire facias. In what cases is an application to the court for liberty to issue a writ of scire facias, to revive a judgment, necessary? What statements should the affidavit on which such an application is grounded contain?
9. What class of questions are all witnesses privileged from answering? To what class of witnesses does the protection which the law affords to confidential communications extend? Does it include statements made by a patient to his medical attendant?
10. Under what circumstances may a witness refer to a written document to refresh his memory?
11. What was the principle of the decision in the case of "Omichund *v.* Barker;" *Willes*, 538?
12. In an action of trespass for *mesne rates*, how far is the judgment in ejectment evidence of the plaintiff's title?

CONSTITUTIONAL, COLONIAL, AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. Define Constitutional Law.
2. What circumstance made the power of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, although so arbitrary to individuals, not so dangerous to the nation at large?
3. Explain the nature of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the extent of protection it gives to personal liberty.
4. By what provision of the English Law is the independence of the judges secured?
5. What is the basis of the law in colonies like Australia, which consist of unoccupied ground peopled by British subjects?

6. What is the basis of the law in colonies like Guiana, the Mauritius, or Canada, which have been obtained from foreign governments by treaty or conquest?

7. What political power is least frequently delegated to a subordinate government?

8. What are the advantages enunciated by Lewis which a dominant country is supposed to derive from a dependency? and what, in your opinion, is the nature and extent of these advantages?

9. Under what name was International Law cultivated amongst the Romans?

10. There are three sources of International Law corresponding to the three sources of Internal Law.

11. At what time, and in what place, was the *Consolato del mare* compiled, and to what circumstance does it owe its merits?

12. What principle of International Law was involved in the English war against China and the American expedition to Japan?

HONOR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

29th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. When it is said that a title commencing sixty years back is sufficient, is there any, and what, distinction taken between the title to the possession and the title to the reversion?

2. Previously to the passing of the Statute 3 & 4 William IV., c. 27, secs. 21 & 22, at what time did a possession adverse to the issue in tail commence to be adverse to a remainder-man or reversioner?

3. Explain the principle of "tacking." Why is it not operative in Ireland as in England?

4. What are the requisites of a valid registration of a deed?

5. Is the registry of a deed in itself notice of it?

6. What is the effect of a lease granted by an infant?

7. A, possessed of land for a term of years, dies after having duly made his will, whereby he appointed B and C his executors. B alone proves the will, and dies, leaving C him surviving. The executor of B assigns the term. Is this assignment valid?

8. What should be particularly attended to in a mortgage of a ship?

9. What is meant by the "ademption of a legacy?" What is a demonstrative legacy? In what cases must legacies abate?

10. Give an outline of the limitations usual in marriage settlements of real estates.

11. What were the requisites of a valid devise of freehold estates previously to the 1st January, 1838? What effect would the taking of a conveyance to uses to bar dower then have had upon a previous devise of land, the fee of which the devisor had contracted to purchase?

12. Where (since the 1st January, 1838) a power is given to appoint by will attested by three credible witnesses, are three witnesses essential to a valid execution of the power?

EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. What would be the effect in equity of an express stipulation in a mortgage deed that it should be irredeemable after the expiration of seven years?

2. How does the practice of the Court of Chancery in Ireland differ from that in England in the relief granted in foreclosure suits?

3. In a suit to foreclose a mortgage in fee, instituted after the death of the mortgagor intestate, is it sufficient to make his heir-at-law a party defendant or respondent? If not, why is any other person a necessary party?

4. What are acts of bankruptcy? Enumerate those declared to be such by the 13th & 14th of the Queen, c. 107.

5. What constitutes a good "petitioning creditor's debt?"

6. What remedy has a mortgagee of the bankrupt's estate in the Bankrupt Court? and in what respect may it be more beneficial than the relief granted in equity?

7. Within what time previously to the issuing of the commission must an act of bankruptcy have been committed?

8. What is necessary to make property in "the order and disposition" of a trader, at the time of an act of bankruptcy, pass to his assignee?

9. By whom is the certificate of conformity to be granted? Is there any, and what appeal, by and to whom, against the decision of the Court of Bankruptcy granting a certificate?

29th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

COMMON AND CRIMINAL LAW.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. Describe the writs of certiorari, mandamus, and prohibition.

2. Who is entitled to sue out and maintain an action of replevin? For what does it lie?

3. Explain the rules which regulate the appropriation of payments. A is agent for B, and also for C. D, who owes money to B, and also to C, makes a payment generally on account of his debts to B and C, not sufficient to discharge both debts; is A at liberty to regulate the application of the payment, at his discretion, between B and C?

4. What are requisites of a guarantee? Give an instance of a continuing, as distinguished from a temporary, guarantee

5. What kind of insanity at the time of the commission of a criminal act will justify an acquittal on the ground of insanity?

6. Have a grand jury power to ignore a bill of indictment on account of the insanity of the party charged?

7. What is the meaning of "standing mute of malice?" What was the course formerly pursued with respect to persons who "stood mute of malice?" What is the present practice?

8. What is the meaning of "joining or severing in challenges?" At what time must a challenge to the array be made? and at what time must a challenge to the poll be made?

PLEADING, PRACTICE, AND EVIDENCE.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. What is the meaning of "giving color" in pleading? In what kind of pleas was it necessary?

2. What is the plea of "autrefois acquit?" In order to sustain it, is it sufficient to put in evidence the record of the first indictment and acquittal?

3. What is meant by "arrest of judgment?" Upon what grounds will judgment in an action be now arrested?

4. Within what time after the judgment in an action must a proceeding in error to reverse it be taken?

5. Of what nature are those questions which are called "leading?" When are they prohibited, and when, and by whom, may they be asked?

6. What is a view jury?

7. What is the doctrine of variance? What is surplusage?

8. To what extent is the acceptance of a bill of exchange conclusive evidence as to the validity of the drawing?

9. Explain the difference between a judgment "*in rem*" and "in personam?"

10. What is the difference as to the effect of a judgment tendered in evidence in the two cases, where it is a judgment "*in rem*," and a judgment "inter partes?"

11. When is the memorial of a registered deed admissible evidence of the deed itself?

12. In what actions are the parties themselves still incompetent as witnesses?

30th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. Lord Bacon divides preceding writers on law into two classes. What objection does he make to each class? and in what way does he suggest that the science of law should be treated?

2. There are, according to Lord Bacon, two sources of uncertainty of laws with corresponding remedies.

3. In what way can questions in Jurisprudence be most clearly distinguished from those in Political Economy?

4. In what way may the merits of Bentham's writings on pure Jurisprudence be satisfactorily tested?

5. What is the true source of those duties which Jurists endeavoured to establish by the fiction of considering states as moral persons?

6. What important inquiry did Sir James Mackintosh include under his investigations with respect to the law of marriage?

7. At what time, and for what period, was Britain governed by the Roman law?

8. By whom, and at what time, was the study of the Roman law revived in England?

9. What is the doctrine of *Rationabilis Pars*, and to what extent was it introduced into British law?

10. From what part of the Roman law was the action of assumpsit derived?

11. What officers in the English courts corresponded to the *Pædanei Judices* at Rome?

12. Explain the maxim *Jus Prætorium Jus Civile subsequitur*, and state the corresponding maxim of English law.

30th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

CONSTITUTIONAL, COLONIAL, AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.

1. What were the limitations to Royal Authority in England at the time of the accession of Henry VII.?

2. What is the constitutional principle involved in the privilege of the House of Commons of judging of Election petitions?

3. What is the nature and extent of jurisdiction which the Common Law Courts exercise over the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Courts by means of prohibitions, and what is the constitutional effect of this jurisdiction?

4. Explain the constitutional principles involved in the Revolution of 1688, and the manner in which the results of the Revolution were secured.

5. What was the difference between *Municipia* and *Coloniæ* amongst the Romans?

6. In whom is the sovereign power, and in whom is the subordinate government vested, in the case of British Colonies, which are called Crown Colonies?

7. What was the form of government usual in British Colonies before the American war?

8. Under what form of Constitution are the British possessions in the East Indies now governed?

9. Explain the origin of the *Roles d'Oleron* and their influence on the formation of the Maritime Law of England.

10. In what way does Sir James Mackintosh account for the development of International Law in modern times in Europe?

11. On what principle of International Law is the war by England and France against Russia undertaken?

12. In the present war England and France have recognized the principle that free ships make free goods, except articles contraband of war.

(*a*) To what extent is this a new arrangement on the part of England and France?

(*b*) What are "articles contraband of war?"

(*c*) What effect has this principle on the right of search, objected to by the United States?

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

27th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. Distinguish corporeal from incorporeal hereditaments, and state the several kinds of incorporeal hereditaments.

2. What is an estate tail? Enumerate the different kinds of estate tail. Give an account of the modes, formerly and at present, of barring estates tail.

3. In what respect does a tenancy in tail, after possibility of issue extinct, differ from a tenancy for life?

4. If a chattel real be limited to a man and "the heirs of his body," what estate has he?

5. What is an estate *pur autre vie?* Explain historically the law of occupancy, general and special, in estates *pur autre vie.* If an estate *pur autre vie,* be limited to a man and "the heirs of his body," what estate has he? and how may he acquire an absolute one?

6. Distinguish between joint-tenancy and tenancy in common.

7. In what conveyances is it necessary that a consideration should be expressed. Explain the theory of the conveyance by "lease and release," and state when it ceased to be necessary to execute or recite a lease for a year.

8. What kind of consideration is it which will make a deed operate as a covenant by the grantor to stand seized to the use of another?

9. How may the right to dower now be barred? What was the ordinary mode formerly adopted in practice?

10. What are contingent remainders? Explain the method formerly adopted in practice to preserve contingent remainders. How has it been superseded?

11. Enumerate the rules or canons now regulating the title to real property by descent. Distinguish them from those formerly prevailing.

12. State the forms prescribed for the due execution and attestation of wills. What is the test for determining whether an instrument is testamentary or not?

JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. What is the distinction between the study of law as an art and as a science?

2. Define Jurisprudence, and explain what is meant by Equity Jurisprudence and Medical Jurisprudence.

3. What is the objection to a system of common or unwritten law, on the hypothesis that it is entirely formed by judicial decisions?

4. How does Sir Robert Peel answer the objection that lawyers may be expected to oppose improvements in the law?

5. In what way did the manner of cultivating law amongst the Romans differ from the manner of cultivating it amongst the Greeks?

6. What influence had the Roman law on the formation of the law in Europe before and after the discovery of the Pandects at Amaelfi.

7. Lord Bacon points out two methods of framing new statutes, and contrasts their advantages.

8. In what way were antinomiæ settled amongst the Athenians?

9. On what grounds does Lord Bacon object to have antinomiæ decided by actions in the names of feigned parties?

10. What definition does Sir James Mackintosh give of liberty as an object of government?

11. What is Mackintosh's description of the method in which a body of laws is formed in any country, and what limit does he place to the complexity of human laws?

12. What is the nature of the proposal for the fusion of law and equity? and what precedents are there for it?

27th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

EQUITY.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. Over what subjects does the Court of Chancery generally exercise its equitable jurisdiction, and what are the grounds of such jurisdiction?
2. In what chiefly does this court differ from the Courts of Common Law?
3. Describe an equity of redemption. State the specific relief given in equity to mortgagees and mortgagers respectively, and the terms upon which such relief is usually decreed.
4. Describe the different kinds of trusts. Distinguish express from implied trusts, and give instances of each kind of trust.
5. What is the effect of the maxim that "equity follows law?" Give an illustration of it. Explain also the meaning of the rule that "he who seeks equity must do equity."
6. In what cases will relief be had in Chancery against a forfeiture?
7. Describe the writ of injunction and its operation. Mention some of the purposes for which it is granted.
8. Who may institute a suit in equity, as distinguished from parties to actions at law?
9. Are cases of fraud, accident, or trust, cognizable in a Court of Equity only?
10. What remarkable decision of the Courts of Law upon the construction of the Statute of Uses tended to revive and continue the jurisdiction of equity in matters of trust?

COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL LAW.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. What is a lien? Upon what kind of property does the right of lien attach at common law, and what is requisite to prevent its operation?
2. What is meant by the defence called "a set-off?" Is it founded on the common law? State what may be the subject-matter of "a set-off."
3. What contracts are void at common law? State the principle decided in the case of *Mitchel* v. *Reynolds*, 1 P. W., 181.
4. How are contracts affected by the enactments of the Statute of Frauds? State some that are not within its operation.
5. What is bailment? Enumerate the different species of bailment, and describe the different degrees of bailment for which bailees in different cases are liable?
6. Is there any implied warranty upon a sale of moveables?
7. What is a *del credere* commission?
8. What is the right of stoppage in transitu?
9. What is requisite to constitute a contract of partnership? Distinguish some of the incidents of such a contract, as between the partners themselves and as between them and third parties.
10. State the classes of crimes in which there cannot be accessories.
11. Define perjury. State in what essential particular the evidence necessary on the part of the Crown varies from that which may be sufficient in the prosecution for other offences.
12. Class the different kinds of homicide, according to their legal character. State what averments are now sufficient in an indictment for murder—in one for manslaughter—and what averments were necessary before the passing of the 14 & 15 of the Queen, sec. 4.
13. Describe arson.
14. Describe burglary.

CIVIL LAW.—*William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. What branches of the Civil Law were included under the Jus Honorarium?
2. What was the perpetual edict? By whom and at what time was it composed?
3. Describe the parts of which the *Corpus Juris Civilis* is composed.
4. What is the definition of Jurisprudence given by Justinian?
5. What is the definition of the law of nature?
6. The provisions of the Civil Law, with respect to marriage, have had an important influence on the law of marriage at the present day.
7. What were the three species of guardianship under the Roman law?
8. Was the distinction between things corporeal and incorporeal the same in the Roman as in the English law?
9. What was the nature and effect of a *querela inofficiosi*?
10. What is the difference between *commodatum* and *mutuum*?
11. Bowyer points out the incorrectness of deriving any obligations *quasi ex contractu.*
12. What is the nature of *interdicta*, and to what do they correspond in English law?

28th September, 1854, 9 *o'clock, a.m.*

LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. Define a right. Define a possibility. Define a power. Define an estate.
2. Describe a safe title, as distinguished from a marketable title. Give an instance of a title safe but not marketable.
3. Of what species of documents should the root of the title to the fee consist, to what period must it go back, and on what principle is that period fixed?
4. In what essential particular does the Statute 3 and 4 William IV., c. 27, s. 2, vary from the effect of preceding statutes of limitation in its operation upon title to land?

5. Describe a covenant running with the land.

6. Under an agreement to grant a farming lease with all usual covenants, what covenants can the lessor require, and what the lessee?

7. Mention some of the purposes which could not have been effected by purely common law conveyances, but which may be effected by conveyances operating under the Statute of Uses. Are you acquainted with, and if so, refer to the Statute giving an enlarged operation to conveyances which do not operate under the Statute of Uses?

8. Give examples of powers of appointment under the Statute of Uses, of springing uses, and of conditional limitations.

9. Give examples of conveyances under the Statute of Uses, and distinguish between those which operate with, and those which operate without, transmutation of possession.

10. Mention some particulars in which the interpretation of wills differs from that of legal instruments operating *inter vivos*.

11. Give an example of an executory devise.

12. Land is conveyed to A for life, with remainder to B for life, with remainder to the heirs of the body of A; what estate does A take?

JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. What are the general fundamental principles of coercive law, according to Reddie?

2. Reddie objects to the analytical school of jurists, that they seem to consider the legislator too much as a separate and distinct being from the people for whom he legislates. Prove or disprove this objection as far as it relates to Bentham.

3. What are the sources of the obscurity of the law, according to Lord Bacon?

4. In judge-made law, the legislator must necessarily take a narrow view of the subjects on which he legislates?

5. In stating his objections to preambles, does Lord Bacon contemplate the explanations of the reasons of the law suggested by Bentham?

6. To what extent has the suggestion of Lord Bacon, as to answers and opinions on doubtful questions been carried into effect?

7. In the description of the constitution of his Prætorian and Censorial Courts, Lord Bacon in part agrees and in part differs from the rules for the organization of tribunals laid down by Bentham.

8. Is there any precedent for the form of judgment which he recommends for his Censorial Court?

9. Lord Bacon points out the chief purpose which the table of the Prætor at Rome was intended to supply. In what manner is this purpose partly secured under the English Court of Chancery?

10. What are the leading characteristics of the reform in the law effected by Mr. Brodie's Act for the abolition of Fines and Recoveries? and can you suggest any extension of the principles involved in that Act?

11. What are the characteristics of the changes introduced by the Statute with respect to wills, passed in 1838?

12. Give some account of the progress of Jurisprudence in England since the time of Lord Bacon, with special reference to the character and effects of the writings of Bentham.

28th September, 1854, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

EQUITY.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. Sate the principle upon which the jurisdiction of Courts of Equity in the administration of assets is founded.

2. Distinguish legal from equitable assets. Give an instance of each kind, and state the difference in the mode of distributing legal and equitable assets.

3. How soon after the death of a testator may a bill or cause petition be sustained by a legatee to enforce payment of his legacy?

4. Is there any difference in the priority of a voluntary bond at law and in equity?

5. Describe the equity of a married woman for a settlement out of property vested in her husband, in her right; and when does it arise.

6. What is a bill of discovery? Has there been any, and if so, what recent legislation calculated to render bills of discovery less frequent and necessary than hitherto?

7. What is the nature or object of a bill to perpetuate testimony?

8. From what source does the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery over minors proceed? From what time in history has this court taken upon itself to act on, and in behalf of, minors as guardians?

9. By what statute is a widow made entitled to dower of an equitable estate?

10. Upon what principle is the doctrine of "election" founded? Give an example of its operation.

COMMON AND CRIMINAL LAW.—*Examiner, Professor Barry.*

1. Give an account of the legislation and most important events which have, from time to time, regulated the introduction into Ireland of the common law of England.

2. Under what conditions did the judges hold office before the 13th William III.? What are the provisions of that Statute, and when was the Statute analogous to it enacted in Ireland?

3. What is the legal maxim drawn from the distinction between the separate functions of judge and jury?

4. What is the general nature of presumptions of law? What are conclusive presumptions, and what are presumptions capable of being rebutted?

5. What is an estoppel? Describe the principle on which it is grounded. What is an estoppel *by matter in pais?* Give an instance of such an estoppel?

6. State the principle regulating the right to interest upon money. In what cases is it legally recoverable? Mention some cases in which a jury may give interest by way of damages.

7. What is the presumption of law touching the guilt of a married woman committing a felony when her husband is present?

8. What are the rules regulating the admissibility in evidence of "dying declarations?"

9. What are the rules regulating the admissibility in evidence of "confessions"—

1st—As to the person to whom the confession is made?

2nd—As to the inducement towards the party making it?

10. Enumerate the different modes of procedure by which a person accused may be brought to trial. For what kinds of offence may the Attorney-General exhibit an information *ex officio?*

11. What are the kinds and grounds of challenge? How many jurors may the accused challenge peremptorily?

12. For what offences may a subject be arrested, and by what persons? What are general warrants? and refer to the leading case relating to general warrants.

CIVIL LAW.—*Examiner, William Neilson Hancock, LL.D.*

1. State the different meanings of Civil Law, and show how the Roman Law came to be called *the* Civil Law.

2. To what extent did the Roman Law influence the formation of English Law, and from what causes did this influence arise?

3. To what extent is the Civil Law in operation at the present day in the United Kingdom and in the dependencies of Great Britain?

4. What is the difference in the position of lawyers in the Roman Republic and in England, and in what way is this difference to be accounted for?

5. What regulations did Augustus make with respect to Juris consulti, and for what period did it continue in operation?

6. What is the difference between the office of curator and guardian, and is there any corresponding distinction in the English Law?

7. The provision of the Roman Law from which the English probate of wills is derived underwent a change very similar to the proposed transfer of the jurisdiction as to wills from the Ecclesiastical Courts to Chancery?

8. What cause led to the introduction and extension of fidei commissæ at Rome, and what provision of the English law was derived from them?

9. What are the differences between the Roman and English Law with respect to theft, and which is to be preferred?

10. From what proceeding of the Roman Law was the writ of *habeas corpus* derived?

11. What is the only marked distinction between real and personal property in the Roman Law?

12. There is a very remarkable difference in one point between the Roman and English Law of Marriage.

Examination Papers were prepared for the Engineering and Agricultural students; but no candidates for the diploma in those departments presented themselves.

II.—On Wednesday, the 11th October, 1854, DEGREES and DIPLOMAS were conferred as follows:—

1. *For the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.*

Daniel M'Auley, Belfast.
Edward Macgill, Belfast.
Alexander M'Math, Belfast.

2. *For the Degree of Master in Arts.*

Andrew Commins, Cork.
John O'Brien, Cork.
John Greenlees, Belfast.
Denis B. O'Flyn, Cork.
David Ross, Belfast.
Richard Wall, Cork.
John Witherow, Belfast.

3. *For the Degree of Bachelor in Arts.*

James M'Lurg Abernethy, Belfast.
David Graham Barkley, Belfast.
Samuel Edgar Brown, Belfast.
Thomas Mortimer Busteed, Cork.
Edward J. Casey, Cork.
Henry Cowan, Belfast.
John Armstrong Crozier, Belfast.
James Cuming, Belfast.
John Duggan, Cork,
Alfred Edgar, Belfast.

Patrick Ford, Galway.
Robert Johnson, Belfast.
John Wesley Johnston, Galway.
Daniel Kearney, Galway.
Leslie Alexander Lyle, Belfast.
Donald Stuart M'Clean, Belfast.
Samuel M'Clure, Belfast.
Edward M'Guire, Galway.
John Mahony, Cork and Galway.
Pierce Mansfield, Cork.
Robert John Mitchell, Galway.
Michael O'Kennedy Morris, Cork.
Joseph A. Morrogh, Cork.
Philip O'Connell, Cork.
Denis Florence O'Driscoll, Cork.
James Dunne Parker, Belfast.
Robert Reid, Belfast.
James Gardner Robb, Belfast.
John Roberts, Belfast.
John Wilson, Belfast.

4. *For the Degree of LL.B.*

Thomas Henry, A.M., Belfast.

5. *For the Diploma of Elementary Law.*

Andrew Commins, Cork.
David Ross, Belfast.

6. *For Certificate of having passed first Medical Examination.*

Charles Winston Duggan, A.M., Galway.
Christopher Joynt, Galway.

DISTRIBUTION of HONORS, on Wednesday, the 11th of October, 1854, in St. PATRICK'S HALL, Dublin Castle.

IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

An Exhibition of £20, ... Alexander M'Math, M.D.
1st Examination in Medicine—An Exhibition, value £10. Charles W. Duggan, A.M.

IN THE FACULTY OF LAW.

Honor—An Exhibition of £15, and a Gold Medal. Thomas Henry, A.M., LL.B

Elementary Law.

Honor—An Exhibition of £10 and a Gold Medal, . David Ross, A.M.

IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.—A.M. HONORS.

Classics.

Honor—An Exhibition of £15, and a Gold Medal, Richard Wall, A.M.

English Philology and Criticism, Logic, Metaphysics, or Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

Honor—An Exhibition of £15 and a Gold Medal, David Ross, A.M.
Extra Honor, (at recommendation of Examiners)—£10. Denis B. O'Flyn, A.M.

Mathematical and Physical Science.

Honor—An Exhibition of £15 and a Gold Medal, John O'Brien, A.M.

Experimental and Natural Sciences.

Honor—An Exhibition of £15 and a Gold Medal, Andrew Commins, A.M.
Extra Honor, (at recommendation of Examiners)—£10. John Witherow, A.M.

A.B.—HONORS.

Ancient Classical Languages and Literature.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, Robert John Mitchell, A.B.

English Language and Literature.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, John Mahony, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, . . . James Gardner Robb, A.B.

Modern Foreign Languages.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, James M'Lurg Abernethy, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, . . . John Mahony, A.B.

Mathematics.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, John Duggan, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, . . . Edward M'Guire, A.B.

Natural Philosophy.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15 and a Gold Medal, John Duggan, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, . . . Patrick Ford, A.B.

Chemistry and Chemical Physics.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, James Cuming, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, ... Edward M'Guire, A.B.

Natural Science.

2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, . . . David Graham, Barkley, A.B.

Logics and Metaphysics.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, Robert Johnson, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, . . . John Wesley Johnston, A.B.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

1st Honor—An Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal, Thomas Mortimer Busteed, A.B.
2nd Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, . . . Robert Johnson, A.B.

Celtic Languages.

Honor—An Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal, . Denis Florence O'Driscoll, A.B.

The Vice-Chancellor's Prize of £10 10*s.*, for the best Poem "On the Progress of Science in the Nineteenth Century," was given to Andrew Commins, A.M.

III.—The PUBLIC MEETING of the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, to confer Degrees and distribute Honors, was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, at three o'clock, on 11th October, 1854.

The Right Hon. the LORD CHANCELLOR, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided, in the absence of the noble Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon. On the right of his lordship sat the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, and on his left the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The other members of the Senate occupied benches in the immediate vicinity of the Vice-Chancellor, and wore the state robes of their office, as did also the Secretary, Dr. Ball.

The Examiners, Professors, and Students entered the Hall in procession, wearing their academics, and having taken the places assigned to them,

The LORD CHANCELLOR rose, and addressing the assembly, said—The Examinations in the Queen's University, which have just concluded, result in the admission, on the present occasion, of thirty Students to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; seven to that of Master of Arts; three to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine; and one to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. Two Students have been found entitled to the Diploma of Law; and two have passed the first examination in Medicine prescribed by our ordinances, preparatory to their examination in a future year for the Degree of Doctor in that faculty. These results are encouraging, as showing a still progressive number of candidates for our first and principal Degree—that of Bachelor of Arts—from the three Royal Colleges, of which this University is the head; while our Examiners continue to report most favourably of the general answering of the Students, and that of the mathematical class in particular has been mentioned by the able Examiner in that department as of peculiar excellence. The Senate is now assembled accordingly to perform its important functions of conferring on the successful candidates the degrees thus awarded; but I have still to regret that the exigencies of public duty in another part of the United Kingdom prevent us from having the advantage of the attendance of our Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, in whose absence it devolves on me, as Vice-Chancellor, to perform the office of delivering, on behalf of the Senate, to each Student, the testimonial of his successful examination. We have also to regret that the absence from Ireland of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who, on the last occasion of this nature, dignified our assembly by his presence, and encouraged us by his address at the close of the day's proceedings, prevents our being alike honoured to-day; but I am sure I may say with confidence, on the part of each of those exalted noblemen, that they still regard, with undiminished interest and cordial good wishes, the progress of the Colleges and of the University.

In the competition for Honors at the recent Examinations, twenty-two Students have been successful, some in more than one of the classes, and the proceedings of the day will consist, in part, of the distribution of the prizes thus honourably attained. On the former occasions, on which it has been my privilege to discharge these duties as Vice-Chancellor, I thought it not inappropriate to the business of the meeting to make some observations on the purposes and objects of this institution, the nature of its arrangements in connexion with the functions it was appointed to fulfil, the special courses of study prescribed by its ordinances for those seeking its degrees and honors, and some of the more prominent parts of the practical system of education and discipline in the Colleges which are attached to it, and which with it form, I may say, one great establishment of public instruction—the Queen's University of Ireland. I thought it desirable to invite attention to these subjects, satisfied, as I was and am, that an examination of the courses of study pursued in these Colleges, and a consideration of the high position in their respective departments of the Professors to whose care those studies were intrusted, would be likely to elicit the approval and obtain for them the sanction of every intelligent and impartial person desirous of enlarging the sphere of useful and liberal studies, and solicitous for the advancement of literature and science. To the observations on the details of those courses of study, as pursued in the Colleges and made the subject of our Annual Examinations here, as far as it seemed to me necessary to allude to them, I have nothing to add on the present occasion; they remain both in the Colleges and in our University Examinations substantially the same. I may describe them as useful, intellectual, and liberal. By the pursuits of mathematical research the mind of the Student is trained and disciplined to that vigorous exactitude of thought which is the essential and only sure guide in the investigation of all scientific truth. Resting on and guided by this knowledge he advances to the study and contemplation of the great phenomena of the physical world, storing his mind as he proceeds with the wondrous results of the observations of ages, and the philosophic inductions of the great masters of modern science. Then progressing from the theories of the lecture-room to the examination of the practical pursuits of mankind, the scientific student lays a broad and safe foundation on which to rest the special studies

which the exigencies of a public profession may demand, he prepares himself for a life of utility to himself and to the world. To him whom inclination may prompt to, or from whom the necessary preparation for his future position may require a more sedulous attention to intellectual science—to the investigation of the subtle inquiries of metaphysics, and the refined analysis of the logician—to the Student also who may look in a more public career to take part in the business of the forum, or perhaps of the senate, and whose mind should early be imbued with the great principles of jurisprudence, the elements of historical knowledge, and the enlightening theories of political economy—to all these our courses of study open ample means of instruction; while preceding them all, and concurrent with them through our entire system of general education, a wide range of ancient and modern literature enriches the youthful mind with the great treasures of learning and taste preserved in the classical languages of antiquity—informs him in the use and beauty of those languages, by the perusal of the choicest works of their poets and historians, and teaches him the origin, the development, and the comprehensive excellencies of his own. The literature of modern Europe is opened to his investigation and study in the most polished and most copious of its varied tongues; and thus through all, from the earliest poet of classical antiquity to the most recent of those who have adorned and are adorning their age with the beauties of poetic genius and literary taste, he acquires that precious store of cultivated learning, which, while it gives grace to pursuits the most utilitarian, and strength to the most intellectual, will expand before the man of leisure and retirement, if such should be the Student's happy destiny, the most unbounded field of mental and liberal enjoyment. In attestation of the successful pursuit of these several branches of our collegiate studies our Senate awards its honorary distinctions and prizes. It seemed to me, individually, that I might, as the Vice-Chancellor of the University, propose to add for this occasion one other to the list—not for any branch of those studies in which it is requisite that the student should be a proficient to entitle him to a degree, but in that lighter study, if study it may be called, which has in some older universities its special rewards, and to excel in which is the happy aspiration of many a youthful mind. I thought that the encouragement of poetical composition would well harmonize with that liberal culture of the mind and taste, the outlines of which I have imperfectly sketched; and in choosing a subject for this merely literary competition, I endeavoured to select one which could be associated with those severer studies from the burden of which the mind might well desire some lightening and relaxation. I proposed for it accordingly the subject, "The Advance of Science in the Nineteenth Century," and the Senate kindly acquiesced in the arrangement, and gave it their sanction. I am happy to add that the experiment has not been without its fruits. One of the gentlemen who has succeeded in obtaining his degree at the late Examination, and who has also been a successful competitor for honors in another department, has produced a composition which I feel no hesitation in considering as well worthy of the prize. It evinces a full acquaintance with the subject proposed, combined with much command of language and poetic vigour. I can do no more than allude to one other of the compositions sent in for the occasion, as exhibiting a varied knowledge of the subject, adorned by much feeling and grace of expression, and which only some inequalities precluded from more successfully competing. I know not who the author may be, but he will recognise the allusion I make to him when I say, he chose a motto full of encouraging truth to all who desire to have acquaintance with science—her declaration, that by those who seek her she will be found.

For this body, then, encouraging and forwarding all these studies—studies, I have said, which are useful, intellectual, and liberal—conferring its degrees and diplomas in the several branches or faculties, as they are styled in our charter and through Europe, of arts, medicine, and law—I claim with confidence that title of University which her gracious Majesty has bestowed upon it; a title based upon that royal licence and authority, but resting also upon the general and extensive range of science and literature through which, in our Colleges, we conduct the Student, and in attestation of his knowledge of which we confer upon him our honors and degrees.

There is another ground on which we rest this title. I enter not upon the unprofitable occupation of examining or comparing the various definitions of a University which have been proposed from time to time, and by different authorities. Whether some may not be too narrow, some too refined, some resting more on quibbles of words than on more solid grounds, I do not stop to inquire. There is at least one character which has with some writers entered into the definition, one which appears to me to be worth many others, one in this country of inestimable value, and one to which, emphatically, this body, through its associated Colleges, may well and justly lay claim—it is universal in its acceptance of Students of all classes and of all denominations. I speak not in praise or blame of other institutions. I do not ask how, in any literal sense of the word—if that is to be the test—a University of some privileged class, or special denomination only, can have possible existence, or whether to speak of such an institution does not import a contradiction in terms, a solecism in language—I but vindicate for the Queen's University at least this expanded character—open to all—inviting all, from whatever country they may come, or to whatever faith they may belong—offending none—we strive to carry out that great principle of united education, in which, in my judgment, will be found the best preparation, as far as lies in human wisdom, for the discharge of all social duties, and for the worldly security and progress of that which all desire to see existing among us, a peaceful and united country. It is said that our course of studies is incomplete—is not universal. True it is that, as I

have observed on a former occasion, neither the Queen's Colleges nor this University have been founded for the training in theological studies of candidates for the ministry of any religious persuasion. Such special studies, therefore, are not within the scope of our ordinances; and it may well be understood, as indeed every reflecting mind must be convinced, that to create in this country any institution in which the ministers of all the several divisions of religious profession among us should be so trained in one and the same College, would be most difficult and inconvenient, if not simply impossible.

To leave, then, all such special education to separate established institutions of a denominational character, either in name or in practice, is a necessary alternative; and therefore I own I cannot comprehend the force of the objection that has been taken to the absence of defined courses of theological learning in our Colleges, valuable and important as we all must admit that learning to be. The objection takes another shape, in which it is more commonly presented; it is, that no provision is made, as part of the ordinary studies or discipline of the place, for the religious teaching of our Students by competent Professors. I will not repeat the formula, as I may call it, in which the Queen's Colleges are thus reproached, nor will I institute any comparative examination of the condition of the Students of these Colleges, in respect to general religious education, with those of other like institutions professing to do much more in this regard.

But let us take our Colleges as they are, and see how far they deserve this rebuke. I put aside theological instruction as such—the proper study, the appropriate and the necessary one for the Divinity Student preparing for his admission to the sacred office—and what remains? Is there in any of the modes of faith a special religion for the student of the arts, of languages, of medicine, or of law, different from that which ought to be imbibed by every man born into the world, by the highest and the lowest, by those of every profession, and of every pursuit? The religious knowledge and condition to which each should strive to attain is, in this sense, the same for all—for all classes, for each sex, and for every age; and for the attainment of this knowledge it is difficult to say that the Colleges are deficient.

To the student of a College there wants but one provision of those common to the general body of the young—the supervision and direction of the paternal home. In the plan of the Queen's Colleges the best security has been taken that this want should be supplied, as on a former occasion I more fully observed, by the establishment of licensed boarding-houses, under the guardianship of Deans of Residence. I wish that time would admit of my reading at length the portions of the College Statutes which regulate those houses, and declare the duties of the Deans. I think the perusal of them would go far to dispel much of the delusion which has prevailed upon this subject, and it will be in the interest of the Queen's Colleges that their respective Presidents should have them more generally and extensively published. It suffices for me on the present occasion to state but one part of those regulations, which is, that the Dean of Residence shall have authority to visit the licensed boarding-houses in which Students of their respective creeds reside for the purpose of affording religious instruction to such Students; and shall also have power, with the concurrence of the bishop, moderator, or other ecclesiastical authority of his denomination, to make regulations for the due observance of the religious duties of such Students, and for securing their regular attendance at Divine Worship.

But, independent of the securities afforded by this part of our institutions, and although in some respects difficulties have occurred in carrying out the arrangements—which I hope yet to see overcome—it is not to be forgotten that the Colleges are not isolated structures —places separate and apart from all social associations, in remote rural districts or insulated regions, where for every thing a special provision should be made; they are, on the contrary, in immediate proximity to, and in connexion with, large and crowded towns, places adorned with noble structures erected for public worship, where all the offices of religion are supplied by educated clergymen of various denominations; they are, as it were, surrounded by professors of religion who, though not officially acting or incorporated with the special body of the Colleges, are yet ever at hand, ready to instruct the students, as they are all others within the scope of their parochial ministrations, in all the duties of religion and all the lessons of faith. To their Students, then, the Colleges, and the Statutes I have read, emphatically declare: fail not to go to those preceptors; we teach you, indeed, many parts of the great mass of learning and knowledge; there is one, however, for which we have not any endowed special class of instructors; but near you, and around you, and at your hand, within your chambers, at your altars, within the walls and precincts of your temples and places of worship you can receive, and consult, and attend upon, and be taught this learning by ministers and pastors of your faith. You are for us within this College of secular learning; but for yourselves, for society, for your entire education in all knowledge, you are also in the larger College of the social circle of this city; there are your religious professors ready to teach and to instruct you; they may not be of us, but they work with us in your teaching—they will give to you that learning, that devotional spirit which they are appointed to cherish; we are not of them, but we work with them; we give you the culture of the intellect, the discipline of the mental faculties, of which all admit the value, and which all, of all religions, acknowledge the advantage of your being taught for the better understanding and appreciation of religious truth. Thus, I may say to these Students, your College, as far as this University recognises it, is that place in which you have matriculated, where you are taught in the great circle of secular knowledge:—Really, for the entire cultivation of your minds and hearts, your College has a wider range—it goes beyond the rooms of your lectures and the halls of your examinations, and is

associated and incorporated, as it were, in effect, with the cathedrals, the churches, the chapels, and the temples of religious worship which are around it.

Before proceeding to confer on those who have attained the degrees and honors of the Queen's University, I would address a word to some who perhaps are not here to-day. In our past Examinations a few were deemed wanting by the Examiners in that amount of proficiency which, in the due discharge of their bounden duty, they deemed necessary as entitling the Student to the degree for which he was examined. These young gentlemen have, consequently, for the present, lost the privilege of being so admitted. I would hope, however, that this disappointment will be only temporary, and will but have the effect of prompting them to increased diligence in the interval that must elapse before our next Examination, when I trust they will have better success; and I have the more confidence in thus adverting to the case of the candidates now rejected, and feel justly warranted in holding out to them this language of encouragement, when I can inform them, that at our Examinations of 1853, some of the candidates were in like manner unfortunate, who have so profited by the interval that has since elapsed as to have been among the most successful of those who have passed the recent Examinations.

The Lord Chancellor having resumed his seat, the candidates for degrees were called in the appointed order, and introduced to the Vice-Chancellor in succession, by the respective Presidents of their Colleges, when his Lordship conferred the degrees and honors which had been awarded by the Senate.

This having terminated the business for which the University had assembled, the Vice-Chancellor declared the meeting dissolved, and the company separated.

IV.—Ordinance regarding the Several Courses of Study, to be pursued by Candidates for the Degree of A.B., from the Queen's University in Ireland, 30th June, 1850, amended January, 1855.

Faculty of Arts.

The Undergraduate Course in the Queen's Colleges for the Degree of A.B. from the Queen's University shall occupy not less than three Sessions.

Students shall be admitted to examination for this Degree who shall have attended the College Lectures for at least two full terms in each Session, and passed the prescribed College Examinations, and shall be recommended for promotion to the Degree by the President of the College in which their studies have terminated.

Candidates for the Degree of A.B. shall pursue in some one or other of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland the following Courses of Study:—

First.	
The Greek and Latin Languages,	Three Terms.
The English Language,	One Term.
The Modern Languages,	Three Terms.
Mathematics,	Three Terms.
Second.	
Logics,	One Term.
Chemistry,	Three Terms.
Principles of Zoology and Botany,	Three Terms.
The Higher Mathematics, or The Greek and Latin Languages,	Three Terms.
Third.	
Natural Philosophy,	Three Terms.
History and English Literature,	Two Terms.
Physical Geography,	One Term.
Metaphysics,	Two Terms.
or	
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	Each One Term.

Students must attend, in each Session, Lectures on at least two of the foregoing subjects, and in the order above set down, until the whole course shall be completed. Students who prefer to do so may attend Lectures on three or four of the subjects, but not more, in the same Session.

By Order,

Robert Ball, ll.d., *Secretary.*

The Queen's University, 8th January, 1855.

St. Germans.

I, Edward Granville, Earl of St. Germans, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve of the foregoing Ordinance.

By his Excellency's Command,

Thomas Larcom.

Dublin Castle, 13th January, 1855.

V.—Ordinance regarding the Several Courses of Study, to be pursued by Candidates for the Diploma in Engineering from the Queen's University in Ireland, 31st October, 1851, amended January, 1855.

Students of Civil Engineering shall pass a Matriculation examination, and shall pursue, during at least two years, in one of the Queen's Colleges, the following Courses of study:—

First Course.

Mathematics,	Three Terms.
Chemistry,	Do.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography,	Do.
Drawing,	Do.
Descriptive Geometry, Surveying, and Mapping,	Do.

Second Course.

Mathematics,	Three Terms.
Natural Philosophy,	Do.
Motive Powers, Construction, and Theory of Machines,	Do.
Drawing,	Do.
Civil Engineering, including the Principles of Architecture and Engineering Finance,	Do.

Any Student who shall have completed the above Courses of Study in any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and shall also have been engaged during at least two years, of which not more than one shall be cotemporaneous with his College Courses, in acquiring a practical knowledge of Engineering in all its branches, and of Buildings used for public and domestic purposes, under the direction of an Engineer recognised by the College Council, shall be admitted to Examination for the Diploma of Civil Engineering in the Faculty of Arts.

19*th October*, 1853.

Any person who shall have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Queen's University, may proceed in his Course of Study to obtain the Diploma in Engineering, without repeating any of the Courses he may have already attended; he shall be allowed to enter at once upon the Courses of the second year of Engineering Study, shall be enrolled, and rank, as a second year Student of Engineering, and shall be entitled to proceed for his Diploma as such, provided he shall, in the subsequent period of his Engineering Studies, have attended the full courses of instruction in Drawing, Mapping, Surveying, and all other subjects, Collegiate and Practical, now required by the Ordinances, but not previously attended or included in his A.B. Course.

I. Note.—Instructions in Mapping and Surveying required in the Courses for the Diploma in Engineering are to be considered as including regular Practical Exercises and Observations in the Field. With the use of Instruments, continued throughout the Session.

II. The Drawing required by the above Curriculum is understood to include Free-hand Drawing, as well as special Mechanical Drawing.

By Order,

Robert Ball, ll.d., *Secretary.*

The Queen's University, 8*th January*, 1855.

St. Germans.

I, Edward Granville Earl of St. Germans, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve of the foregoing Ordinance.

By His Excellency's Command,

Thomas Larcom.

Dublin Castle, 13*th January*, 1855.

VI.—Ordinance regulating the Conditions, Forms, and Subjects of the Degree, Diploma, and Honor Examinations, for the Year 1855.

General Regulations.

The General Examination will commence on Tuesday, the 18th September, 1855, and will be carried on in the order prescribed in the annexed Tables.

This Examination will be principally by printed papers, with such *viva voce* interrogation as the Examiner may deem necessary. The Honor Examination is to be solely by printed papers.

Candidates will be required to answer for Degrees and Diplomas in all the subjects prescribed by the Ordinances for their respective courses, save where an option is given herein.

The Honor Examination will be similarly conducted (except where specially provided for), the questions being of a higher character.

The following Fees to the University are to be paid by the respective Candidates to the Secretary before the Examination; they are not returnable in case of rejection, but are not required again for re-examination:—

Degrees.		Diplomas.	
LL.D.,	£3	Engineering,	£3
M.D.,	5	Elementary Law,	2
A.M.,	3	Agriculture,	2
LL B.,	1		
A.B,	1		

The Names of Candidates obtaining Degrees or Diplomas will be published in alphabetical order; those of Candidates obtaining Honors, in the order of merit.

The Examiners having passed Candidates for Degrees or Diplomas, shall select from them those whom they consider deserving of being examined for Honors, and shall return their names to the Secretary, with the result of the General Examination. None others shall be entitled to compete for Honors, save for that in the Celtic Languages, for which any Candidate who has passed for a Degree may present himself as a competitor, the subject not requiring a preliminary examination.*

Students passed for the Degree of A.B. may be examined for Honors in more than one department.

The Examiners are to recommend for Honors solely on the ground of absolute merit. If, consequently, Honors shall be withheld in any one branch of study, the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Examiners, apply the amount to increase those in any other department.

Candidates must furnish to the Secretary, through their respective Registrars, on or before the 1st of September, the several Certificates required by the Ordinances; for this purpose they will be supplied by the Registrars with proper Forms and Schedules.

All Degrees and Honors are conferred at the public meeting of the University.

Faculty of Arts.

Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for Honors in that Faculty.

Every Candidate will be required to answer for the Degree of A.B. in the subjects included in the Group A, of the following Table, and also to answer in the subjects of one of the three groups of subjects marked B, C, D, respectively; the Candidate being allowed to select.

1. Group A.—Required from all Candidates.

a { The Latin Language and Literature.
The Greek Language and Literature.
b A Modern Foreign Language.
c Mathematics.

2. *e* Special Groups, in one of which the Candidates must answer.

Group B.

English Philology and Criticism.
Logic.
Metaphysics, or (in place of Metaphysics, at the election of the Candidate) Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

Group C.

Chemistry.
d Natural Philosophy.

Group D.

Zoology.
Botany.
Physical Geography.

a.—In the *Latin* and *Greek Languages* every Candidate will be allowed to select for his examination in each language, some two works of the following classical authors:—

Virgil—First Six Books Æneid.
Horace—Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry.
Sallust.
Terence—Adelphi and Phormio.
Cicero—Orations against Cataline.
Tacitus—Agricola and de Moribus Germanorum.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Book, 2, 3.
Homer—Iliad, four first Books.
Herodotus—Book I.
Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
Euripides—Medea.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

b.—In Modern Languages the Candidate will be allowed to select for his examination the French, the German, or the Italian language, and will be required to translate from some two modern authors, in the language selected, and to translate an exercise from English into the same language.

* Note.—In 1856, and future years, Honors will also be proposed in the Sanscrit and Arabic Languages, upon the same conditions as required for the Celtic Languages.

c.—In Mathematics, the Candidates will be examined in—

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid, and in the Definitions of the 5th Book.
Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra, including the usual rules, to the end of Quadratic Equations, with the Nature and Use of Logarithms.
Plane Trigonometry.

d.—In the Examination in Natural Philosophy, the Candidates will be expected to be able to give such mathematical proofs, in reference to any question proposed, as may be supplied by the foregoing mathematical course.

e.—In the Examinations upon the subjects of the groups selected by the Candidates, the object of the Examiner will be to ascertain the extent and accuracy of the general knowledge of each subject possessed by the Candidate.

The special Courses and regulations of the Honor branches are as follows:—

1. Ancient Classical Languages and Literature.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

The Candidates for Classical Honors will be examined in the following course:—

Horace—Odes, Satires, and Epistles.
Virgil—Æneid, Books 1 to 8.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
De Oratore.
Actiones Verrinæ.
Juvenal—Satires, 1, 3, 8, 13, 14.
Tacitus—Annals, Book 1.
Histories, Book 1.
Livy—Books 4 and 22.
Terence—Adelphi and Phormio.
Plato—Apologia and Crito.
Thucydides, Book I.
Herodotus, Book I.
Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.
Homer—Iliad, 20 to 24.
Odyssey, 12 to 18.
Euripides—Medea, Alcestis, and Orestes.
Greek and Latin Composition in Prose and Verse.

2. English Language and Literature.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

The Candidates will be examined in the History, Philology, and Grammar of the English language, at various periods, and in the principles of Literary and Grammatical Criticism, as exemplified in application to various authors in English Literature.

3. Modern Foreign Languages.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

Candidates will be examined in the History, Philology, and Grammar of the following Modern Languages, viz.:—The French or German, or the French and German, or the French, German, and Italian, as the Candidate may think proper. He will be required also to translate from English into the language or languages selected by him for examination.

4. Mathematics.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

The Candidates will be examined in the following course:—

Euclid Books—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Algebra, including its Application to Questions of Probabilities and Annuities.
The Theory and Solution of the Higher Equations.
Plane Trigonometry, including Demoivre's Theorem and its Applications, and the Construction and use of Trigonometrical Tables.
Conic Sections.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Differential Equations.
Co-ordinate Geometry, of Two and of Three Dimensions.
The First three Sections of the First Book of the Principia.
Spherical Trigonometry and its Application to Astronomy.
Theory of Logarithms.—Construction and Use of Logarithmic Tables.

5. Natural Philosophy.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.

Subjects of Examination—

Mechanics;
Optics, Geometrical and Physical;
Astronomy, Plane and Physical;

mathematically treated; and for another Honor an Exhibition, £10 and a Gold Medal:—subject of Examination—

Experimental Physics.

6. Chemistry and Chemical Physics.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.

The subjects of Examination will be—

Heat.
Electricity.
Crystallography.
Laws of Combination and Constitution.
Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

7. Natural Sciences.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.

The subjects of Examination will be—

The Principles of Animal Structure and Classification.
The Principles of Vegetable Structure and Classification.
The Elements of Geology and Physical Geography.
The Laws of Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals.

8. Logics and Metaphysics.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.

The Examination will be conducted in accordance with the Courses of Instruction in Logics and Metaphysics given in the Queen's Colleges.

9. Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.

The Examination will be conducted in accordance with the Courses of Instruction in Jurisprudence and in Political Economy given in the Queen's Colleges.

10. Celtic Languages.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

The Examination will include the Critical History and Philology of the Hiberno-Celtic language, with translations of passages from authors of different periods, and re-translations from English.

Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for the Degree of A.M.

A Candidate may proceed to obtain his Master's Degree by examination in any one of the four following Courses of Study, viz.:—

1.—*Classics*, which shall be considered as including—
The Greek and Latin Classic Authors; Prose Composition in Greek, Latin, and English; a modern Foreign Language.

2.—English Philology and Criticism.
Logic.
Metaphysics, or (in place of Metaphysics, at the Election of the Candidate) Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

3.—*Mathematical and Physical Science*, which shall be considered as including the following subjects:—
Algebra, including the theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry.
Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.
The Differential and Integral Calculus.
Differential Equations.
Theory of Probabilities.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydraulics and Pneumatics.
Heat.
Electricity and Magnetism.
Optics.
Plane Astronomy.
Physical Astronomy.

4.—*Experimental and Natural Sciences*, which shall be considered as including the following subjects:—

Experimental Physics.
Laws of Chemical constitution and combination.
General properties and preparation of Organic and Inorganic bodies.
Structure, Functions, and Classification of Animals.
Structure, Functions, and Classification of Vegetables.
Zoological and Botanical Geography.
Elements of Geology and Palæontology.
Elements of Physical Geography.
Elements of Crystallography and Mineralogy.

An Exhibition of £15, with a Gold Medal, will be conferred by the Senate upon any Candidate who shall obtain the first place in any one of the above four Courses of Study, if he be recommended as possessed of sufficient absolute merit.

Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for the Diploma of Civil Engineer or of Agriculturist.

1. Engineering Diploma.

1. The Mathematical Examination of Engineering Candidates will include—

Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra, to the end of Quadratic Equations.
Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Books.
Mensuration.
Plane Trigonometry.
Elements of Spherical Trigonometry.
Construction and use of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables.
Conic Sections.
Descriptive Geometry.

2. The Examination in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, will be conducted with special reference to Engineering objects. In Natural Philosophy, the Candidate will be required to supply in his answers all such mathematical proofs as may be supplied by the Mathematical Course above specified.

Every Engineering Candidate will be required to produce one of his own drawings of each of the following kinds, viz.:—Bridges and Roads, accompanied by Plans and Sections; also Topographical Maps, with the Field-books and observations from which the whole were constructed. Candidates are recommended to produce Architectural Drawings and Drawings of Machinery. These drawings must be certified by the Teacher of Drawing in the College as having been *bona fide* executed by the Candidate.

Candidates will be furnished with data for a project of Constructive Engineering or Architecture, and will be required to furnish detailed propositions for carrying same into effect, with estimates and specifications.

3. Every Engineering Candidate must provide a certificate of having been engaged in obtaining a practical knowledge of Engineering under the direction of a practising Engineer, for the term required by the Ordinance under which he proceeds for his Diploma.

2. Agricultural Diploma.

The Examination will include—

Arithmetic, with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Mensuration, practically treated.
Principles of Natural Philosophy (without Mathematical proof).

And all the other subjects of the Course for Agricultural Diploma specified in the Ordinances, considered specially in their applications to Agriculture and Land Improvement.

The Candidate is recommended to produce any Surveys or Maps, with the Field-books from which they were constructed, which he may have prepared during his term of instruction in Surveying.

The Candidate will be furnished with data for a project of Farm Improvement, and required to furnish a detailed proposition for carrying the same into effect, with estimates and specifications.

The Candidate will be required to exhibit and explain a plan previously arranged by him for keeping Farm Accounts.

Honor Examination in the Department of Engineering and Agriculture.

Engineering—Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

The Examination in Mathematics will include the following additional Course:—

The Higher Algebra.
Differential and Integral Calculus, Differential Equations.
Co-ordinate Geometry of two and of three dimensions.
Spherical Trigonometry, and its applications to Astronomy and Geodesy.
The first three Sections of the First Book of the Principia.

In the examination in Natural Philosophy and in the theory and construction of Machines the subjects will be mathematically treated.

Agriculture—Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

Faculty of Law.

HONOR EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

Faculty of Medicine.

Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for Degrees and Honors.

Candidates will be required to answer in all the subjects of the Course prescribed for the Degree of M.D., by the Ordinance of 30th June, 1850; or for the first or second Examination under the Ordinance of the 15th of March, 1852. These latter will be concurrent with the Examinations under the original Ordinance, and will be conducted in the same way.

HONOR EXAMINATION IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £20, and a Gold Medal, - - - -	For Candidates electing to proceed under the Ordinance of June, 1850.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £20.	
Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal, - - - - -	For Candidates in the second examination under the Ordinance of 15th March, 1852.
Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, - -	For Candidates in the first examination under the said Ordinance.

By Order,

Robert Ball, ll.d., *Secretary.*

The Queen's University, 7th March, 1855.

Carlisle.

I, George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve of the foregoing Ordinance.

By His Excellency's Command,

Thos. A. Larcom.

ORDER of the DEGREE and DIPLOMA EXAMINATION in the following STUDIES in the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND, 1855.

		ARTS, A.B. DEGREE.	AGRICULTURE.	MEDICINE.	ENGINEERING.
TUESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Latin,	Theory of Agriculture, Farm Finance, and Accounts,	Medicine.	
	2 o'clock,	Greek,	Practice of Agriculture, Farm Improvements,	Surgery,	Drawing and Geometry.
WEDNESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Modern Languages,	History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	Modern Languages,	Engineering, and Architecture and Finance.
	2 o'clock,	English Literature,	Surveying and Mapping,	Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence,	Surveying and Mapping.
THURSDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Mathematics,	Arithmetic,	Anatomy,	Mathematics.
	2 o'clock,	Logic, Metaphysics,	—	Physiology and Comparative Anatomy,	Mathematics.
FRIDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Chemistry,	Chemistry,	Chemistry,	Chemistry.
	2 o'clock,	Natural Philosophy,	Elements of Physics,	Natural Philosophy,	Natural Philosophy, Practical Mechanics.
SATURDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Zoology and Botany,	Principles of Zoology and Botany,	Botany (Zoology Junior Class).	
	2 o'clock,	Physical Geography,	Mineralogy and Geology, Physical Geography,	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,	Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.
MONDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock,	Jurisprudence and Political Economy,			
	2 o'clock,	For any *viva voce* Examination Examiners may wish to give in addition to above.			
TUESDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER,	10 o'clock,	Examiners to meet to make up their Report, and to recommend for Examination for Honors.			
	4 o'clock,	Students to assemble to hear result of Examiners' Report.			

		A.B. HONORS.			A.M. DEGREE AND HONORS.				ENGINEERING.	AGRICULTURE.	MEDICINE.	DIPLOMA OF ELEMENTARY LAW.	THE DEGREE OF LL.B.
WEDNESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock.	I. CLASSICAL LANGUAGES. Greek.	V.	Natural Philosophy.	Greek.		Natural Philosophy.		Natural Philosophy.	Elements of Physics.	Natural Philosophy.	Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.	Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.
	2 o'clock.	Greek.		Natural Philosophy.	Greek.		Natural Philosophy.	Natural Philosophy.	General Physics, Practical Mechanics, Motive Powers.	Theory of Agricultural Finance and Farm Accounts.	Medicine.	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law.	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law.
THURSDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER,	9 o'clock.	Latin.	VI.	Chemistry.	I. Latin.				Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	HONOR EXAMINATION. Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.	Pleading, Practice, and Evidence. Constitutional and Colonial and International Law.
	2 o'clock.	Latin.		Chemistry. Friday, 28th Sept., 9 o'c.* Saturday, 29th Sept., 9 o'c.*	Latin. English Composition. Modern Languages.			IV. Chemistry.	Surveying and Mapping.	Surveying and Mapping.	Surgery.	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law.	
FRIDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER,*	9 o'clock.	II. English Literature.	VII.	Zoology and Botany.	English, &c.	III.		Zoology and Botany.	Civil Engineering.	Zoology and Botany.	Botany.		
	2 o'clock.	English Literature.		Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.	English, &c.			Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.	Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.	Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.	Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.		
SATURDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER,*	9 o'clock.	III. Modern Languages.	VIII.	Logics.	II. Logics.				Architecture, Engineering Finance.	Practice of Agriculture—Farm Improvements.	Modern Languages.		
	2 o'clock.	X. Celtic Languages.		Metaphysics.	Metaphysics.				Drawing, Descriptive Geometry.	History and Diseases of Farm Animals.	Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence.		
MONDAY, 1ST OCTOBER,	9 o'clock.	IV. Mathematics.	IX.	Jurisprudence.	Jurisprudence.		Mathematics.		Mathematics.	Arithmetic.	Anatomy and Physiology.		
	2 o'clock.	Mathematics.		Political Economy.	Political Economy.		Mathematics.		Mathematics.		Anatomy, human and comparative.		

WEDNESDAY, 3RD OCTOBER,	10 o'clock.	Examiners to meet and make up their Report on their Honor Examination.
	4 o'clock.	Students to meet to learn the result of Examiners' Report.

The Public Meeting will take place on the 11th of October.

N.B.—In the event of a Candidate for Honors in the A.B. Course being recommended in two subjects here set down for the same hour, an alteration of the above may be necessary.

VII.—At a Meeting of the Senate, on the 20th June, 1855, the following Report was adopted:—

The Senate of the Queen's University, having given much attention to the proposed bills for medical reform submitted for its opinion by Sir George Grey, thinks it can best express that opinion by stating, in the first place, its own views of the means by which the main objects contemplated may be attained; while it would, at the same time, desire to record its earnest hope that the standard of intellectual education in all branches of the medical profession may be placed on the high elevation the interests of the profession and of the public demand. This standard it has been the earnest wish of the Senate of this University to attain and establish in connexion with the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, of which it is the head; and to this end its ordinances for the literary and medical education of the candidates for its medical degree, and which have received the sanction of successive Lords Lieutenant of Ireland, have been studiously framed. The Senate desires to refer to a copy of those ordinances, which is transmitted herewith, and to the course of examination prescribed, as stated therein, for testing the qualifications of the candidates, in the confident expectation that they will be found to comprise a well-arranged system of education, sufficient, if steadily and successfully pursued, to qualify the medical graduates of this University for the practice of all the great branches of the profession: and in illustration of the character of the examination to which the graduates have submitted, and through which they have successfully passed, the Senate further refers to the papers of such examinations, published from time to time with the annual reports of its proceedings, and to the names and scientific acquirements of the several examiners who have been engaged therein. The Senate will always be willing (under the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as required by its charter, for any change of its ordinances) to add to its courses of medical education any further requirements which a well-selected council of the medical profession, established by Parliament, might from time to time think necessary for the better development of medical science in general, and the more extensive direction of practical study; but, believing that these, and all the other public objects sought to be attained by the proposed bills may fully and adequately be secured, as regards its students and graduates, through its own organization, the Senate, on its own behalf, and on behalf of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, most earnestly deprecates any change which would superadd to the attainment of their medical degree the necessity of the student passing the examination of a merely professional college before he could be considered legally qualified to practise; and still more strongly does it object to the arrangement, suggested in one of the bills, in regard to the education of a surgeon, under which collegiate and university education would be wholly unnecessary, and the degrees of this or any other university of no value whatever.

1stly. Considering the laxity with which uneducated and unfit persons have been allowed by some licensing bodies to enter the medical profession, it appears to the Senate very desirable that a supreme council should be appointed, with power to establish one uniform system of education and examination, which system should be considered, however, as providing what might be described as the minimum standard of qualification, leaving it to the several universities and colleges to superadd such additional courses of education and examination as they may deem it right to require for the attainment of their degrees.

2ndly. The Senate is of opinion that it is most desirable that a due system of registration should be established; and,

3rdly. That one uniform Pharmacopœia should be published on proper authority.

These three objects, which the Senate admits to be essentially important, may, it conceives, be best attained in the following manner:—

1stly. Considering the differing circumstances of each country, it would seem to be essential that three councils, representing the local universities and colleges, be formed: from each of these councils one representative should be sent to form the Supreme Council. The three councils to be each presided over by a President, to be elected by Government; and the Supreme Council by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Irish Council, on this plan, would be formed of five persons, viz.:—one from the Dublin University, one from the Queen's University, one from the Royal College of Physicians, and one from the Royal College of Surgeons, with a President named by Government. By this simple plan the difficulties and objections attendant on either of the schemes proposed in the bills for the formation of councils would appear to be obviated.

2ndly. With respect to registration, it appears to the Senate that the simplest and best form it could assume would be that of the Registry already published by Churchill, in London. It contains an alphabetical list of names, and another of places; and all that would seem necessary to make this duly authentic would be, that proofs of the first edition should be submitted for correction to the officers of the various universities and colleges, and that in subsequent years slips should be sent of alterations and additions for the same purpose.

3rdly. In the present advanced state of chemical knowledge it is apprehended that, through the aid of proper persons appointed by the local councils, no difficulty would be found in forming one uniform Pharmacopœia.

The Senate having thus stated its opinions as to these essential wants, and the modes it would propose for supplying them, submits the following observations on the draft bills which have been laid before them:—

In its comments on the first bill* the Senate confines itself mainly to the bearing of that bill upon Ireland, as the circumstances of the several branches of the profession are, in many respects, different from those in England.

Clause II. With respect to this clause, the Senate has to observe, that the practice of Pharmacy is already provided for in Ireland by the Apothecaries' Act of 1791. This Act has worked well, and carried out its objects, especially in providing well-educated apothecaries for the public service; it, therefore, does not appear necessary to legislate for this department; neither does it seem important or desirable to alter the present state of the law, or to confound, as proposed in the draft bill, Pharmacy with Medicine and Surgery.

Clause III. The Senate thinks that a Supreme Council is desirable, if formed in the way, and for the objects as above stated, and that its decision should be final; and,

Clause VII., That it should have power to fix fees for diplomas, as well as arrange examinations; and that every student should be at liberty to go to whatever university or college he may desire to select for his diploma or degree; such diploma or degree to be a qualification in both Medicine and Surgery, examinations being arranged accordingly.

Clause VIII. The Senate considers this clause altogether objectionable, as it proposes to reduce all existing qualifications to a common level, and thus qualify inefficiently educated persons for any office, and confound together Pharmacy, Medicine, and Surgery.

Clause X. would be rendered unnecessary by making the qualification and education (as proposed in observation on Clause VII.) at once sufficient for both Medicine and Surgery.

Clauses XI., XII. The Senate approves of the admission of a member of any of the councils to be present at Medical Examinations; and of the Council's having the power to refuse registration, when satisfied that any university or college is not acting in compliance with the requirements laid down by the Supreme Council.

Clause XX. See the remarks already made as to form of register to be adopted, &c.

Clause XXII. The observations on Clause II. apply to this clause.

Clauses XXVII., XXX., XXXI. The Senate doubts the value of penal clauses, and thinks that the rule declaring unqualified persons to be inadmissible to public employment, and incapacitated from recovering charges for medical attendance, may suffice to restrain such persons from attempting to practice.

With respect to the several other clauses, some are dependent on the adoption or non-adoption of the suggestions contained in the foregoing observations; others may require to have their working details considered; the remainder obviously call for no observation.

With respect to the second bill,† the Senate is doubtful if a council formed in the way proposed by it could be an efficient and working body. The Senate cannot see how a system of election could be contrived which would insure the return of the most competent persons for the council, having a due regard to the several bodies to be represented, and to the true interests of the profession at large, and of the public. The arrangements proposed by the bill for the constitution of the council appear objectionable in giving one member on said council to represent the single body of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, while only one is to be given to the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's, collectively, and one only to the University of Dublin and the Queen's University collectively.

The Senate, therefore, much prefers the mode of forming the council which it has already stated.

The Senate has already expressed its opinion as to the best form of registration, &c.

Clause XXV. The Senate considers that persons should not be required to attain the age of twenty-six years before becoming physicians; and it totally objects to admit that Graduates in Medicine of the Queen's University should be subject to further examination in a College of Physicians.

Clause XXVIII. The Senate, as before stated, anxiously desires to see one uniform system of education, of a high intellectual standard, adopted.

Clause XXX. The Senate considers that the power of combining colleges to give a full degree may be advisable in certain cases, but at the same time remarks, that in this University power (if it does not already exist) should be given to confer surgical as well as medical qualifications on its graduates, whose *education* and *examination* are designed to fully qualify them as surgeons.

XXXII. The publication of one uniform Pharmacopœia, as already stated, is very desirable.

By Order,

ROBERT BALL, LL.D.,

Secretary.

* That of the University of Edinburgh. † That proposed by Mr. Headlam, M.P.

VIII.—Returns of Students attending the following Medical Schools and Hospitals have been received during the year ended June, 1855.

Medical Schools of—	Hospitals.	Lying-in Hospitals.
Trinity College.	Jervis-street.	Rotundo.
Queen's College, Belfast.	City of Dublin.	Coombe.
Queen's College, Cork.	House of Industry.	Cork.
Queen's College, Galway.	S. and N. Infirmary, Cork.	Belfast.
Royal College of Surgeons.	Meath.	
Carmichael School.	Belfast.	
Original, Peter-street.	Mercer's.	
Dublin, Peter-street.	Galway Infirmary and Fever Hospital.	
	Steevens'.	

Students who purport to present themselves for examination for Medical Degrees in the Queen's University, should ascertain that their names are returned for any Medical Lectures they may attend, lest in consequence of such returns not having been supplied, their qualifications should be deemed insufficient when they so present themselves; and lecturers who are willing to make the required returns, and who have not received the necessary forms through the Registrars of the respective institutions, should cause application to be made for them.

IX.—An Estimate of the sum that will probably be required to defray the Expenses of the Queen's University in Ireland, for the year ending 31st March, 1855.

Two Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty-six Pounds.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Examiners.			
1. In Greek,	100	0	0
2. In Latin,	100	0	0
3. In Modern Languages,	40	0	0
4. In Celtic Languages,	20	0	0
5. In Mathematics,	100	0	0
6. In Logic and Metaphysics,	50	0	0
7. In Chemistry,	100	0	0
8. In Zoology and Botany.	75	0	0
9. In Natural Philosophy,	100	0	0
10. In English Literature,	40	0	0
11. In Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography,	50	0	0
12. In Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	40	0	0
13. In Theory and Practice of Medicine,	100	0	0
14. In Theory and Practice of Surgery,,	100	0	0
15. In Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence,	100	0	0
16. In Anatomy, Physiology, and Comparative Anatomy,	100	0	0
17. In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children,	75	0	0
18. In Engineering and Surveying,	50	0	0
19. In Agriculture and Farm Management,	50	0	0
20. In Law,	40	0	0
	1,430	0	0
Office Charges.			
Secretary's Salary,	350	0	0
Incidentals, Office Expenses, Postage, Messengers, Advertisements, &c.,	180	0	0
Exhibitions, Prizes, Medals,	500	0	0
	2,460	0	0
Probable amount of Fees (being the sum received, 1854),	94	0	0
Total Sum required,	£2,366	0	0

X.—Cash Account of the Queen's University, for the year ending 20th June, 1855.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To Balance of Account, June, 1854,	30	6	0	By Salaries of Examiners and Secretary,	1,705	0	0
„ Parliamentary Grant, 1854, 1855,	2,259	0	0	„ Incidental Expenses,	149	8	7
„ Fees on Degrees and Diplomas,	94	0	0	„ Medals and Exhibitions,	448	12	0
				„ Balance in Bank,	80	5	5
Total Charge,	£2,383	6	0	Total Discharge,	£2,383	6	0

XI.—Examiners, elected 16th July, 1855.

Greek.—William Nesbitt, Professor, Q.C., Galway.
Latin.—Rev. C. P. Reichel, B.D., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.
English Literature.—Rev. Charles F. Darley, A.M., Professor, Q.C., Cork.
Logic and Metaphysics.—Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.
Mathematics.—Rev. Robert Carmichael, A.M., F.T.C.D.
Natural Philosophy.—George Johnstone Stoney, A.M., Professor, Q.C., Galway.
Chemistry.—John Blyth, M.D., Professor, Q.C. Cork.
Anatomy and Physiology.—Joseph H. Corbett, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., Professor, Q.C., Cork.
Zoology and Botany.—Alex. G. Melville, M.D., M.R.I.A., Professor, Q.C., Galway.
Modern Languages.—Mathias J. Frings, Ph.D., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.—Joseph Beete Jukes, A.M., F.R.S., Director Geological Survey.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy.—T. E. Cliffe Leslie, Professor, Q.C., Belfast.
Law.—Michael Barry, M.R.I.A., Professor, Q.C., Cork.
Civil Engineering and Surveying.—John England, Professor, Q.C., Cork.
Agriculture.—John F. Hodges, Professor, Q.C., Belfast.
Celtic Languages.—Cornelius Mahony, Esq.
Medicine.—Samuel Gordon, M.D., &c.
Surgery.—Christopher Fleming, M.D., M.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., &c.
Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence.—William Barker, M.D., &c.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.—Richard Doherty, M.D., Professor, Q.C., Galway.

XII.—Return of the number of Degrees and Diplomas conferred by the Senate in each year, on Students of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, since the erection of the University.

Date of Public Meeting.	Degrees Conferred.				Diplomas.	
	M.D.	A.M.	A.B.	LL.B.	Agriculture.	Elementary Law.
5th March, 1852, .	7	0	0	0	4	0
14th October, 1852, .	7	0	22	0	3	3
10th October, 1853, .	9	11	25	1	1	1
11th October, 1854, .	3	7	30	1	0	2
	26	18	77	2	8	6

Three Gentlemen have passed the first Examination in Medicine.

XIII.—Meetings of the Senate for the period of this Report in the office of the University, Dublin Castle.

11*th September*, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

26*th September*, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
The Right Honourable Chief Justice Monahan.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

4*th October*, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Vice-President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

11*th October* 1854—*Public Meeting in St. Patrick's Hall.*

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honourable Francis Blackburne, LL.D.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.
The Right Honourable Chief Justice Monahan.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

20th December, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Lieut.-Col. Larcom, LL.D.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
James Gibson, A.M.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

Stated Meeting—8th January, 1855.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honourable Francis Blackburne.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.
The Right Honourable Chief Justice Monahan.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

7th March, 1855.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honourable Francis Blackburne.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Lieut.-Col. Larcom, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

12*th May*, 1855.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honourable Francis Blackburne.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Lieut.-Col. Larcom, LL.D.
James Gibson, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D. *Secretary.*

Stated Meeting—20th June, 1855.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Honourable Francis Blackburne.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

16*th July*, 1854.

Present: The Right Honourable Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.
The Right Honourable Francis Blackburne, LL.D.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.

Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

APPOINTED TO

INQUIRE INTO THE TURNPIKE TRUSTS, IRELAND.

1856.

WITH NOTES OF EVIDENCE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

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COMMISSION

FOR

INQUIRING INTO THE PROPRIETY OF MAINTAINING OR ABOLISHING THE SEVERAL TURNPIKE ROADS NOW EXISTING IN IRELAND.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our trusty and well-beloved EDWARD CLEMENTS, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, greeting:

Whereas, We have thought it expedient that a Commission should issue forthwith for the purpose of Inquiring and Reporting on the propriety of maintaining or abolishing the several Turnpike Roads now existing in that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland.

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these presents authorize and appoint you the said Edward Clements to be Our Commissioner for the purpose aforesaid, and Our Will and Pleasure is that you should take into your consideration, Firstly, the present condition of each of the said Roads; Secondly, the Receipts and Expenditure, and the state of their accounts; Thirdly, the amount of Debts and Charges upon each Trust, the amount and the original value and the market value in each of the last ten years of the Debentures, the number of Debenture-holders, the mode of paying off those Debentures which appears to you most equitable, and the proportion thereof which should be charged to the respective Counties or Baronies concerned, and generally to consider all matters relating to each of the said Trusts. And that after a careful Inquiry you should Report to us, in writing, under your Hand and Seal, your several proceedings by virtue of this Our Commission, together with your opinions as to the propriety or otherwise of maintaining or abolishing all or any of such Turnpike

Trusts or Roads, or any parts thereof, and whether it may not be possible, under a different system, to maintain the said Roads in better condition and to the greater convenience of the Public. And We do hereby authorize and empower you Our said Commissioner to obtain information thereupon by the examination of all persons most competent by reason of their situation, knowledge, and experience, to afford it; and also, by calling for all documents, papers, and records which may appear to you calculated to assist your researches, and to promote the formation of a sound judgment on the subject. And We do also hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an Oath or Oaths to any Person or Persons whatsoever to be examined before you touching or concerning the premises. And We Will and Command that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioner may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We hereby Command all and singular Our Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Officers, Ministers, and all other Our loving subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, that they be assistant to you in the execution of these presents.

In Witness whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the twelfth day of February in the nineteenth year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,

E. ROMILLY.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS INQUIRY. IRELAND.

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

In pursuance of your Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal to me directed, commanding that I should inquire and report on the propriety of maintaining or abolishing the several turnpike roads existing in Ireland; taking into consideration—

Firstly.—The present condition of each of the said roads.

Secondly.—The receipts and expenditure and state of the accounts of same.

Thirdly.—The amount of debts and charges upon each trust; the amount, and the original value, and the market value, in each of the last ten years of the debentures; the number of debenture holders; the mode of paying off those debentures which to him should appear most equitable, and the proportion thereof which should be charged to the respective counties or baronies concerned; and,

Generally, to consider all matters relating to each of the said trusts.

And after a careful inquiry, to report to your Majesty in writing, under hand and seal, the several proceedings by virtue of said Commission, together with my opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of maintaining or abolishing all or any of such turnpike trusts or roads, or any parts thereof; and whether it might not be possible, under a different system, to maintain the said roads in better condition, and to the greater convenience of the public; and to obtain information thereupon by examination of all persons most competent, by reason of their situation, knowledge, or experience, to afford it; and also by calling for all documents, papers, and

records, which might appear calculated to assist research and promote the formation of a sound judgment on the subject; with full power and authority, when the same should appear requisite, to administer an oath to any person whatsoever to be examined, touching or concerning the premises.

Having duly taken upon me the duties of the said Commission, in obedience to your Majesty's command, I most humbly report as follows, that is to say:—

Inquiry having been made by communicating with official authorities, and examining Parliamentary and other documents, I ascertained that the following turnpike trusts, and none other, were in existence in Ireland:—

In the province of Munster, 1:—

	Statute Miles.
1. The Limerick and Newcastle and Limerick and Charleville Turnpike Trust. It consists of two divisions, each twenty-five statute miles in length, ...	50

In the province of Leinster, 5:—

1. Carlow and Castlecomer, ...	9¼
2. Carlow, Kilkenny, and Callan, . . .	32
3. Dundalk and Dunleer, ...	12
4. Dundalk and Banbridge	13¾
5. Waterford and Shankill, ...	34
	101

In the province of Connaught, none.

In the province of Ulster, 10:—

1. Antrim and Coleraine, ...	26
2. Banbridge and Belfast, 1st division, . .	14
3. Banbridge and Belfast, 2nd „ . .	10
4. Belfast to Antrim and Carrickfergus, . .	28
5. „ Crumlin, ...	9½
6. „ Lisburn, by Falls, . . .	7
7. „ „ Hannahstown, . .	12
8. „ „ Old Malone, . .	7
9. Newry, Armagh, and Charlemont, . .	25½
10. Dundalk, Castleblayney, Carrickmacross, .	35
	174

The entire extent of mileage, therefore, under the turnpike system throughout Ireland at present stands thus:—

	Statute Miles.
Munster, ...	50
Leinster, ...	101
Ulster, ...	174
Connaught, ...	–
	325

The above facts being ascertained, and an Act of Parliament, as recommended by your Majesty's late Commissioners, Mr. Hayward, Q.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, R.E., having received the Royal assent in the last session, whereby nine other turnpike trusts, comprising 260 miles, were abolished, and the roads thrown open to the public, the point selected for the commencement of this inquiry was that part of the great thoroughfare between Dublin and the north of Ireland, at which those Commissioners terminated their inquiry, namely, the town of Dunleer, in the county of Louth, the high road from Dublin to that town being now open to the public.

Due publicity being given, as well by advertisements in newspapers as by printed notices and other means necessary where the attendance of witnesses was merely voluntary, the first inquiry was held at the court-house in Dundalk, the county town of Louth, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth of February last; and I continued to hold sittings publicly along the great turnpike lines, proceeding northwards with as much expedition as was consistent with proper notice to the public.

In this way successive inquiries were held at the following towns in Ulster, which, by reference to the map of Ireland, accompanying this report, will be seen to be the main points on the great leading northern thoroughfares through which, before the opening of railways, all the traffic of heavy goods, passengers, and mails, were carried between Dublin and the north of Ireland:—north of Dunleer, these points were—Dundalk, Newry, Armagh, Banbridge, Belfast.

These towns being central, and of importance in their localities, furnished intelligent witnesses in abundance at all times during the inquiry, accompanied by others who came to witness the proceedings, and who supplied, where necessary, such facts as those under examination might not have been more readily acquainted with.

The attendance at each inquiry of large numbers of persons locally interested, and well acquainted with the details of the subject under consideration, had a most beneficial effect, their presence aiding in the development of truth, and acting as a check to any tendency to exaggeration or misstatement which might unconsciously

have arisen. It is gratifying, however, to have to state, that in no single instance did there appear any falsehood or concealment of the truth, or the slightest impropriety in the conduct or deportment of any of the parties present during the examination.

The several officers of the trusts, with few and unimportant exceptions, voluntarily attended the sittings in each locality. In the north of Ireland, but especially in the town of Belfast, persons appeared, who manifested an eager desire for inquiring into the subject of turnpikes, with a view to their abolition, and exhibited much information as to the general wants and resources of the country in connexion with the investigation; and so intense was the general feeling in that quarter on the subject of the abolition of tolls, that it was not concealed that associations had been formed, and professional gentlemen retained to watch the proceedings, to further the inquiry into the facts, and to see that the whole truth was brought to bear upon it freely and publicly.

Generally, the witnesses after being first examined on the direct, were cross-examined, often at the instance of parties publicly declaring a desire to elicit further information; and where a professional gentleman attended, or any one whose demeanour was such as to justify it, the cross-examination was left in his hands, subject, however, to the witnesses' consent.

This course tested conflicting assertions and opinions sufficiently to ensure accuracy. It gave also an opportunity of removing erroneous impressions, or of retracting erroneous statements; so that full confidence is felt in the accuracy and truth of all the facts, as given in the Notes of Evidence hereunto appended, and which are referred to in this Report as occasions require. The same reliance, it is assumed, may be placed on opinions given, where, as in almost all instances, it has been publicly ascertained that they are not merely those of the individual offering them, but of the community with which he was connected—in short, where it was evidence in the nature of common repute.

During the investigation ninety-eight witnesses were examined on oath in presence of the public, and numerous documents were put in evidence and read.

The inquiry so made unfolds two co-existing systems of

direct taxation, wholly and entirely at variance with each other in point of principle.

One is in conformity with ancient usage, whereby the inhabitants of each locality, whether they directly used a road by entering upon it or not, were bound to maintain it as a highway, free and safe for the indiscriminate use of the public.

The other is, in derogation of such usage, and is effected by enclosing a particular portion of a roadway, and excluding the public from its enjoyment, until a certain sum of money first be paid by each person using it as provision for future repair.

The former is the presentment system, under 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 116—the Irish Grand Jury Act, with its amendments, which work, or at least assume to work, on the principle of a representative body taxing for local purposes.

According to a late Report issued by the Irish Engineers' Institute, 39,600 miles of good and safe highways are annually kept in repair by the people, through means of this mode of taxation.

The latter is the turnpike system, under which 325 miles of road are excluded from the use of the public, without payment at the gates.

The two systems of raising funds for the purpose of road maintenance being ascertained and brought together, their results contrasted, and the great disparity of their extent exhibited, their relative values were then to be ascertained; and after a careful examination of the facts given in evidence on both sides, a comparison of the past with the present state and condition of the wants and resources of the country, as regard internal communication, and an inquiry into the causes that led to the suspension of our common law rights and duties, by introducing a novel system of taxation for the improvement of travelling, I have arrived at the conclusion of the propriety of abolishing all the existing turnpike trusts in Ireland, as institutions not merely useless, but prejudicial to society; and I am fully of opinion, that it is possible to maintain those roads in better condition, and to the greater convenience of the public, under the present Grand Jury system.

I can see no reason why all the roadways in Ireland

should not be made, repaired, altered, or diverted through one uniform system of public superintendence, supported by funds derived from one uniform and impartial system of public taxation; and our Grand Jury Laws, although defective in details, so far as relate to the making and repairing of roads, and capable of improvement, so far as relates to the principle of taxation through a representative body, yet, imperfect as they are, they appear to me to exhibit an approach to such condition.

It must be admitted that turnpikes had their uses; at least, some contrivance of the sort was at one time needful, perhaps necessary, especially where travellers began to multiply to any perceptible extent in the early stages of commerce.

When smooth and level roads, *between distant points*, were required for the safety and ease of passengers, and the rapid transmission of intelligence, and when the conveyance of merchandize began to be a matter of great importance, it did seem hard that small communities should be charged with providing expensive facilities for others, the value of which they themselves but little understood. These were the circumstances that gave birth to the system of maintaining a road, by levying contributions upon those who desired to use it, as may be seen by a perusal of our early statutes.

The first highway Act passed in England, 2 & 3 Ph. and M., c. 8, shows a state and condition of the country little understood at this day. It is intituled "An Acte for Thamendyng of High Wayes," and commences thus:—

"For amending of highways, being nowe bothe very noisome and tedious to travel in, and dangerous to passengers and carriages," &c.

And then it enacts that the parishioners shall choose two persons to see that the inhabitants give *four days' labour* (by 5 Eliz., c. 13, made *six days*), towards the repair of the highways, &c.

The first highway Act passed in Ireland exhibits, in its recital, a like state of things here as existed in England, for the Act 11, 12, and 13, James I., c. 7, intituled "An Act for Repayring and "Amending of Highways and Cashes, and Cutting or "Clearing of Paces," thus commences:—

"Forasmuch as the highways, and cashes, and paces, and passages throughout the woods of this kingdom are in many places both noysome and tedious to travel in, and dangerous to all passengers: Be it enacted," &c.

And then it enacts that the parishioners shall choose two *surveyors or orderers*, to see that six days' labour be given by every inhabitant in each year towards the repair of the highways, and requiring the *surveyors and orderers* to see the work done.

These enactments show what an anxiety existed in those days to facilitate communication throughout the land; for both Acts are general, not local, and extended over the entire of each kingdom, and were passed simply to enforce a common law duty. But they appear to have been insufficient to meet the necessities of future time, as will be seen by a glance at the preamble of the first Turnpike Act passed in Ireland, which gives some idea of the resources of the country; it complained that "the ordinary course appointed by the law" was insufficient for its purpose:—

PREAMBLE OF 3 GEORGE II., c. 18, Anno 1729.

"Whereas the highway or road leading from the city of Dublin, through Kilmainham and Rathcoole, to the town of Naas, and thence to Kilcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare, by reason of the many and heavy carriages frequently passing through the same, are become so ruinous and bad, that in the winter season many parts thereof are impassable for waggons, carts, cars, and carriages, and very dangerous for travellers, and cannot, by the ordinary course appointed by the laws and statutes of this realm, be effectually mended and kept in repair: Wherefore, and to the intent that the said highways or roads may with convenient speed be effectually mended and hereafter kept in repair, so that all persons may travel through the same with safety, be it enacted," &c.

And then the Act proceeds to nominate trustees, and to enable them to put up gates and regulate the taking of tolls, &c.

This preamble, although apparently representing a particular and special condition of things in a confined locality, was yet drawn with care, and served as a model preamble for a series of Turnpike Acts then in contemplation, for, excepting the names of the towns, it will be found to be the preamble, *totidem verbis*, adopted for the whole thirty-one Acts passed in the reign of George II., which created the first thirty-one turnpike trusts that existed in Ireland.

These comprised upwards of 1,500 statute miles of road, and will be recognised as those known ever since to be the great arteries of traffic throughout the kingdom.

In succeeding reigns these Acts were renewed or amended, but not many other new trusts were created.

The districts traversed by these turnpike roads are now also occupied by railways, which have absorbed the traffic, and deprived the roads of their usual means of subsistence.

This reference to the early history of turnpikes in Ireland is had merely for the sake of instituting a ready comparison between the state of our leading thoroughfares at that period, and their state at present. It will point out how uniformly all the lines of country contiguous to these roads have of late been supplied by railway accommodation, and establish beyond controversy, that the present state and condition of society does not call for or warrant the continuance of a system which has ceased to effect any of the benefits of its original institution, whilst it but preserves all the evils attendant on such an interference with the common law right of the subject to free ingress and egress.

List of the first Turnpike Acts passed in Ireland, with the absorbing lines of Railway.

Turnpike Acts.				Traffic absorbed by the following Railways.
3 Geo. II.,		c. 18.	Dublin to Kilcullen.	Gt. Southern & Western.
3	„	c. 19.	Dublin to Navan.	Dub.& Dr. with Nav. Br.
5	„	c. 15.	Dublin to Dunleer.	Belfast Junction.
5	„	c. 16.	Dublin to Kinnegad.	Midland Great Western.
5	„	c. 17.	Dublin to Athboy.	Drogheda and Kells.
5	„	c. 18.	Kilcullen to Kilkenny.	Gt. Southern & Western and South-Eastern.
5	„	c. 19.	Kilkenny to Clonmel.	Limerick, Waterford, & Kilkenny.
5	„	c. 20.	Cork to Kilworth.	Gt. Southern & Western.
5	„	c. 21.	Naas to Maryborough.	Gt. Southern & Western.
5	„	c. 22.	Newcastle to Limerick, and Limerick to Cork.	Limerick and Foynes. Limerick Junction.
7	„	c. 23.	Banbridge to Belfast.	Dublin and BelfastJunction.
7	„	c. 24.	Dundalk to Banbridge.	Dublin and Belfast Junction.
7	„	c. 25.	Ennis to Limerick.	Limerick and Ennis.

List of the first Turnpike Acts passed in Ireland, &c.—*continued.*

Turnpike Acts.				Traffic absorbed by the following Railways.
9 Geo. II.,		c. 14,	Mullingar to Longford.	Midland Great Western, Longford branch.
9	„	c. 15.	Antrim to Coleraine.	Belfast and Ballymena.
9	„	c. 17.	Banbridge to Randalstown.	Ulster and Belfast and Ballymena.
9	„	c. 18.	Armagh to Lisburn.	Ulster.
9	„	c. 21.	Armagh to Newry.	Ulster.
9	„	c. 22.	Maryborough to Mountrath, Roscrea, &c.	Gt. Southern & Western.
9	„	c. 23.	Kilcullen to Athy.	Gt. Southern & Western.
11	„	c. 18.	Roscrea, Nenagh, to Limerick.	Limerick Junction.
13	„	c. 13.	Belfast to Antrim.	Belfast and Ballymena.
13	„	c. 14	Timahoe to Cashel.	Gt. Southern & Western.
13	„	c. 15,	Clonmel to Doneraile.	Gt. Southern & Western.
21	„	c. 13.	Cork to Killarney.	Killarney Junction.
25	„	c. 17.	Clonmel to Urlingford.	
25	„	c. 18.	Mountrath to Clonefin, King's county.	Gt. Southern & Western.
25	„	c. 19.	Athy to Carlow.	Gt. Southern & Western, Carlow branch.
25	„	c. 20.	Ballanagar to Clane.	
29	„	c. 19.	Mallow to Newcastle.	Limerick Junction.
31	„	c. 18.	Castlecomer to Limerick.	Gt. Southern & Western.

The promoters of Railway Bills found traffic ready formed in the rich turnpike districts, and accordingly these were their first field of operation, so that the traffic which the early turnpike roads fostered, and that, in return, maintained them, became the strongest witness against them before Committees of the House; and now there remains not a second instance of a turnpike road in Ireland without a line of railway running parallel and close, and, as invariably proved, carrying off its best means of support.

By reference to the map of Ireland, it will appear without further proof, that the greater portion of the turnpike roads are lying parallel and contiguous to railways; and it needs no evidence to prove that in such cases the great traffic, and, along with it, the income of the trust, is irrecoverably lost. But, sometimes, the railway will appear to the eye not to run literally parallel, or even at a sufficient proximity to a road to affect its traffic, and in such cases evidence is necessary

to show that a mere examination of a map alone will not furnish sufficient ground for a safe conclusion.

The Dundalk, Castleblayney, and Carrickmacross trust may be taken as an instance. It consists of two lines of road, of twelve and thirteen miles in length, respectively, both starting from the town of Dundalk—the one running nearly due west, the other somewhat north-west, and thus including about half a right-angle.

From Dundalk to Castleblayney the railway runs direct, and meets the very town itself. There can be no question as to absorption of traffic in this case. But the town of Carrickmacross seems, upon the map to be unsupplied with railway accommodation; and yet the traffic on that portion of the trust is just as much absorbed as on the other, the income reduced, and the road rendered impassable.

Mr. M'Mahon (page 4) says, speaking of this branch of the trust, upon which he is often obliged to travel—

"The carriage of coals along the road to the distillery of Messrs. Gartlan and Sons, Carrickmacross, once yielded an income, in tolls, of several hundred pounds per annum—now it yields nothing. The coals are carried by rail. This item I give but as one item of many."

Mr. Bolton, of Castlering (page 2), residing close to the Dundalk and Carrickmacross portion of the trust, says—

"Before the establishment of the railway, in 1848, there was *very great traffic* on that trust, but it has almost all fallen away since."

There are other cases showing how fallacious a guide the map would be, if relying upon it alone, as, where a railway forms two sides of a triangle, and the turnpike road forms the third side, the traffic leaves the road and passes over to the railway. On the Newry and Banbridge road, Mr. Gray, for many years a contractor or toll-farmer on that line, says (page 19)—

"After the railway opened the traffic declined very much, and as the trustees were not willing to reduce the rent of the tolls in proportion, I gave them up."

He also adds :—

"I think the local traffic is greater than the general traffic."

In the South, the turnpike road from Limerick to Charleville, about twenty-five statute miles in length, forms one of the sides of an equilateral triangle, of

which the other two are railway, and yet the following evidence is given (at page 85) by Mr. Langley, a professional Engineer, engaged in the trust :—

"The Charleville line was once a line of great traffic, *but is not so now,* nor since the opening of the railway, about 1848."

On the same line the Secretary (page 84) says:—

"My salary, at first £60, is now reduced to £48, in consequence of the depressed state of the Bruff (Charleville) line. The traffic left it soon after the opening of the railway."

And then, this witness, taking a practical and business-like view of the matter, concludes by observing—

"On the whole, it is *sufficiently parallel* to swallow up the great and heavy traffic of the road."

From this it is clear that railways do not merely absorb the traffic of such roads as run parallel to them, but of all roads lying within a distant range.

Traffic is even diverted wholly from its accustomed destination, "from its natural port," as a witness said, and carried north instead of south, or south instead of north, &c., thereby enriching the railway at the expense of the turnpike road. At Armagh, the traffic, instead of going as it hitherto had done, southwards to the port of Newry, now goes northwards to Belfast. Mr. Mathews, the Secretary to the Newry and Armagh line, and a very anxious advocate for its continuance, thus, notwithstanding, admits :—

"Before the opening of the railway there was great traffic from this to Newry, *it being our natural port ;* there is *scarcely any* communication between this and Newry now by cart ; *all the traffic is taken to Belfast.*"

At Carlow trade is going north instead of east.

Thus, between the absorption of traffic by parallel lines of railway and the diversion of traffic by oblique, the old turnpike road, once the great and general highway for distant traffic, sinks to the level of other ordinary lines, and is only adapted to the purposes of local accommodation, but then the *gate* prevents its general use. There is abundant evidence to the effect that "people avoid the tolls wherever they can" (see notes *passim*), and very many to the detriment of their own interest.

The traffic of the road thus absorbed, of course there follows a decline of income, and with it ensue all the consequences naturally incident to such condition. The course is uniform throughout in its progress as given by the witnesses on most of the lines :—1st.—A rich and prosperous turnpike road. 2nd.—The appearance of a railway. 3rd.—The absorption of the traffic. 4th.—The decline of income. 5th.—The road falling out of condition. 6th.—The trustees getting tired, and abandoning to the officials. 7th.—The officials swallowing up the funds. 8th.—The County repairing in self-defence. 9th.—The cess-payers becoming discontented at paying tolls on a road which they themselves are maintaining. And this is the stage at which all the turnpike roads in Ireland, with very few exceptions, have arrived. There is one other stage in which some trusts have been found, namely :—Utter abandonment of the line by the trustees, the gates formally thrown open, and the public allowed to pass free. Notwithstanding that such proceeding is unwarranted in law, yet two instances occurred within the last five years, in the county of Kilkenny, without an expression of complaint or dissatisfaction from any party, the facts of which are fully set out at page 89, *et seq.* (*Carlow, Kilkenny, to Tipperary Trust*).

In these cases all the changes above detailed appear distinctly marked throughout the evidence, with the exception of that relating to officials, whose conduct seems irreproachable.

There are one or two exceptions to this system of decay still remaining, in which the road is in excellent repair, partly, it would appear, owing to the constant presence and personal anxiety of trustees who take an interest in the well-being of their lines, but the annual accounts present little hope of a long continuance, and every day lessens that hope.

An instance is found in the Dundalk and Banbridge trust, northern division, the good condition of which is fairly and candidly admitted by all the witnesses ; yet a witness who candidly admits, can honestly denounce. Mr. Cardwell, of Shankhill, at page 9, says :—"The road is in very nice order, but the people are *in the dark about the cost.*" And then complaining of his ignorance, as to the officers' salaries upon thirteen miles of road, he says, he believed (and rightly)—

"There was a paid treasurer, a paid secretary, a paid surveyor, a paid overseer, and four paid collectors. People think that unnecessary waste of money. The traffic on the line is *purely local*, chiefly the produce of the country, and also coal brought into and left in the neighbourhood"

This latter observation has reference to the unnecessary support of a large staff on a merely local road.

On the same line Mr. Quinn, a Magistrate, and Trustee of another line, says:—

"The road is no doubt in very good condition; but toll on a road is an *unequal* and unjust mode of assessment. The tax is extremely unpopular, and *disliked, and hated*, by all parties throughout the country."

In the country about Banbridge the turnpike roads seem in fair condition for something about twenty to thirty miles; but the witnesses cannot refrain from alluding to the mysterious nature of the outlay. At page 12, a witness—

"Considers the payment of toll (as all the people he is acquainted with, consider it) a great nuisance and a *useless burthen; people suspect* there is a *good deal of the income wasted*."

This kind of evidence was very general, even where the roads were in good condition. But the following may be taken as average specimens of the evidence where the income more rapidly declined, and where the effects of that decline were more distinctly manifest, a condition observable in nearly 250 miles out of the 325 comprised in all the Trusts now unrepealed in Ireland. It will serve also to show how the lines proceeded further through the stages of difficulty, including the subject of trustees, officials, bad condition, and ultimate repair by presentment.

On the Dundalk and Dunleer line, at page 6, Mr. Neville, County Surveyor of Louth, and receiving a salary from the trust, says:—

"The Trustees want funds, and so the road, for its entire length, is in very bad condition. The Grand Jury gave two presentments to keep it commonly passable. It is a matter of great difficulty to get together the requisite number of five Trustees to form a Board."

The Hon. Major Jocelyn (page 7) says:—

"Part of the line is the main street of Dundalk, and it was left in so bad and *dangerous* a condition that the county has been obliged, for the last two years, in *self-defence*, to grant presentments for its repair!"

On the Dundalk, Castleblayney, and Carrickmacross line, Mr. Byrne, one of the Trustees, thus speaks (page 5):—"The roads are in abominable condition." And at page 6:—

"From the difficulty, or rather impossibility of getting up meetings of the Board, and the little attention, &c., the officials seem to care nothing about the roads beyond obtaining their salaries."

Mr. Murphy, of Castletown, a Magistrate and Grand Juror of Louth, thus says, at page 3:—

"The roads are in very bad condition; at one period, portions were in *so dangerous* a state, when the trust had no funds, that the Grand Jury had to pass a heavy presentment to repair them."

Mr. Hamilton M'Mathe, a Magistrate and Grand Juror of Monaghan, in his evidence on this line, at page 1, says:—

"It is in shockingly bad condition, especially since the opening of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, which runs parallel to it."

And again:—

"The traffic on the line is so very trivial and local, that paid officials are no longer necessary—in fact, their salaries swallowed up a large portion of its income."

Mr. Bolton, of Castlering, says:—

"Before the establishment of the Railway in 1848, there was very great traffic on that trust, but it has almost all fallen away since."

At Armagh, all parties, with the exception of one paid official, concurred in their account of the bad condition of the road. Colonel Caulfield, M.P., asserted:—"It was one of the worst, if not *the* worst road in the county." And he is followed by Mr. Robinson, a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, and a Trustee, who states:—

"I can fully confirm the statement of Colonel Caulfield: I think it is one of the worst roads in the county. * * * It is with extreme difficulty we can get a meeting of the Trustees. We are obliged to send about on the day of meeting to get an attendance. I think they do not take an interest in the trust, and that it ought to be abolished."

This witness is followed by other Trustees and Magistrates, traders, and farmers, who all, condemn the condition of the road. Mr. Kidd, a Magistrate, (page 37), declares that a part of it is *dangerous*.

In Belfast, Mr. Lanyon, County Surveyor of Antrim, by no means an advocate of abolition of the turnpike system, rather the reverse, says, at page 45 :—

"It would be wise to get rid of the trust on the road from Antrim to Coleraine, as well as upon *the other roads* that are *not self-supporting*."

And then, at page 47, he tells us that the Belfast and Crumlin road, by Castlerobin, and the Hannahstown and Malone roads, and the Falls road, are not self-supporting; and that tolls ought to be abolished on them, because it would be necessary to maintain them *both* by *presentment* and *tolls*.

Mr. Woods (page 48) tells us that out of the three turnpike roads grouped together under the Belfast and Crumlin Act—

"Two of them were almost *entirely repaired* by the Grand Jury since the passing of the Act in 1837; and on one of them—the Hannahstown road—he believed there was not *one penny expended* by the Trustees for nearly eleven years after the Act had passed."

It must have been some strong instance of this kind that induced the Dean of Ross, whilst advocating a moderate and qualified turnpike toll, *for distant traffic*, pointedly to refer to the road from Belfast to Crumlin by Dundrod and Castlerobin, declaring it—

"A *great grievance*. The ascent was *one in seven* ; and the demand of toll on it was enough to raise a rebellion among the people."

Instances of this kind might be multiplied without end—the Notes of Evidence are filled with them.

The group here spoken of will be found on reference to the map, to form a network of roads, occupying the western and south-western sides of Belfast; and, at the same time it will be seen that the Ulster Railway pierces through the midst of them, hurrying away the passengers and goods that once maintained them. Thus is established, in that locality, the principle which seems everywhere to prevail—that a *railway and parallel turnpike cannot long coexist*.

When a turnpike road is thus impoverished, it is thrown upon the barony for support, and creates dissatisfaction among the ratepayers. They find that they are prevented using that road they themselves are maintaining, and think the only object in demanding toll is to form a fund to be wasted upon unnecessary officials; and with the example before them of a County surveyor, a professional gentleman of eminence, who can

manage to keep in the finest condition from 1,000 to 2,000 miles of road, within his county, reasoning men cannot be made to believe that a crowd of paid officers are necessary upon a short line of ten, twelve, or fourteen miles.

The general tendency of the evidence goes to show that much reliance is placed on the services of the County Surveyor, perhaps owing to the fact that he is a public and responsible officer. Mr. Murphy, of Castletown, says :—

"It would be of great advantage to place those roads, like the other roads, completely under the supervision of a responsible officer, like the County Surveyor."

The Hon. Major Jocelyn, at (page 3), says :—

"Turnpikes ought all to be abolished, and it would be a great change for the better if the roads were placed in the hands of the county officer, and treated and maintained as the other county roads."

As to the expensive character of the turnpike system, we have that directly from a county surveyor himself, Mr. Neville, of Louth, who says (page 7) :—

"The superintendence of witness alone over the line costs the trust *more than the repair itself* of a county road."

Mr. Maguire, a Magistrate and a Trustee says (page 23) :—

"It would be more satisfactory to the people of the county generally to have the roads under the supervision of their own officer, the county surveyor, than under those over whom they have no control."

Mr. David Woods, of Banbridge, says (page 24) :—

"We would then have the road under our own officer, who is responsible to the public."

All parties seem to entertain a respect for this officer, and to rely upon his instruction or advice.

It should be observed that all the witnesses were cess-payers ; perhaps there is not one single exception; and all those who declared themselves favourable to the abolition of tolls intimated their readiness to pay for the riddance by an increase of taxation.

The true secret, however, of the universal desire for the abolition of tolls is to be found on an analysis, not merely of the number, but of the nature of the witnesses. According to the evidence, tolls check the legitimate course of commerce ; they obstruct trade ; they

are the means of cutting off, from free intercourse with one another the producers and consumers of saleable commodities. They are, therefore, a restraint upon industry ; and it will be found that the voices raised against the system are those of the industrious. Amongst them are merchants, traders, farmers, millers, bakers, provision dealers, &c.

They prevent the produce of the country from coming into the towns. The Hon. Major Jocelyn speaking of toll (page 3) says—

"It interfered directly with the transmission of the produce of the country into the larger towns, and thus very much prejudiced the interests of the town of Dundalk."

Mr. R. Lindsay, of Cliftonville, a Town Councillor of Belfast, an extensive manufacturer and employer, and one who states he has given much attention to the subject of turnpikes, says, at page 78:—

"The obvious effect of turnpikes has been to keep away sellers, and thus lessen the number of purchasers. I am convinced the markets of the town would be much increased if the roads were free ; and I attribute to the turnpikes the fact that the butter-market of Belfast has decreased instead of increased; the more particularly so, as the (market) accommodation has been in every way bettered."

In another place he says:—

"I consider that the toll-gates have interfered improperly with the trade of the town. Several of the mills on the Falls road have, for a length of time, been severely mulcted, whilst some large establishments on the Crumlin road are still subject to the impost. These mills have to compete with similar establishments in view of them, which are free from toll—a state of things to be deprecated."

They prevent the produce of the towns from going into the country.

Mr. Hughes, a large flour merchant in Belfast, and carrying on a very extensive bakery (page 63), says :—

I have from twelve to sixteen horses in town for carrying bread, which I sell at such a low figure that I could not afford to supply people who live beyond the turnpike, as I would have to pay toll."

Some employers, however, having large factories, and wishing to provide their people with the best food, obviate his objection by paying the toll themselves ; for he says:—

"At Ligoniel parties have entered into an arrangement with me, whereby they pay the toll upon my bread carts."

And then comes the absorbing power of the railway system ; for the same witness declares :—

"I supply bread to Portadown, Tanderagee, and Armagh, by railway, but not by carts."

Mr. Gray, of Newry, page 19, says :—

"I am the owner of a scutch-mill, and between it and the town there is a gate. I pay toll for the people to induce them to come to me, and *sometimes two tolls*, when they come on the Dundalk line, in order to place them on an equality with those who travel on county roads. Those who have scutch-mills where no gate intervenes, of course, have the advantage of me. That is a restriction on my trade that others in the same trade do not feel who reside on presentment roads."

Evidence of this kind might be repeated to a tedious and undesirable length. The whole tendency of the feeling of the witnesses is in accordance with these statements, except in the few instances in which some have been found to favour the toll system.

The comparative numbers of witnesses for and against the system of turnpikes stands thus :—

Total number of witnesses, .	.	98
For the system, . .	24	
Indifferent, . .	4	
Against, . . .	70	
		98

Of the 24, 14 had a direct pecuniary interest, being either paid officials or debenture-holders. The remaining 10 were Trustees, having no such interest.

Of the 70, 13 were trustees, 3 were paid officers, and all the rest were independent land-owners, professional persons, merchants, traders, farmers, millers, &c., amongst whom were several Deputy-Lieutenants, Magistrates, and Grand Jurors, and all the 98 were cess-payers.

The 4 indifferent were 4 paid officers.

What is more material, however, in this analysis is, the fact, that every witness of the 70 declared himself as representing the opinions of the cess-payers in his neighbourhood, almost without exception, and usually the objections made against the system of turnpikes were accompanied by reasons publicly offered, and by witnesses, subject to the cross-examination of those present.

The 24 witnesses in favour of the system (which, under the circumstances, ought rather to be called 10), objected, upon their own behalf alone, with one or two exceptions, and seldom offered any reasons in support of their opinions, save that they considered it the best and easiest mode of keeping a road in good condition, and also that it was an equitable arrangement—"that those who use a road, should pay for it."

The first of these reasons having reference to matters of fact, was open to proof or disproof, by evidence.

There were but few witnesses in proof, and those few were individuals immediately and directly connected with small portions of the great turnpike thoroughfare to the north, which the trustees, by care and attention, and personal watchfulness, have continued to preserve in good surface condition, notwithstanding the gradual decline of their funds.

High encomiums are passed upon the state of repair in which the line from Newry to Banbridge, and so northwards, towards Belfast, is at present kept. The condition is not denied, but its length of duration is a problem readily solved. Mr. Fitzherbert Filgate, a Magistrate of Down, the manager of the Downshire estates, has, by his evidence (pages 25 to 27, and Schedule B 1, page 105), exhibited great industry, and shown that he paid much attention to the subject of the trust. As an individual, his opinions on the turnpike system are worthy of much consideration; but he is not supported by his brother trustees to any extent. His opinions are clearly his own individually. When asked what he thinks of the propriety of continuing or abolishing turnpikes, he answers thus (page 25)—

"Upon roads on which there is very considerable traffic, the turnpike system was *the fairest* and *the cheapest*."

Here the *two reasons* above alluded to, are conjoined, as is the case generally with other witnesses favourable to the system. Mr. Filgate seems also, by his evidence, to be impressed with a notion that the county presentment system is an expensive one. It may, no doubt, be capable of improvement, and many hints could be had from the turnpike system; but what is objectionable is the mode *of obtaining* the fund, not merely the mode *of dispensing* it. He says:—

"The county had not the system of *daily repairing*, which was adopted by the trustees."

Mr. Lanyon, County Surveyor of Antrim, takes the same view of *daily repairing*. At page 43, he says, in reply to the question—

"Upon what grounds do you form your opinion that they are more easily kept in repair under the trust than under the Grand Jury system?

"Because you have labour and materials at command whenever you want them, and you are able to apply them whenever they are required. The control is more perfect than under the other system."

When further asked—

"If under that system the roads were thrown open to the public, do you think that throwing them open would benefit trade, and increase traffic?"

He then replies that the question was a very difficult one to answer, and immediately falls upon the amount of taxation it would entail upon Belfast and its immediate neighbourhood. According to his view, the increase in taxation would amount to 4½*d.* in the pound, if the turnpikes in that neighbourhood were abolished.

Mr. Robert Lindsay thinks (page 83) such estimate erroneous. Quoting Mr. Lanyon's evidence, he shows, that the annual sum to be raised would fall far short of the sum now expended, which includes what he denominates *non-productive* expenditure, viz., officers' salaries, rents, cost of collection, &c., which, by his calculation, turn out to be 100 per cent. on the *productive*, the latter being all that would be required under the Grand Jury system. He also differs as to the valuation of the town itself, by which he concludes that instead of 4½*d.* it would amount to about 1*d.*

Mr. Thornton, in Schedule C 5, page 120, makes it fifteen-sixteenths of a-penny, and his calculations seem conducted with care.

Mr. R. Lindsay, at page 82, says:—"The presentment system, if rightly carried out, would be more economical." And he says he is one of the "largest cess-payers in Belfast;" and that he has been—

"In communication with a great number of parties since the commencement of this inquiry, and that, without exception, every individual expressed himself willing to pay whatever additional county cess might be necessary, conditional on the tolls being done away with."

In point of economy, he further says, that "the *staff of one* would be sufficient for all the turnpike roads in the county."

Mr. Neville, the County Surveyor, had already stated that his own salary on the trust was more than the maintenance of a county road.

It may here be well to state, that each county has at present a staff, at the head of which is a county surveyor, paid by a fixed salary of £300 per annum. These officers were selected (since their origin, some twenty-two years ago) from professional engineers, who under-

went an examination before a Board, and the result of their appointment has been of great practical benefit to the counties, and saved them considerable outlay.

In a tabular paper issued by the Institute of Civil Engineers in Ireland, headed—A RETURN OF THE EXTENT AND COST OF WORKS, EXECUTED BY GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT, FOR THE YEARS 1834, 1844, AND 1854, COMPILED FROM THE COUNTY PRESENTMENT BOOKS, BY THE SURVEYORS OF THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES, there appears in a foot note the following result :—In 1834, there were 13,191 miles of presentment road in Ireland, maintained at an annual cost of 7·07*d.* per perch ; in 1844, 32,015 miles, and the cost fell to 5·88*d.* ; in 1854, 36,703 miles;* and—although the price of labour has *nearly doubled* within the time, and a great improvement taken place in the state of the roads,—the cost was only 6·09*d.* per perch.

Had these facts been thus broadly laid before the few intelligent witnesses favourable to the turnpike system, they would not, perhaps, have persevered in their views. They would have seen how many thousand miles of road were paid for without an objection, not by *those who used them*, but by the community, for general benefit, many of whom never used, or even saw them. They would also have learned, how much more inexpensive is one paid staff over upwards of 1,800 miles of road, as in Down, than *six paid staffs* over *ninety* miles of road, as in Antrim.

The specious fallacy of "*those who use a road ought to pay for it*," has never stood the test of inquiry. The correlative proposition that those who do *not* use a road ought *not* to pay for it, being contrary to present practice, and to our fixed notions of maintaining highways for common benefit. In answer to the above phrase, which he had heard on the inquiry some preceding day, Mr. Colburn, of Carrickhill, the owner of a lime-kiln, about four miles from Belfast, says, that it is the consumer who ultimately pays the toll. He reasons thus :—

The stone with which the streets of Belfast are repaired, are deposited in the town for 3*s.* per ton. They

* The above interesting table is only recently published. By casualty three of the surveyors had not sent in their returns in time for publication, but one of them (Cork, East) has been found to have 2,800 miles, and taking a low average of 1,500 for the remaining two, will give 41,000 as the amount of mileage supported by presentments in 1854. **It has since been increased.**

come from his own neighbourhood, where they pay toll. Only for the toll, they could be laid down in the streets for 2*s.* 10*d.* He therefore thinks he pays his share of that toll. Again, as a limeburner, he pays toll for his carts, and he charges the consumer higher on that account. He has also to pay toll for his coal coming out from Belfast, and that makes his lime dearer to the consumer (page 63).

The same account is given by corn-merchants and flour-millers living outside market towns. Thus, in the words of Mr. Cowan, a miller, near Newry—

"We keep about eight horses; I use about *three-quarters of a mile* (!) of the turnpike road, which costs for my carts about £10 a-year passing. We have less profit than the Newry people in consequence of the toll. All grain coming out to us has to pay toll. The flour, then, pays toll twice—going out to be ground, and coming in when ground. All the wheat that came in by that gate must have paid before I bought it. Bread is also sent out by that gate, so that there are sometimes *four* payments in that way. I have been frequently told by people that they took their grain to Banbridge to escape toll, or to pay only one toll, instead of two." (See Notes of Evidence, p. 23.)

Newry is a municipal town, a parliamentary borough, and a port-town of great trade. The population in 1851 was 13,491 persons; and, according to the evidence of Mr. Twigge, a secretary, who pleads strongly for the continuance of the turnpike system, there are four outlets to the town, *three* of which are turnpike roads—"the nearest gate is a *quarter of an Irish mile* from the town;" on another road, "less than a mile;" and another, "one mile and a-half." Yet this witness afterwards coolly observes:—

"The toll ought to be continued; I do not think the road could be so well kept if the trust were abolished."

Enough of evidence is quoted to show the general bearing of the witnesses on both sides—the intelligence, the enterprise, the knowledge of the subject, exhibited by the opponents of the turnpike system; the feeble stand made by its supporters, evidenced by the scanty and meagre supply of facts, or of causes and their consequences, during the inquiry.

The mischiefs engendered by tolls on a highway far outweigh any benefit proposed. Commerce, intercourse, improvement of land, distribution of manufactured goods—all meet an obstruction of a disagreeable and repulsive character, by no means commensurate with

the amount of the demand of toll. The financier alone can measure the evils arising from an obnoxious demand in the shape of taxation, injudiciously applied, or repeatedly called for.

All these restraints upon society are still continued in a few localities, for no other purpose, many are led to believe, but to gather funds from the industrious, wherewith to supply the cravings of a few unnecessary and idle officers.

To sum up all the evils that follow in the train of this system would lead to a tiresome repetition of the facts given in evidence. Endeavours to obtain Acts of Parliament, contrary to the declared opinion of large numbers of the cess-payers, and in contravention of stipulations, are seen in Mr. Lindsay's evidence, in pages 74, 75, 76; and in the Schedules, pages 112, *et seq.* A breach of faith in getting the renewal of the Belfast, Antrim, and Carrickfergus Act, is fully shown in a letter addressed by Mr. R. J. Tennent, then Member of Parliament, to Ledlie Clarke, Esq. (see page 53).

The following are the details as given in evidence with the resulting views, respecting each Trust, separately; commencing with those Trusts, being three in number, which are encumbered with debts.

Carlow and Castlecomer Trust.

(See Notes of Evidence, page 93–98).

Length—9¼ statute miles.
Debt—£2,723 1*s.* 6*d.* (£2,950 late Irish currency).
Condition—Good.
Income—Uncertain.
Arrears of interest—£3,472 8*s.* 2*d.*
When trust will expire—1873.

This trust, which in the Act 48 Geo. III., c. lv., and its renewal, 1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. xxxviii., was called the second division of the Athy and Castlecomer, and Kilkenny and Castlecomer, and Carlow turnpike trust, became an entirely distinct and separate one under the 5th and 6th Vic., c. xcii. This latter Act in its preamble recites that—

"Whereas, considerable sums of money have been advanced and secured under the provisions of the said Act, upon the credit of the tolls thereby authorized to be taken upon the said second division of the said road, a portion whereof still remains owing, and such money cannot be paid off, nor the interest thereof be discharged, nor can the

said second division of the said road be kept in repair and effectually improved unless further powers are granted, and the term of said Act, so far as relate to the second division, be further continued, &c."

And then the trust is separated from the other portions of the line; the Act to continue for thirty-one years, from 30th June, 1842. The trustees are herein given full power to borrow money and to pay interest, and the usual strict clauses are inserted as to the registry of mortgages, bonds, transfers, &c.

The trust comprises 9¼ miles of road, and is the only turnpike road now existing in Ireland, whose traffic is not directly absorbed by a railway. It runs at right-angles to the Carlow branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway, commencing at the eastern edge of the great mineral basin of Leinster, passing over a high summit and descending into the town of Carlow, and is chiefly used by the coal carriers. It is now the remnant of the above collection of trusts, which were allowed to expire within the last half-dozen years; the consequence of which has been a gradual diminution of its income, the coal traffic being diverted into other towns, which are accessible without payment of tolls. A witness says (page 98) :—

"Since the abolition of tolls on the Athy line, the coal trade has diminished in Carlow, and it has increased in Athy; and it is too important a trade to let slip from us. I know of boatmen taking their boats empty from this (Carlow) to Athy, and purchasing coal there to take to Dublin, the tolls on this road keeping the carriers from coming here."

The income is, therefore, falling away, and there seems no prospect of a change for the better—rather the reverse.

The interest said to be due on the debt, has exceeded the principal sum, which is thus accounted for (and see Notes of Evidence, page 93):—a sum was raised about the year 1808, to carry out the expenses of making a new road, obtaining an Act of Parliament, &c., on 118 £25 debentures, to bear interest at 6 per cent. as soon as the road should be completed. The trustees were obliged to borrow £300 or £400 more, in order to complete the road, which was ultimately paid off, the debenture holders never received interest until the year 1821, when the treasurer set down in his account, the interest so paid, as *of* and *for* the year 1810, and all successive payments followed a like rule as to dates. This accounts for the large arrear said to be due on foot.

The original value of each of the 118 debentures was £25, late Irish, or £23 1*s.* 6½*d.* present currency.

Their marketable value it is scarcely possible to ascertain. According to the evidence of the holders, they had never heard of any of them being offered for sale, until a witness deposed that about five years ago, he had purchased four debentures for £10, into the validity of such purchase, or whether duly transferred and registered under their Act, it is not necessary here to inquire. The holder, however, stated that he received £5 10*s.* 9*d.* interest (which is equal to £6, late Irish currency) from the treasurer, about a year ago, and he *always got the same* since he bought them. This must have been paid in preference, for the entire amount of interest paid during the last year, was £66 9*s.* 1*d.* (see Schedule E 3, p. 134), and the holder of four shares out of 118, was entitled equitably to no more than about the thirtieth part of such sum.

Mr. Jackson, a debenture-holder and a trustee, says :—

"He can scarcely arrive at their value, they not having been in the market, but the last eleven years gave 4½ per cent.

Now, Mr. Jackson may have reasoned from payments similarly made.

A case was laid before the firm of Boyle, Low, and Pim, College-green, Dublin, highly eminent actuaries and notaries public, the case and reply to which will be seen at Schedule D 4 (p. 131); and they could not determine the particular value, being left no data sufficient for calculations; but they conclude by stating, "*It is clear they are of very little value.*"

Under such circumstances, those debenture holders should be left to the establishment of their rights by the arbitration of such individual as may be hereafter appointed to carry into effect whatever Act may be passed in relation to the subject of this inquiry.

The cost of maintaining this road would fall wholly upon the barony of Slievemaraga, in the Queen's County, which it crosses from boundary to boundary, east and west.

After deducting from the treasurer's accounts for the last three years (for which see Schedule E 1 to E 3, p. 134) the amount of the items of salaries, rents of toll-houses,

incidentals, printing, county cess, poor-rates, income-tax, &c., all which would cease on the abolition of the trust, and taking the items of labour, materials, carriage of same, &c., the average, £166 6*s.* 5*d.*, together with the interest of whatever sum may be found to be the value of the debentures, would be the charge upon the barony; and according to the evidence of Mr. Cooper (see page 98), a competent authority, the assessment on the barony would be one penny in the pound for every £100, which would entail a tax of something less than 3*d.* in the pound on the valuation of the barony.

DUNDALK, CASTLEBLAYNEY, AND CARRICKMACROSS TRUST.

(See Notes of Evidence, page 1 to 7.)

Length—25 statute miles.
Debt on debentures—£2,250.
Arrears of interest—None.
Condition—"Bad," "dangerous"; repaired by presentment, &c.
Income—Fallen away.
When trust will expire—1861.

This trust was constituted originally under 11 Geo. IV., 1 Wm. IV. c. cxii., for a period of thirty-one years, which was amended by 11 and 12 Vict., c. 1 (1848), but without extending its duration. Under the amending Act, some attempt was made to increase its income, by repealing certain exemptions, as turf, fuel, &c.

The preamble of the 11 Geo. IV. proves a condition of the country, and its wants previous to the opening of the railway, wholly at variance with its present state, as proved in evidence. It sets forth to the following effect, viz., that the trade and commerce of Dundalk, being a seaport, had of late years considerably increased, and a large portion of the produce of the inland counties was transported thereto for exportation along the roads between Castleblayney and Carrickmacross, by reason whereof the said roads were in bad repair, "and the "expense of putting the said roads in complete repair, "and keeping them in such repair, by Grand Jury pre-"sentments, would be extremely burthensome to the "holders of land within the baronies of the several

"counties through which the said roads pass." And then the trust is created under the Act, with the usual clauses, giving powers to the trustees to demand and take tolls, and to borrow money on their security, giving special forms for such. Under section 50 of the Act, a provision to the following effect is made for payment thereof, viz.:—The trustees shall apply all moneys coming to hand in the following order:—1st, the costs and expenses of the Act; 2nd, the interest of money borrowed in pursuance of the Act; 3rd, the expense of providing and erecting turnpikes, toll-houses, and other buildings, and of repairing, widening, fencing, and maintaining and altering the said roads, and purchasing lands for those purposes, and of erecting and maintaining necessary and convenient bridges upon the said roads, and of executing the several other powers and purposes of this Act; and lastly, in reducing, paying off, and discharging the several principal sums for the time being due on such securities as aforesaid.

This is the second of the three turnpike trusts which owe a debt.

The money was lent on six debentures, varying in amount from £1,000 to £250 each, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, as detailed in Schedule A 2, p. 99, and in Notes of Evidence, p. 5.

There is fully as much difficulty in ascertaining the marketable value of these debentures as in the Carlow case. There are certainly no arrears due, but that is owing to the management of the trust, not to the solvency of the line. The cases seem nearly alike as to declining means, the difference exists in the disposal of the funds. In the Carlow case the road is first put, and kept in *good condition*, and is not allowed to be a charge upon the barony, after which the overplus is distributed in part payment of interest of the debt. In the present case the interest is first paid, to the last penny, and then the officers, &c.; and (to quote the words of a trustee, p. 6,) "lastly, the overplus *(if any)* is distributed upon repairing the ruts. The opinion of Messrs. Boyle, Low, and Co., as to the value of the debentures, was the same as in the Carlow case. (See Schedule D 4, p. 134.)

All parties concur in their account of the bad condition of this line, and that it is at present a burthen upon the baronies for support, which, in the event of abolition

of the trust, would fall as follows:—One-third on the barony of Upper Dundalk, one-third on the barony of Louth, both in the county of Louth; and one-third on the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan. This would entail an expense, according to Mr. Neville's calculation, given in Schedule A 5, of something less than $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound per barony, after deducting the expenses of salaries, incidentals, income tax, &c.

Limerick to Newcastle and Charleville Trust.

(See Notes of Evidence, pp. 83 to 88.)

Length—Fifty statute miles.
Debt, on Government Loan—£1,800.
Arrears of interest—£360 to June 30th, 1855.
Condition—"Generally bad;" last winter, "shamefully bad."
State of income—Evidence of Treasurer—"We are insolvent."
When trust will expire—1861.

This was one of the trusts originally constituted in the reign of Geo. II., and continued by successive enactments, the last of which were 11 Geo. IV., 1 Wm. IV., c. xi., which will expire in 1861.

Its present, compared with its past traffic, has been alluded to in page xv, *ante.*

The debt was a loan of £2,000, advanced by the Board of Public Works to the trustees during the famine in 1846, on the faith of the tolls. A portion of the principal (£200) was paid, which leaves the debt £1,800 now; and interest, at the rate of five per cent., was paid for five years, but none was paid since 1851.

This is the last of the three turnpike trusts upon which there is an incumbrance.

The entire debt, with the arrears of interest, should be borne by the several baronies, together with the county of the city of Limerick, through which the roads pass, in due proportion, viz.:—County of the city of Limerick; baronies of Pubblebrien, Lower Connello, Upper Connello, Clanwilliam, Small County, and Coshma; and the assessment in such case will range from $\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $1d.$ in the pound, after deducting salaries of secretary, treasurer, surveyor, rent of toll-houses, county cess,

poor-rates, quarry damage, attorney attending sessions, car-hire, security stamps, printing, stationery, advertising, postage stamps, locks, glazing, &c., as set out in Schedule D 1, p. 128, all of which amounted to the sum of £300 in the year ending 1st May, 1855, and to none of which the road would be subject if maintained by presentment.

Dundalk and Dunleer Trust.

(See Notes of Evidence, pp. 6 to 9.)

Length—Twelve statute miles.
Debts—None.
Condition—"Very bad;" "dangerous."
State of income—"No funds; road prepared by presentment.
When trust will expire—In 1859.

This trust was constituted originally under 5 Geo. II., c. 15; and the last renewal was 1 and 2 Vic., c. lxxiv., for a period of twenty-one years, which will expire in 1859. It runs parallel and so close to the Belfast Junction Railway as to render the trust useless and injurious. The cost of maintaining by presentment would be a fraction of a penny in the pound on the baronies of Ardee and Louth.

Dundalk and Banbridge Trust (S. Division).

(See Notes of Evidence, pp. 7 to 9.)

Length—Eleven and three-quarter statute miles.
Debts—None.
Condition—Two-thirds good, one-third bad.
State of income—Balance of £800 in hand.
When trust will expire—In 1863.

The last Renewal Act was 5 and 6 Vic., c. lxxvi., for a period of twenty-one years, which will expire in 1863.

Sir John Macneil, who is a trustee, says that the toll is a mere local tax, imposed only upon parties living in the neighbourhood, and ought to be abolished. The maintenance of the line would cost the barony of Lower Dundalk about 0·41 of a penny per acre.

Dundalk and Banbridge Trust (N. Division).

(See Notes of Evidence, pp. 9 to 25.)

Length—Thirteen and three-quarter statute miles.
Debts—None.
Condition—"The very best;" "very nice order, &c."
State of income—Declining; all business going off to railway.
When trust will expire—In 1864.

This trust was originally constituted under 23 & 24 Geo. III., c. 27, and renewed by 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. cvi., and afterwards by 6 & 7 Vic., c. xlviii., which will expire in the year 1864.

Although the road is in good condition, yet the traffic has so much declined, owing to the proximity of the railway, as to leave no hope of future traffic to any extent. A witness remembered when there were "five or six coaches up, and the same down; now there was but one."

The salaries of treasurer, secretary, surveyor, and overseers, on so short a line, is a wasteful expenditure, divested of which, the cost on the baronies of Upper Newry and Upper Iveagh for maintenance, would amount to $\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $\frac{3}{4}d.$ in the pound respectively.

Newry, Armagh, and Charlemont Trust.

(See Notes of Evidence, pp. 32 to 41.)

Length—25$\frac{7}{8}$ statute miles.
Debts—None.
Condition—"Very bad;" "shameful:" "dangerous."
State of income—Insolvent.
When trust will expire—In 1866.

This trust was originally constituted under 5 & 6 Wm. IV., c. lxvii., the preamble of which (see Notes of Evidence at p. 33) contains many conditions, none of which were fulfilled.

The road is in such bad repair, and so universally condemned by the trustees, magistrates, grand jurors, farmers, and traders present, that it would be waste of time to comment on it.

The maintenance, if thrown on the baronies through which it passes, would, according to the county surveyor's calculation, add $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per pound on Armagh barony, $1d.$ on Lower Fews, $\frac{3}{4}d.$ on Lower Orier, and $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ on Upper Orier.

Banbridge and Belfast Trust (S. Division).

(See Notes of Evidence, pp. 25 to 32).

Length—$14\frac{3}{4}$ statute miles.
Debts—None.
Condition—"In good order."
State of income—"We are getting poorer every day"—(by a trustee). "Not self-supporting."
When trust will expire—1865.

The last renewal of the Act is 4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. lxxiv., which was an amendment of 59 Geo. III., c. cxviii.; and will expire in 1865.

This and the foregoing trust form an exception to the general bad condition of the turnpike roads in the north of Ireland.

The trustees seem to bestow more than ordinary attention on it, but still the income declines; and it will always be a road fit only for local use, since the introduction of the railway system. One gradient, called the Cairnbawn Hill, is one in twenty-five for a mile in length. There is a portion of the road at Hillsborough with an incline of one in eight.—(See County Surveyor's Evidence, p. 31).

In 1847, before the opening of the railway, the income from tolls was £1,049 4*s.* 6*d.*, which is also about the average of the preceding six years. From 1847 to 1854 (the latest account given) the income shows a gradual falling away down to £583 7*s.* 6*d.* Mr. D. Lindsay, the trustee (see Evid., p. 29), was justified, therefore, in saying, "We are getting poorer every year—there is no doubt of it."

The cost of maintaining this (after deducting salaries, &c.) would amount to $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ in the pound on the two half-baronies of Lower Iveagh.

Antrim and Coleraine Trust.

(See Notes of Evidence, pp. 54 to 57.)

Length—26 statute miles.
Debts—None.
Condition—Repaired by presentment.
State of income—Declining.
When trust will expire—In 1868.

This trust was formed under 7 Wm. IV., 1 Vic., c. xli., and will expire in 1868.

A Bill is before the House of Parliament, and passed a second reading, for abolishing this trust; and it received the unanimous approval of the trustees, magistrates, grand jurors, and cess-payers in the country through which it passes. The railway running close alongside utterly destroyed its traffic.

Banbridge to Belfast Trust.—2nd Division.

(See Notes of Evidence, page 32, *et seq.*)

Length—10 statute miles.
Debts—None.
Condition—"Fair."
State of income—Declining.
When trust will expire—In 1865.

This trust is held under 4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. lxxiv., amending 59 George III., c. cxxviii. It must, however, be taken in conjunction with the Falls and the Malone, and the Crumlin and the Hannahstown trusts, in order to make its case intelligible.

Lisburn to Belfast, by the Falls.

Length—7 statute miles.
Debts—None.
Condition—Repaired by presentment.
State of income—Insolvent.
When trust will expire—In 1868.

This trust, together with the following, were constituted under the same Act, 7 Wm. IV., c. 42, which will expire in 1868.

LISBURN TO BELFAST, BY OLD MALONE.

Length—7 statute miles.
Debts—None.
Condition—Repaired by presentment.
State of income—Insolvent.
When trust will expire—in 1868.

This trust was formed under the Act last above named, which, in its preamble, recites the following, being a trust then recently formed.

CRUMLIN AND BELFAST TRUST.

(See Notes of Evidence, pp. 46 to 48—58, *et seq.*)

Length—9¾ statute miles.
Debts—None.
Condition—Repaired by presentment.
State of income—Insolvent.
When trust will expire—In 1866.

This trust originated under 5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. ii., and will expire in 1866; and the facts set forth in its preamble, compared with what is given in evidence under this Commission, sufficiently demonstrate the necessity for its discontinuance:—

"Whereas a considerable intercourse at present exists between the town of Belfast and the town of Crumlin, in the county of Antrim, and the same would be materially increased if an easy and direct line of communication were established between the said towns: And whereas such line, independently of opening to the market of Belfast the large and extensive grain country which surrounds the town of Crumlin, would also have the effect of establishing a direct intercourse between the Lough of Belfast and Lough Neagh, and shortening considerably the distance between the town of Belfast and the town of Antrim, lying on the great road leading to Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Londonderry: And whereas parts of the present line are almost inaccessible by laden cars and carriages, the elevation in some places exceeding one foot in seven," &c.

And then the trust is formed, as in like cases.

The proofs are altogether the other way at present. Mr. Ewart, a trustee of this line, indirectly shows there is no traffic between Crumlin and Belfast, when he says there is but *one* gate on it, and that gate was *within a mile* of Belfast; and for such reason it was *not a tax for using* the road, but a tax for *going into* and *coming out* of Belfast. Mr. Linn, who lives about four miles from

Belfast, says that from his house to Belfast is used ten times more than from his house to Crumlin; and he adds, that people from his neighbourhood do not go much to Crumlin, except on a fair day (see page 65).

This line is still further entangled in the network of turnpikes to which Mr. Woods alluded, when he said—"These roads are grouped together, and presented a mass of confusion, obstruction, and a useless waste of money."

The Act 7 Wm. IV., c. xlii., thus, in its preamble, leads to that confusion; nor does it satisfactorily appear upon what principle it was found necessary to connect these separate trusts, instead of forming all into one great trust, if combination of any kind were desirable:—

"Whereas a great and increasing commercial intercourse exists on the lines of road between the town of Belfast and the town of Lisburn, by the Old Malone Road and by the Falls Road, and between the town of Belfast and the town of Crumlin, by Castlerobin and Dundrod."

According to the evidence, this was all theory. There is great intercourse between Belfast and Lisburn by rail—scarcely any by road—and never could have been on the Castlerobbin and Dundrod road, on which the Dean of Ross says there is a gradient of *one in seven!* and that demanding toll upon such a line was enough to *raise a rebellion* among the people (page 27). There could have been but little intercourse on the Old Malone road, where the gradients, as given by Mr. M'Hugh, a professional surveyor, are one in eighteen, one in thirteen and a-half, another one in ten; where loads had to be diminished—where the horses frequently fell under them (page 71). Another witness, in referring to these roads, says, they are *grouped* together, and present a *mass of confusion and obstruction*, &c. But the embarrassment arises from a statute sanctioning three turnpike roads whereupon to travel from Belfast to Crumlin, a distance of about ten miles or under. There are also three similar lines from Belfast to Lisburn, and a railway runs parallel with them, *and between them*. The consequence is, that those roads become no longer general roads for traffic, but only fit for casual and local accommodation, and would be most useful in such way but for the obstruction caused by *the gates*. The distant travellers do not want them, and passing neighbours

avoid them. They are of no use. They are of positive injury. Connected with this portion of the subject is the last turnpike road on the list, which forms two other of the outlets of Belfast chargeable with toll. A reference to the nature of the preamble will assist in drawing a conclusion as to the practical necessity at present for retaining that trust.

Belfast to Antrim and Belfast to Carrickfergus Trust.

(See Notes of Evidence, pp. 48 to 54.)

Length—Twenty-eight statute miles.
Debts—None.
Condition—"Generally bad in winter;" "getting worse for several years."
State of income—Declining; balance in hands at present.
When trust will expire—It expired in 1849, but has been since renewed by the Annual Acts.

This trust was originally created under 9 Geo. IV., c. cxxi., for a period of twenty-one years, which would have expired at the end of the session in 1849 but for the Annual Acts.

The preamble recited in the usual form:—

"Whereas a great and increasing intercourse exists between the said town of Belfast and the said town of Londonderry: and whereas the road on a great part of the aforesaid line is hilly and incommodious, and otherwise inconvenient for the speedy conveyance of His Majesty's mail and for the commercial traffic existing upon it."

It recites that the grand jury raised a considerable sum of money upon the county at large for carrying out improvements for postal and other accommodation.

It then recites great commercial traffic upon the Belfast and Carrickfergus line, &c., and then forms a trust in the usual terms.

There had been much opposition to the obtaining this Act originally in the reign of Geo. IV. Meetings were held in Belfast and in the county of Antrim, in 1827, the objects of which are set out in Mr. R. Lindsay's evidence, at page 74. The exertions, although strenuous, were unsuccessful. Other efforts were made, at the expiration of the Act in 1849, in order to prevent its being included in the annual Turnpike Renewal Act, and have since

been repeated, but with the same want of success. The account of these attempts to get rid of the trust in the years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, &c., appears at pages 53, 54, 76, 77, 112 to 116. The trust, however, is gradually wasting away, nor are the trustees anxious about its continuance—at least, none attended the inquiry; but the officers attended and gave evidence. The secretary, in his evidence, admitted that although he said he had gone personally to London about the continuance of the trust, at the desire of the trustees, yet they held *no meeting* for the purpose of authorizing their officers so to do; and whatever authority was given was in *private conversation* (see page 53). He also refused to produce his minute book, but subsequently exhibited a written paper, purporting to be signed on that day by a trustee, certifying it to be a true copy, which I refused to accept, on the ground that the book itself, being in his custody and power, was the only fit test of his accuracy.

Public demonstrations, as given in evidence—the Sovereign of Belfast in the chair at the town meeting, and the *Custos Rotulorum* at the county meeting—deputations repeatedly remonstrating with the trustees and the grand jury—petitions to the Legislature, a few of which are set out in Schedule B—the roads forming two of the six outlets which the county surveyor (page 44) states as stopping the people of Belfast from driving beyond $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles without paying toll—the bad condition of those roads—the decaying state of their funds—their ruined traffic—their annual cost on the county for repairs—their vexatiousness—their obstruction of intercourse, restraint of trade, hindrance of extension of the outlets of an advancing town, containing, by the last census, upwards of 108,000 inhabitants—all these things considered, added to what I am bound to notice—the little interest exhibited by the few who favoured the system, and the paucity of trustees to be found amongst them—lead me inevitably to the conclusion that these roads are more beneficial to *those who receive* than to *those who pay;* and that the entire of those surrounding Belfast are continued and sustained by the activity and contrivance of a very small number wholly interested for themselves, opposed to very large numbers interested for the general welfare of society, as well as for their own.

In conclusion, I have to observe that the averment in the preambles of the original Turnpike Acts in Ireland (taken from that of their predecessor in England, 15 Car. II, c. 1), and adopted in spirit in all subsequent Acts of a like nature—namely, that "the ordinary course appointed by the Laws and Statutes of the Realm" was insufficient for the purpose of maintaining a particular line of road, has in no one instance been sustained; but, on the contrary, has been wholly disproved by the evidence taken before me during the inquiry.

The Remedy.

Having given it as my opinion that the continuance of the turnpike system upon any of the roads under consideration is not only inexpedient but injurious, it becomes my duty to recommend that they be all abolished by statute, in like manner as others were abolished by the Act of last session, chap. 69. By which Act of simple abolition all will fall under the charge of County Surveyors, and be repaired by a tax on their respective baronies.

Future Maintenance.

Calculations are given in evidence, showing that the expense of maintenance can be borne by the baronies through which the roads pass, in every case by an almost imperceptible increase of their present taxation: such as $\frac{1}{4}d.$ in the pound, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound, up to the highest (Belfast), where calculations range between $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, as given by the supporters of the system, and $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ and fifteen-sixteenths of a penny, as given by the opponents.

Legislative Enactments.

In the event of such Act not being passed from whatever cause, a short Act would be advisable to restrain waste or alienation for one whole year, with a clause restraining the trustees from letting or selling the tolls, under any new contract, or sale, or renewal of contract of sale, made after the passing of said Act.

A clause would also be advisable compelling the trustees, as soon as their present annual engagement with their treasurer determines, to lodge all monies now or hereafter in their possession, custody, or power, in the Bank of Ireland, or one of its branches, to the credit of the trust, and requiring all drafts to be signed by

a certain number of trustees, and the minute books, containing resolutions or orders therefor, to be open for the inspection of such official as may be found advisable to exercise control.

AN ANNUAL ACT UNNECESSARY BEFORE THE YEAR 1859.

As none of the trusts under consideration will expire before 1859, except the Belfast, Antrim, and Carrickfergus, which, having expired already, has but an annual existence by means of the Annual Turnpike Act, it would be advisable to abstain from passing such Act this session, but at the same time to render the trust amenable to the provisions of clauses of a like nature as the foregoing clauses, as recommended.

This is a faithful report of the proceedings had in reference to the subject matter of this inquiry, and of the views and opinions that followed their consideration, all which I most humbly submit to your Majesty, in obedience to your Majesty's most gracious command.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1856.

EDWARD CLEMENTS. (*Seal.*)

QUEEN'S INN CHAMBERS,
Henrietta-street, Dublin.

NOTES OF EVIDENCE.

DUNDALK AND CASTLEBLAYNEY TRUST.

(25 *Statute Miles.*)

DUNDALK COURT-HOUSE, FEBRUARY 26, 1856.

February 26, 1856.

Hamilton M'Mathe, Esq., Thornford, Castleblayney, sworn.

Hamilton M'Mathe, Esq.

Is a Justice of the Peace and Grand Juror for the county of Monaghan, in which he is a landed proprietor; is particularly well acquainted with the turnpike road between Dundalk and Castleblayney.

It is in shocking bad condition, especially since the opening of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, which runs parallel to it.

Thinks the levying of toll on that road very prejudicial to the interest of the surrounding country; it prevents intercourse with large towns.

The traffic on the line is now so very trivial and local, that paid officers are no longer necessary, and, in fact, their salaries swallow up a large portion of its income.

The general feeling of all parties acquainted with this road is in favour of abolishing the tolls, and maintaining the road by presentment; the feeling refers to turnpikes generally.

Is a large cess-payer, holding, as he does, about 600 acres of his property in his hands, which he himself farms, and would be satisfied to pay additional assessment if the turnpikes were abolished.

The transmission of manure of all kinds, and also of fuel, especially turf, which the poor people use, is severely taxed by tolls in that district.

Tolls cost witness never less than £20 in the year, sometimes, perhaps, more.

They are very unpopular throughout the country, and all the people are most anxious to get rid of them.

John H. Ranson, Esq., sworn.

John H. Ranson, Esq.

Is secretary to the Dundalk, Castleblayney, and Carrickmacross Turnpike trust, a length of about twenty-five miles.

Believes the roads to be generally in good repair.

His salary is £31 5*s.* per annum, and regularly paid; his duties are to keep all minutes of meetings, and to summon in case of special meetings—not in any other cases; is not obliged at present to travel, but should go round to the different toll-collectors if directed by the Board; that was done for the purpose of checking the collectors' accounts, but lately a new and improved form of account has been prepared, which supersedes the necessity of those visits.

Who devised that form, originally?

Witness cannot exactly remember.

Who was it that first suggested it?

February 26, 1856.

John H. Ranson, Esq.

Witness could not tell, but recollected often recommending to the trustees that something of the kind ought to be done.

The trust had six collectors, who were paid from fifteen to twenty shillings a-week, each; it was not a per-centage, but a salary.

As to the abolition of turnpikes, he would not himself wish them abolished, inasmuch as he would be a personal sufferer thereby unless he got compensation; he heard some cess-payers object to maintaining the roads by presentment.

About fourteen miles of this trust runs parallel to the railway; there is now no public conveyance between Dundalk and Castleblayney, although there had been such up to the opening of the railroad in 1848, and since that period travelling has been greatly reduced; the trust is occupied, for the most part, by local travellers; almost all the distant ones go by railway.

Hands in documents, Schedules A 1 and A 2.

Richard Bolton, Esq.

Richard Bolton, Esq., Castlering, in the county Louth, sworn.

Lives close to the Dundalk and Carrickmacross portion of this trust.

The turnpike toll acts most disadvantageously to the county through which the road runs, and causes great expense to persons living on the adjoining lands; and, in a farming point of view, thinks tolls are injurious to the country's interests.

Farmers in his neighbourhood go a longer and more hilly road, in many cases, to avoid the toll.

It raises the price of fuel, both coal and turf.

Farms himself about 300 acres of land, but it happens that his farm is not affected by the toll.

It is levied on the transmission of cattle of all kinds—horses, cows, sheep, pigs, &c.

As a cess-payer, thinks that if the turnpikes were abolished, and the roads maintained by presentment, it would be more just than the present system, and would not object to it; believes that to be the general opinion of the country round.

Before the establishment of the railway in 1848 there was very great traffic on that trust, but it almost all has fallen away since.

Patrick Wynne, Esq.

Patrick Wynne, Esq., Dundalk, sworn.

Was an original trustee under the Act 11 Geo. IV., or 1 Wm. IV.

Fully concurs in all Mr. Bolton stated.

At the time the trust was first formed, in 1830, the toll was a fair and just charge, but since things changed, chiefly owing to railways, the toll is not equitable; believes that tolls are very unpopular throughout the country, and that the payment of them is evaded in all possible ways.

Would wish for the abolition of tolls, and, although paying considerable county cess, would have no objection to pay something more, and have done with the tolls; it is a disagreeable sort of payment, and very generally so considered.

John Murphy, Esq.

John Murphy, Esq., Castletown, county Louth, sworn.

Is a Magistrate of the county Louth; had been High Sheriff four years ago, and is a Grand Juror.

February 26, 1856.

John Murphy, Esq.

Thinks the trust in question is not, in any way, beneficial to the country—quite the contrary.

Farmers who could deliver, suppose, three loads in the day, will often, by going a round, in order to save payment of toll, deliver, perhaps, but two loads.

Toll was charged upon all cattle, and the owners drive them round by other roads to markets and fairs, to save turnpike, and, of course, they do not arrive so fresh as if they took the shortest line.

Is a large cess-payer, and would prefer paying for the maintenance of the roads through county cess.

Looking at the document handed in by Mr. Ranson (marked Schedule A 1), and also that of the preceding year, it would appear that the salaries and collectors' payments, and other expenses, bear much too large a proportion to the income received.

Agrees in the views of the last two witnesses.

When there are different turnpike roads in the same neighbourhood, but farmed out to different persons, as in the present case, the toll-farmers competed with one another.

Their competition engenders much bad feeling, and litigation arose and occupied the Petty Sessions Court repeatedly. For instance, one toll farmer lowers the toll below that of his neighbour, to induce people to give the preference to his line. The toll farmer who does not lower the toll sets up a side bar, or side gate, to prevent persons from going off his line without paying toll; when the country people come up and find a new gate established without any reasonable cause, they force their way through, and then breaches of the peace occur; at all events, litigation of some sort before the Petty Sessions Court is sure to be the consequence.

These roads are in very bad condition; at one period, portions were in so dangerous a state, when the trust had no funds, that the Grand Jury had to pass a heavy presentment to repair the roads.

It would be a great advantage to place those roads like the other roads, completely under the supervision of a responsible officer such as the County Surveyor.

Hon. Major Augustus F. Jocelyn.

The Hon. Major *Augustus F. Jocelyn*, Dundalk, sworn.

Was a Magistrate and Grand Juror of the county of Louth, and although not a trustee of that, but of a neighbouring trust, was desirous to record his evidence in favour of the abolition of tolls on the roads in question, believing the turnpike system very injurious to the country.

It interfered directly with the transmission of the produce of the country into the larger towns, and thus very much prejudiced the interest of the town of Dundalk.

Turnpikes ought all to be abolished, and it would be a great change for the better if the roads were placed in the hands of the County Officer, and treated and maintained as the other county roads.

From his knowledge of the feelings of the people, he could confidently state that such was the universal opinion of the country.

As a magistrate, he had been officially cognizant of the fact, that breaches of the peace occurred at the side gates upon their having been unexpectedly (although perhaps not quite illegally) erected.

John Neville, Esq.

John Neville, Esq., Dundalk, sworn.

Was County Surveyor of Louth for fifteen years, and was well acquainted with the roads comprised in this trust.

February 26, 1856.

John Neville, Esq.

Would rather not be pressed to give an opinion upon their present condition, they being under the care and management of a professional gentleman.

Considers the system of tolls wholly unsuited to the present wants of the country, and involving too heavy an expenditure upon a staff, which the business of a trust required.

Although himself a paid Surveyor of the Dundalk and Dunleer trust, at a salary of £25 per annum, which he, of course, would lose in the event of the trust being abolished, yet, as a professional man of some little experience, he did not hesitate to say that the turnpike system was injurious. The expenditure on a staff frequently amounted to 40 or 50 per cent. of the tolls, thus leaving too small a balance for keeping the roads in proper order.

Last year or the year before, a portion of that trust was in such bad condition, that the Grand Jury granted a sum by presentment to repair it, which sum was never repaid by the trust, neither indeed was it expected when granted.

The trustees have done nothing to improve their roads by cutting down hills, filling up hollows, &c., though such were required, and although the Grand Jury under witness's advice, did so to roads nearly parallel to the trust, to the amount of several thousands of pounds.

Some of the hills on this trust were cut down, and hollows filled up by the Grand Jury for the convenience of the public.

The public paid for those improvements, and were never remunerated.

Of course the trustees were aware of the improvements. They looked on, and neither objected nor assisted.

Witness had been himself stopped at the side bars above alluded to, when on duty as a County Officer.

The demand of toll came on him by surprise, but he paid sooner than trouble himself further about the matter. Others did not pay, and unpleasant matters arose therefrom.

The average amount of mileage under repair in the county of Louth is about 504. The average repair within the last year is ten-pence per perch, per annum. It had been eight-pence, but labour increasing in value in the last few years made the difference.

Hands in documents marked Schedules A 3, A 4.

Charles M'Mahon, Esq.

Charles M'Mahon, Esq., Solicitor, Dundalk, sworn.

Knows the roads comprised in this trust. From Dundalk to Carrickmacross the road is in very bad condition, and has been so for several years.

Can speak of that road in particular, as he has occasion to use it very often.

Knows from his professional intercourse, and otherwise, that the public generally consider the existence of turnpikes in the county of Louth as a very great nuisance.

The necessity for them has ceased to exist, owing to throwing open the intercourse of the county by the railways.

The traffic has fallen away.

The carriage of coal along the road to the distillery of Messrs. Gartlan and Sons, Carrickmacross, once yielded an income in tolls of several hundred pounds per annum—now it yields nothing. The coals are carried by rail.

Witness gives this as but one item of many.

Alexander Shekleton, Esq., Dundalk, sworn. *February* 26, 1856.

Is Secretary to the Grand Jury of Louth. Alexander Shekleton, Esq.

Is a creditor to this trust to the amount of £1,000, which he holds in debentures, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

The money was lent by his father, about the year 1830, for the purpose of raising a fund for the formation of the road originally, and, perhaps, for payment of the expenses of obtaining the Act of Parliament, and for other expenses.

The debentures outstanding against the trust amount to £2,550, viz. :—

Self,	1	Debenture of	£1,000
Lord Roden,	1	,,	350
Lord Blayney,	1	,,	350
Marquess of Bath,	1	,,	350
Executors of James Johnston, Esq.,	1	,,	250
James Giligan,	1	,,	250
			£2,550

The interest on these debentures has been regularly paid by the trustees, and they have not suffered any arrears to accrue.

They are worth their full value.

Never offered them for sale.

Never knew any of them in the market.

Patrick James Byrne, Esq., Crown Solicitor, Lisnavilly, county Louth, sworn. Patrick James Byrne, Esq.

Is a trustee of the Dundalk, Castleblayney, and Carrickmacross trust.

Is also a director of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway.

The roads on this trust are in abominable condition, and their existence under the turnpike system is most prejudicial to trade and the county generally.

That is the prevailing opinion throughout the country.

Believes that the cess-payers, of whom witness is one of the largest in the county of Louth, are so much opposed to the turnpike system, that they would not object to their abolition, notwithstanding any increase of taxation which their repairs would entail.

Toll is charged on all cattle, horses, cows, sheep, pigs, &c., and on all vehicles.

Perhaps there is no tax or demand of any kind, in which evasion of payment is so general; every deception is resorted to, and nothing can be more unfair and unequal than its imposition.

Is aware, as Crown prosecutor, of repeated cases of assaults and breaches of the peace being brought before the Bench, arising from the mode of exactions of tolls practised at the gates.

The people cannot be made to believe in the justice of the tax; at all events, in the legality of the side gates, when unexpectedly erected.

That erection may be legal, perhaps, according to the strict letter of the statute, but it looks unjust and like extortion.

If the roads were opened to the public the traffic would increase.

In fact, the abolition of tolls would be a great public benefit, and tend to the encouragement of trade and commerce in the town of Dundalk as well as the other towns.

If any interest were to suffer by the abolition, it would be the railway; but that would be a narrow way to view the case, for, ultimately, the railways would derive benefit from the great stimulus given thereby to trade, in the terminal and other towns.

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Patrick James Byrne, Esq.

He took that view as a railway director.

The trustees never did anything in the way of improvement, b cutting down hills, &c.; and from the difficulty, or rather impossi bility, of getting up meetings of the Board, and the little attentio bestowed on business whenever the Board did meet, witness had n confidence whatever in such kind of management.

The officials seemed to care nothing about the roads, beyond th obtaining their salaries quarterly.

The surveyor of the roads never suggests improvements, but simpl confines his operations to occasionally filling the ruts on the road.

Believes it very likely the interest on the debentures is paid, and tha no arrears are due; the habit of the trustees always has been to pay— 1st, the salaries; 2nd, the interest on the debentures; 3rd, and lastly to distribute the overplus (if any) upon repairing the ruts.

Never heard of the debentures being in the market.

Believes, if offered for sale, they would not have commanded sufficien of public confidence to bring any thing like a good price.

Would himself hesitate a long time before he would offer any thing lik their alleged or supposed value.

DUNDALK AND DUNLEER TRUST.

(12 *Statute Miles.*)

John Patrick Kelly, Esq.

John Patrick Kelly, Esq., Dunleer, sworn.

Is manager of the estates of Lord Bellew and his brother, Mr. E Montesquieu Bellew, as well as of other proprietors in the county Louth, and other counties.

Is an original trustee of the trust, under 1 and 2 Vic., cap. lxxiv but for years has taken no active part in its management.

It would not tend to the advantage of the county to continue it longe its time has gone by, and people generally—cess-payers included—thin it a grievance to have to pay toll going into the market of Droghed or into Dunleer, when its necessity has ceased to exist.

Is one of the largest cess-payers in the neighbourhood, and would l better satisfied to pay his share of the maintenance of the road in count cess than pay in toll.

That feeling is shown by all the cess-payers.

Believes that Lord Bellew and his brother are of that opinion, an are most anxious for the abolition of all the turnpikes in the neighbou hood.

Lord Bellew was then in England, or he would have attended i person.

John Neville, Esq.

John Neville, Esq., County Surveyor, re-examined.

Is surveyor of the trust, and is paid his salary of £25 whenev the trustees can be got to meet; it is a matter of great difficulty t bring together the requisite number of five to form a Board.

It would be better to abolish the trust and throw the repairs on th barony.

The trustees want funds, and so the road, for its entire length— twelve statute miles—is in very bad condition, and the Grand Jur gave two presentments to keep it commonly passable, especially th portion passing through the street of Dundalk.

They also passed a presentment to repair a bridge at Dundalk, a part of the trust. *February* 26 1856.

The superintendence of witness alone over the line costs the trust more than the repair itself of a county road. John Neville, Esq.

Heard that the Government claimed a debt of £7,000, or more, but the trustees deny the debt, and it was not set forth in their new Act, 1 and 2 Vic.

Hands in documents marked Schedules A 5, A 6.

Hon. Major *A. F. Jocelyn* re-examined. Hon. Major A. F. Jocelyn.

As to the Dunleer Trust—Part of the line is the main street of Dundalk, and it was left in so bad and dangerous a condition that the county has been obliged, for the last two years, in self-defence, to grant presentments for its repair.

DUNDALK AND BANBRIDGE TRUST—
Southern Division.

(11¾ *Statute Miles.*)

Alexander Shekleton, Esq., re-called. Alexander Shekleton, Esq.

Is treasurer to this trust. Hands in the document marked Schedule A 7, as a true representation of the state of the accounts, showing a balance in hand of £864 10*s.* 4*d.* for the year ending the 5th of August, 1855, which is the end of their financial year.

The length of the line is something more than eleven statute miles, and his salary is £20 per annum.

Is Secretary to the Grand Jury of the county of Louth.

Philip Skelton, Esq., Highlands, Dundalk, sworn. Philip Skelton, Esq.

Is surveyor to this line, for which he gets a salary of £40 per annum, regularly paid.

The road is about eleven and three-fourth statute miles, and in very good condition at present.

As to the abolition of tolls—thinks that if all other roads be repaired by the county, this ought likewise, and such is the general feeling.

The road runs parallel to the Belfast Junction Railway, and since its opening, the great and general traffic on the road has been considerably diminished.

What he would call the local traffic has perhaps been lately increased; that is, the traffic, either carried out of, or into, the immediate neighbourhood of the line.

For instance:—The carriage of lime has been latterly very considerable, and furnishes the best part of the income.

The average cost per statute mile, per annum, for repairs, is about £40—perhaps less.

That is without including salaries, or establishment, or incidental expenses.

The trust is not in want of funds, nor in debt.

Is surveyor also, at a like salary of £40, to the Banbridge and Newry trust. It is about the same length, but is under a different Act of Parliament.

His business on the trust is not only to advise the trustees as to the proper mode of administering their funds in repairs, but also to keep

February 26, 1856.

Philip Skelton, Esq.

the accounts of the workmen ; employ or dismiss them, and pay them their wages when ordered so to do by the trustees.

The whole of the money paid to the workmen passes through his hands, and he gives in a proper account thereof to the Board.

There is a balance of £800 odd now in the hands of the trustees, which might be most usefully expended by them in general improvements, and would relieve the county at large in the event of the maintenance of the road being done by presentment.

Hon. Major A. F. Jocelyn.

Hon. Major *A. F. Jocelyn* re-examined.

Is a trustee of this road, and would wish to see the toll abolished.

It presses most unfairly, particularly upon people coming into Dundalk from Carlingford, a distance of fifteen miles. Those people first travel on the presentment road for thirteen and a-half miles free of toll (they support it by county cess), and then for one and a-half miles they have to pay toll. That is not equitable.

The average cost per mile for the last four years, had been £50 per annum, including salaries and incidental expenses, but not including the payment of collectors, which for eleven and three-fourth miles, amounts to £104 per annum. That, if added, would raise the mileage to £59 per annum.

In round numbers the maintenance of the staff came to about one-third of the whole income.

Agrees with last witness that the balance in the hands of the treasurer might be most advantageously laid out on the road, so as to deliver it up in good heart and condition to the county.

Repeats former evidence as to the expediency of abolishing all turnpike tolls.

Sir John Macneil.

Sir *John Macneil*, Mountpleasant, Dundalk, sworn.

Is a magistrate of this county, and is a trustee of this road.

Is a civil engineer. Thinks about two-thirds of the road in good condition. Both ends are good—the centre bad.

As to the abolition of turnpikes on that road, he would gladly contribute his share to the maintenance of the line if tolls were abolished.

Pays at present from £130 to £150 per annum in county cess.

Considers the toll as altogether a local tax, imposed upon parties living in the neighbourhood.

There are now no public conveyances on the line, with the exception of one night mail, drawn by three horses, and before the opening of the railway it was crowded with them.

With respect to the distribution of the maintenance of the line upon the ratepayers in the event of abolition, it would be a mere trifle.

The number of acres in the county, English measure, is 202,336.

The number of miles repaired by the county is 500. These are kept in repair at an average of 8*d.* per perch, or £10 11*s.* 8*d.* per mile, per annum.

That includes cost of supervisors, salaries, foreman, &c., being about £5 per cent.

Taking the cost, however, of the roads, in consequence of the increased value of labour, at £6,000 per annum, that would give for the acreable cost on the county generally, for maintenance of all the roads, about 7*d.* and one-sixteenth of a penny, per acre.

The portion of the trust which stands in the county of Louth, is about six miles, English.

That six miles, if thrown on the county at large for repairs, say 1*s.* 6*d.* per perch, would cost £120 per annum, which sum spread over 202,336 acres, would be the 0·142 of a penny per acre. *February* 26, 1856. Sir John Macneil.

The barony in which the road stands, contains 68,360 acres, and if the maintenance of the six miles were thrown on the barony, the charge would be the 0·41 of a penny per acre.

The cost of this line of road, without including collectors' fees, is about £50 per mile, per annum.

Including collectors' fees, then, about £59 or £60.

In the county of Louth, most particularly, all the railways run parallel to, and in most instances close to, the turnpike roads, so that the demanding of toll on such roads, is not only unnecessary, but also injudicious, and serves as a severe local tax upon the inhabitants.

There is a very general feeling throughout the country, which nowhere seems to be questioned, that road toll is a grievous local tax, and ought to be abolished.

Farmers passing from the neighbourhood of Carlingford and Cooley to Dundalk, are in the habit, in order to save payment of toll, of crossing an arm of the sea, called Ballymascanlan Estuary. Within the last month, whilst a party was so crossing, the tide rose, and two persons were drowned, and also the horse was drowned.

People go very far, and lose their time for sake of evading payment of road tolls.

DUNDALK AND BANBRIDGE TRUST—
Northern Division.

(13¾ *Statute Miles.*)

BANBRIDGE, FEBRUARY 29, 1856. *February* 29, 1856.

Mr. *Joseph Carswell,* Shankill, county Down, sworn. Mr. Joseph Carswell.

Knows the abovenamed trust. The road is about ten Irish miles in length, and kept in the very best condition.

Pays about nine or ten pounds per year, county cess, and would rather pay a greater amount and get rid of the turnpike system.

As far as the opinion of the country goes, all are against the toll system.

The road is in very nice order, no doubt, but people are in the dark about the cost incurred in keeping it so nice.

There are very few persons he ever heard speak but are against tolls, except persons interested.

Maintaining a road by Grand Jury presentment, is a far more equitable assessment on the county, and falls very light on individuals.

Is acquainted with the mode of assessing public money. The road being at present a mail road, half the cost of maintenance falls on the county, and half on each of the two baronies through which it passes.

The maintenance of the line in that way, would cause an increase upon Upper Newry barony of a halfpenny in the pound on Griffith's valuation, and of three farthings on Upper Iveagh.

Was not aware what might be the salaries of the officers, but believed there was a paid treasurer, a paid secretary, and a paid surveyor, and a paid overseer, and four paid toll-collectors.

People think that unnecessary waste of money.

Toll was charged for cattle, horses, cows, sheep, pigs, &c.; and for all kinds of manure, as dung, lime, &c. Also on fuel.

Nothing was exempt.

February 29, 1856.

Mr. Joseph Carswell.

Cross-examined.

Was not aware of what might be the expense of keeping up a count road per mile, per annum.

Nor what was the expense of keeping up the turnpike road.

Re-examined.

The traffic on the line is purely local—chiefly the produce of th country, and also coal brought into and left in the neighbourhood.

John Temple Reilly, Esq.

John Temple Reilly, Esq., J.P., D.L., sworn.

Is a trustee of this line of road, but not particularly attentive.

The Board ought to meet once a month, but latterly got no summon

There was a notice usually in the newspaper, and perhaps th might be intended as a summons.

Did not know what might be the annual receipts of the trust, b the road was in particularly good order.

They had a treasurer, secretary, and surveyor.

Was of opinion that it was advantageous to the public to contin the turnpike system on that road.

His chief reason was, that under such system, the person using t road, paid for it.

Considered that the person who owned the horse and the wheels th injured a road, was the only person who used the road.

A loaded cart injured a road much more than an empty one. was in great part, therefore, the load in the cart that did the injury.

That load might be the property of a consumer, or of a purchase or jointly of both.

Where cattle or goods that pay toll on a road, meet with others i the market who pay none, of course they cannot be said to stand o equal advantages towards each other.

Does not know whether there be a balance in hands, or whether th trust be in debt.

Cross-examined.

People try to evade the toll whenever they can, and often go roun by an inferior and more hilly road to avoid payment. Has often don so himself.

Does not think the toll is equitably charged: for instance—cattl passing but for a short distance, or farming manure or implement ought to be exempt.

Cattle on their way to markets and fairs are brought round by hilly or bad road to avoid toll.

Re-examined.

They stand on that account less fresh in the market than if the had gone on the good road.

Is favourable to the turnpike system, because the first class count roads cost considerably more than the turnpike, and are not kept i any thing like as good repair. As an instance :—

This turnpike road costs between £40 and £45 per mile, per annu (not including salaries).

The county roads cost more. First, as an instance :—The roa between Belfast and Newtownards, about seven miles, costs at the rat of £500 per mile, per annum. There was probably more traffic o that line than any other in Ulster.

From Lisburn to Moira, about five miles, costs £94 per mile, pe annum.

Cross-examined.

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John Temple Reilly, Esq.

It had been previously a turnpike road, and when it was thrown upon the county, it was given up in very bad condition. It was originally very badly made.

The road from Newry to Downpatrick, say twenty-two Irish miles, cost between £1,500 and £2,000, say about £90 odd, per mile.

Re-examined.

Does not attribute the goodness of condition of the turnpike road, to the smallness of the traffic on it.

If the toll were abolished, the traffic would increase, unless allowed to remain in bad condition.

His opinion is very decided, that it would be of no advantage, either to the public or to the farmers, to abolish the toll.

James Quinn, Esq., J.P., Dromore House, sworn.

James Quinn, Esq.

Is a Justice of the Peace and landed proprietor in the county of Down.

Farms some of his own property himself, about 350 acres.

The road is, no doubt, in very good condition.

Is not a trustee of that, but is a trustee of the Banbridge and Belfast division.

Toll on a road is an unequal and unjust mode of assessment.

The grounds of that opinion are:—That people who pay county cess, do so for the general repair of all the roads to which that cess is applied. Many of those roads so repaired, they never use, perhaps never saw. When they go to use a turnpike road, they have another tax to pay, and when they go to market they meet persons who have gone there without using any turnpike road.

Those men do not meet on equal terms.

The tax is extremely unpopular, and disliked, and hated by all parties throughout the country.

Mr. *George Lynn*, Banbridge, sworn.

Mr. George Lynn.

Carries on the provision trade in Banbridge, and farms about thirty acres of land.

The road is in very good condition; pays toll on it for his horse and cart, perhaps to the amount of £4 or £5 in the year.

Would wish to see the turnpike system abolished; it is an unjust system of getting money, and wasteful and expensive, and such is the general feeling of the people, at least of all those whom he chanced to meet and converse with.

There are very few private residences in the neighbourhood of the line, which he believes is, in great part, owing to the existence of the tolls; people do not like to pay toll as soon as they leave their hall-doors to go a short distance.

Recollects when about six stage-coaches—three going and three coming—ran on the road; now there is but one.

That falling off occurred since the establishment of the railway, which runs parallel to the road, and takes away all its business of a large or public nature.

Mr. *Charles M'Crory*, Banbridge, sworn.

Mr. Charles M'Crory.

Is an owner of public cars; recollects five or six coaches up, and same down, this road—now there was but one, and a mail single-horse car; con-

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siders the payment of toll, as all the people he is acquainted with consider it, a great nuisance and a useless burthen; people suspect there is a good deal of the income wasted.

Mr. James Card.

Mr. *James Card*, Banbridge, sworn.

Carries on the timber and coal trade, in Banbridge; has two horses constantly drawing upon this line, for which he pays about £15 a-year in tolls.

Objects to the turnpike system, as not giving a man value for what he pays; and that is the general opinion of all the people of intelligence, as far as he can learn.

The only fuel used in the country is coal, and the tolls are a heavy tax upon it, especially to the poor; the rich people escape that tax by bringing up their fuel in boats.

NEWRY AND BANBRIDGE TRUST—
Second or Northern Division.

(13⅞ *Statute Miles.*)

March 15, 1856.

Newry, March 15, 1856.

Wm. B. Glenny, Esq.

Wm. B. Glenny, Esq., Newry, sworn.

I am treasurer of the northern division of the Newry and Banbridge turnpike trust.

It is fourteen statute miles in length—wanting two or three chains.

In the year 1851, the income was £631 15*s.* 10*d.*

In the year 1852, the income was £583 19*s.*

In the year 1853, the income was £480 10*s.*

In the year 1854, the income was £448 0*s.* 4*d.*

Each year ending on the 31st of December.

There are no debentures, mortgages, annuities, bonds, or debts, of any description, outstanding against this trust.

The balance in hands, on the 31st of December, 1854, was £704 5*s.* 9*d.*

The balance on the 4th of the present month of March, was £605 17*s.*

The trustees have not determined to expend the balance in bulk, but for the last year or two the expenditure has been exceeding the income—(hands in a balance sheet, marked Schedule A 8); the average income for the four years ending the 31st of December, 1854, was £536 1*s.* 3*d.*, and the average expenditure for the same time, is £503 6*s.*, or at the rate of £35 19*s.* per mile per annum, including every charge, salaries and all; I get a salary of £20 a-year; the surveyor's salary is £30; the secretary's salary, £20 a-year; there is no rent paid for the apartment in which the Board meet, save a gratuity of 15*s.* a-quarter to the court-keeper; all Board meetings are held in the Grand Jury-room of the Court-house; we pay £18 9*s.* 8*d.* per annum for two toll-houses; we pay no rent for the third toll, which was built by the trustees; the Act under which this trust originally existed, as well as I can tell, is the 23rd and 24th Geo. III., and the last renewal of the Act was the 6th and 7th Vic., cap. xlviii.; my opinion is that the road is in first-rate condition—that it could not be better.

Formerly the practice was to pay 7½*d.* at the Newry gate, which would entitle a one-horse vehicle to pass through the other two gates, a distance of fourteen miles; but now the practice is to pay 2*d.* at each gate, by which persons only pay for as much of the road as they use.

March 15, 1856.

Wm. B. Glenny, Esq.

There is a slight diminution in the income in 1852 and 1853, and in 1854 the expenditure exceeds the income; this year the income is just equal to the expenditure.

The income is gradually diminishing; there were some coaches on the road, which have disappeared since the opening of the railway, and there is a decline in the posting, both of which circumstances have tended, very considerably, to diminish the income.

The reduction in the rate of tolls, say from $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $6d.$ was made in the winter of 1851; the alteration did not entail any expense in the collection.

The railway is sufficiently near to the road to affect it, and to take off the passenger traffic.

My opinion is, that it would be more desirable that the line, as a turnpike road, should not be abolished, as I believe it can be kept in better order, and cheaper than if thrown on the county; it is now a self-supporting road. I have been informed the county surveyor states that he could not keep the road in the same repair as it is now. I have seen the other roads around kept by the county, and not one of them is in such good order.

I also form my opinion from the comparative cost of other roads, at least as I see it stated in the papers in the evidence on this inquiry; I refer to the general leading roads.

About five trustees generally attend, and three form a quorum; they meet very regularly.

Major *Henry Waring*, J.P., sworn.

Major Henry Waring, J.P.

I am a magistrate of county Down, and live in Newry; and am one of the trustees of this road.

I am decidedly of opinion that it would be more advantageous to the public to continue this as a turnpike road, as the Grand Jury law at present stands; a great part of the objection to the abolition of turnpikes generally, might be obviated under another system with regard to county roads.

I don't give an opinion upon all trusts, but upon this, for I know some roads, in which I think the turnpikes might be continued. I think the county surveyor and his assistants have too large a district to supervise to do their duties effectually.

The county roads have not the advantage of skilled labour as we have, for we employ the same men on our roads for years, and they become very expert in repairing roads; whereas, contractors of county roads have not such skilled labourers, generally speaking.

I think the county surveyor and his assistants at present have quite too much to do. The trustees lowered the tolls because we thought the sum which we had on hands justified us, and subdivided it, as described, because we thought it was more equitable.

I don't think we could spare any of the paid officers, but if the Act permitted it, the offices of treasurer and secretary might be amalgamated; one person could, in my opinion, discharge the duties of secretary and treasurer, but the Act stands in the way; we could not do without the surveyor.

Mr. *James Greer* sworn.

Mr. James Greer.

I reside in Newry. I am a farmer; and am not a trustee. I hold land to the extent of from 150 to 170 Irish acres; it is almost all tillage or meadow.

March 15, 1856.

Mr. James Greer.

I have constant occasion to use this road, and do so every day, with horses and carts. I generally use about an Irish mile of the road—the one next to Newry. My horses and carts go through the other gates very seldom, indeed, perhaps not once in twelve months.

I have perceived a decline in the traffic on the road since the opening of the railway to Belfast.

I was very glad of the reduction of the tolls, because I thought it just; and I thought the subdivision of the road still more just, because you pay for only what you travel on.

By the change, the amount of tolls which I paid was reduced more than two-thirds. I pay about £6 county cess for Down; I pay cess also for Armagh.

I would be for the continuance of the present trust; I don't see how it could be in better hands, or better cared. I think the road would be in better condition if left as it is, than if thrown on the county.

I don't know what the cost of any county road is per mile.

Philip Skelton, Esq.

Philip Skelton, Esq., Highlands, Dundalk, sworn.

I am surveyor of this line at a salary of £40 per annum, which is regularly paid.

I am also surveyor of the southern division of the line from Newry to Dundalk, and I have given evidence with reference to that line already.

The condition of the road under inquiry is good.

I am of opinion, decidedly, that the trust ought not be abolished, because the trustees are all for it, and take a great interest in its management. I think Mr. Glenny has given you correct evidence as to the length of the road, and the cost per mile; his whole evidence is correct, as far as I believe.

The general traffic on the road is diminished since the opening of the railway, equally as much upon this as the southern division of the line.

I never applied to the county to assist in keeping it in repair, nor has any one else.

I am surveyor thirty-three years.

There was no application by the trustees to the county to cut down hills or fill hollows; but about twenty-five years ago the county presented for the cutting down a hill in the town of Banbridge.

I did not recommend the trustees to apply any part of the balance to make permanent improvements, as I thought it might be wanted for the repair of the roads, or to lessen the amount of the tolls.

I do not know what the cost of repairing roads in this county is, as I do not reside here.

I give a monthly report to the Board, and advise as to works necessary to be done; I certify the overseer's accounts for the payment of the men and the materials, previous to payment by the treasurer.

James Twigge, Esq.

James Twigge, Esq., Newry, sworn.

I am secretary to the trust, and have been for better than six years.

I agree with the whole of the evidence given by the other witnesses, and there is no part of it from which I differ.

The nearest turnpike on this line is about a quarter of an Irish mile from the town.

March 15, 1856.

James Twigge, Esq.

There is another turnpike on the south side, but not belonging to this trust, and one on the west side.

The one on the south side is about a mile and a-half from the town, and the one on the west, which is under the Newry and Charlemont trust, is less than a mile.

I think the line under consideration ought to be continued ; I don't think it could be so well kept if the trust was abolished.

There is no turnpike on the east side. I don't think the part of that road which I have seen is in half as good condition as our own, nor do I think there is so much traffic on it.

John Gordon, Esq., Sheepbridge, Newry, sworn.

John Gordon, Esq.

I know the road leading to Downpatrick, where there is no turnpike ; it is not in half as good condition as the line under the management of the trustees ; all the roads around, that are under the trust, are in tolerably good condition.

I am decidedly favourable to the continuance of the turnpike trusts.

I am one of the trustees of this trust, and attend regularly the meetings of the Board ; I am not a trustee on the other lines.

My reason for supposing it would be better to retain the trust is, that the county roads I see are so much inferior to our own line ; we have no object but to have a good road, whereas in the county there is too much jobbing and not sufficient supervision.

I think there is more attention paid, in consequence of the immediate controlling influence of the trustees, than in county roads where so much attention is not given.

I think I might come off cheaper if the road was under the county, but I would rather see the present system and have a good road for myself and family—at least, I would rather run the risk under the present system.

I do not exactly know what I pay now, but when the toll was 7½*d.* I used to pay a good deal of money ; the tolls on this line are now under the management of the trustees.

I pay from £4 to £6 a-year for the trust.

There is no clause in the Act enabling any one to compound for the payment of toll for a year, but the contrary ; when the tolls were leased out I used to contract.

Samuel Parsons, Esq., Templegowran, Newry, sworn.

Samuel Parsons, Esq.

I am trustee of this line ; I live on the Downpatrick side of the town, about two miles from Newry, and I pay a heavy county cess for a wretchedly bad road, which is the leading road from Newry to Downpatrick ; there is a quarry for the purposes of the road, between my house and the town, in which there are very bad materials, and, when spread, it does not sometimes last a fortnight.

It is the general opinion that the state of the Grand Jury law, in this respect, is very defective ; if the law is not altered, that road will never be kept in repair, in my opinion ; I have spoken to the County Surveyor and his assistant about it—to the latter often—but they can do little, so long as the Grand Jury are bound to accept the lowest tender if adequate security is given.

Under that system the roads cannot be kept in proper repair, with the present class of county road contractors.

I am decidedly of opinion that this trust ought to be retained ; the

March 15, 1856.

principal leading street in Newry is also maintained by the trust, and is always kept in the finest condition.

Wm. B. Glenny, Esq.

William B. Glenny, Esq., re-examined.

This line passes through two baronies of this county; the portion we are in is the barony of Newry.

If the sum expended by the Turnpike Board were thrown on the county for that road, and if there were no mail car running, the additional cess would be nearly one-fourth.

Out of the £593, average expenditure, £124 would fall on the barony of Newry, and would thus add nearly a fourth to the amount of the county cess paid at present.

NEWRY AND BANBRIDGE TRUST—*Second Division.*

Further Inquiry.

March 20, 1856.

Newry Court-House, March 20, 1856.

Mr. *Thomas Greer*, sworn.

Mr. Thomas Greer.

I reside in the parish of Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh Upper Half; I hold land there, and pay county cess, about two guineas a year for that barony; I also pay cess in that barony of Newry.

I am acquainted with the turnpike road from this to Banbridge; it is about ten and a-quarter Irish, or fourteen English miles.

There are three gates on the direct line, and one side gate; the nearest gate is about 100 perches from where we are.

A horse and cart pays 2*d.* passing through that gate; he can go five Irish miles or so for that, and would have to pay again, to go further another 2*d.*, and 2*d.* more to complete the ten and a-quarter miles that is 6*d.* in all.

I am of opinion that the tolls should be abolished, in justice to the cess-payers, for I don't think it right that the cess-payers should be paying tolls and contributing at the same time to the support of the mail car roads in the county of Down.

I am aware that, if the turnpikes were abolished, the maintenance of the roads would fall upon the cess-payers, and amongst others, upon myself; I am also aware that, as long as the mail car remains on it half the expense of repairing it would come off the county at large, and the other half off the barony.

I have looked over the warrant for the county, for the year 1855 and it appears that the baronies of Newry and Upper Iveagh, Upper Half, are subject to the large sum of £2,605 9*s.* 11*d.* for mail car roads not connected with those baronies; you may add to that £323 19*s.* 8*d.* for the roads which run through those two baronies; this calculation is for Spring and Summer, 1855. It would be satisfactory to myself, and others who pay toll on that road, to know what are now the establishment charges on it; it would enable us to compare the cost under the turnpike and Grand Jury systems.

I never made any particular inquiry about it; I did not like to ask the trustees or the officers; I am aware that they are bound to make annual returns to Parliament; we do not get these parliamentary papers in the country, and there is a general suspicion amongst people here, that although the roads be very nice and smooth, there is a great deal of money squandered upon them.

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Mr. Thomas Greer.

The road is in excellent repair—creditable to all parties concerned; I would make no charge against them for neglect, but rather for expending the public money unnecessarily.

The general opinion is, that turnpikes should be abolished—it is not my opinion merely, but that of the country round.

I don't think there is a single disinterested man in the parish favourable to them. I live within four and a-half miles of the town, and I have often had occasion to come out here with my farm produce, and if I have my horse and gig also, I am obliged to pay for them. I examined the county warrant for the seven years from 1837 to 1844, and took the road from Greencastle to Warrenpoint; this was previous to the opening of the railway. That the site of the road is one of the worst in Ireland; it is made in several places as low as the high sea marsh, and the consequence is, that the water gushes up in the road and inundates it, and the traffic coming upon the wet side forced down the gravel on the road at once; at that time it had all the traffic of the barony of Mourne, of the parishes of Kilbroney, Warrenpoint, and part of Upper Clonallan, and a great part of the traffic to two steamers which were then plying between Warrenpoint and Liverpool; all this traffic it had to sustain upon a wretched site, together with probably thirty or forty carts daily.

(Mr. W. Halligan.—If you would say from fifty to one hundred, you would be more correct).

The cost of the road for the seven years, from 1837 to 1844, was £651 7*s.* 10*d.*; the average cost per year, £93 1*s.* 10*d.*—that is, £26 13*s.* per mile; the length of the road I have selected is 1,120 perches, and the average expense per perch, per annum, was 1*s.* 8*d.*; at that time it certainly had more traffic than any other road that I know of in the county Down.

I have taken those seven years because I was, during that time, inspector of those roads, as assistant to Mr. Frazer, the then county surveyor, and because they are the seven years previous to the opening of the railway.

I admit that, for a few years afterwards it cost more, in consequence of the materials for constructing the embankment made for the railway having been drawn upon it; 1*s.* 8*d.* per perch is £26 13*s.* per mile.

The next road of greatest traffic in the barony of Newry, or Upper Iveagh, upper half, is the road from Newry to Rathfriland, that part of it that is in the barony of Newry.

There is no turnpike on it.

It was kept up for several years in good order for £125 a-year; the length is 1,960 perches—that is, 1*s.* 3¾*d.* per perch, or £20 per mile; it was kept in excellent order then. I do not know how it is now—I believe not in good condition.

Cross-examined.

I know little about what is going on now. At the time I speak of I considered myself answerable for the proper repair of the roads mentioned, and I heard no complaints about them. As to the Rathfriland road, I would state that, during my connexion with it, and I believe at present, the traffic was at least four times greater than on the turnpike road from Newry to Banbridge.

Do you think tolls are prejudicial to the town of Newry?

I think tolls and customs have a tendency to injure the commerce of any town near which they are established.

I think one of the reasons why the traffic on the Rathfriland road is greater than on the turnpike roads is, that from its situation it has a

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Mr. Thomas Greer.

great many feeders, and also, because the people shunned the turnpik as much as they could, and came by the other road.

I think if there were no turnpikes at all, there would be mor traffic on the Rathfriland road.

If I were the county surveyor, I would undertake to keep the roa in as good condition as it is at present, at the present expense.

What is the reason the county roads are not kept as they should be That is a question upon which I would rather not give an opinion.

Re-examined.

Do you think that turnpike roads present any advantages ove county roads, in the way of repairs?

No; if the law was carried out, and the county surveyor and hi assistants did their duty, we might have excellent county roads.

There are, perhaps, some advantages, in the way of daily labour, fo keeping turnpike roads in repair, but at an enormous expense to th toll-payers; if the law was worked properly, the county roads migh be in good order also.

I have seen turnpike roads in very inferior condition, much wors than county roads.

Mr. George Gray.

Mr. *George Gray* sworn.

I reside about a mile from Newry, on the north side, near the Ban bridge road.

I farm 160 Irish acres of land, tillage, grazing, and meadow; an bring all my produce into this town, consisting of wheat, oats, pota toes, hay, turnips, &c.

My hay was exported this year—I can't say where to; I paid to for it all; I have exported hay myself; I would rather not be subjec to toll.

Latterly I have come to the conclusion we could do better withou turnpikes; the great traffic on the road previous to the opening of th railway having ceased.

I am of opinion that the cess-payers are the general toll-payers; am aware, if they were done away with, I would have to pay mor cess.

I now pay £16 cess for county roads which I never use, excep about a mile, and I wish that others should contribute towards th road which I really do use.

I find from the Parliamentary paper handed to Mr. Greer, that o this trust the treasurer's salary is £20, the secretary's £20, and th surveyor's £40 a-year; and incidental expenses for that year (185 are stated to be £19.

There is nothing down for the solicitor, the overseer, the toll-keep ers, and for printing.

There is an overseer over the men at work, who gets, as I unde stand, 2*s.* per day; it is not named here.

I see a heading, "manual labour," which costs £98; I think th overseer is not included in that, because I see so many men on th road, and his salary would be £33 for the year; I do not think h salary ought to be included under the head "manual labour;" the co dition of the road is good.

The presentment roads, as far as I see—and I do not see much them—are in passable order, I believe, but not in as good order as th turnpikes.

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Mr. George Gray.

I know all the turnpikes leading into Newry; I had been in the habit of contracting for the tolls for years.

There are two gates from Newry to Dundalk, and five between Newry and Charlemont; there are three main gates on the direct line to Armagh, and side gates; when I purchased them there were three side gates between this and Armagh.

I have not been on that road lately, but when I was in the habit of going on it, it was never in good condition. There had been a side gate near Dundalk, in addition to the two main gates.

The toll is 2*d.* per cart at the gates on the Armagh line, but the payment at two gates used to free them on the third.

The markets in Newry are affected by the turnpikes; several people I know go to Banbridge and Tandragee by county roads, rather than come into Newry.

If there were no turnpikes they would come to Newry; the market price might make a difference also.

There are exemptions for vehicles going to church and all places of worship, but that is trifling; that is confined to Sundays, and, I believe, Good Friday.

The same carts are not charged returning with or without a load, but as often as a fresh horse travels the toll is payable.

I am the owner of a scutch-mill, and between it and the town there is a gate.

I pay the toll for people to induce them to come to me, and sometimes two tolls when they come on the Dundalk line, in order to place them on an equality with those who travel on county roads.

Those who have scutch-mills where no gate intervenes, have, of course, the advantage of me.

That is a restriction on my trade that others in the same trade do not feel, who reside on presentment roads; there are charges upon the establishment which we would like to have explained; for instance, the amount paid the solicitor.

There are three toll-keepers who are paid; one of them is paid 10*s.* a-week, and I do not know what the others get.

(Mr. Glenny, treasurer.—That is only a temporary arrangement. The trustees put up the tolls to auction, and the only bidder was Mr. Gray; and not having been satisfied with the offer which he made, they determined to collect the tolls themselves.)

After the railway opened the traffic declined very much, and as the trustees were not willing to reduce the rent of the tolls in proportion, I gave them up; during the last two years I had them I lost money by them; the last year I had them, as well as I can recollect, was in 1849, when I gave £600 for the tolls for the year, and I used not to receive the tolls for the mail coaches.

At present there is only a night mail coach and a day mail; the posting has declined much since the railway opened.

I paid, as the highest price for the tolls on the road, £980, about the year 1838, and then when it began to decline I gave it up; for each of two years before I gave £880; I never received the tolls for the mail coaches.

The last time they were put up it was told to me that if I gave £500 for them I would get them, but I declined.

I sometimes use lime, which I get from Newry, and I consider turnpikes increase the price of it.

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Samuel Livingstone Frazer, Esq., sworn.

Samuel Livingstone Frazer, Esq.

I am a solicitor, residing in this town; an instance occurred wher the toll-keeper on the Armagh road, near the town, exacted, in seve or eight months, from the firm of Nicholson & Greer, £40 more tha they were entitled to pay; it happened before the railway was mad up to Newry, and the firm drove an omnibus to the station; instea of paying 1*s.* per day—that is, 6*d.* upon a change of horses, whic they were willing to do—they exacted a new toll upon every journe when a new passenger was taken up; in fact, they exacted 6*s.* a da whereas they were only entitled to 1*s.* per day.

I sued the toll-collector before the assistant-barrister for Armagh and obtained a decree against him; the collector appealed to th judge of assize, and the decree was affirmed by Judge Jackson.

I think the turnpike road from Newry to Banbridge is in goo order; the county roads are not in such condition as the turnpike, bu they are, generally speaking, in fair order.

I know the road from Loughbrickland to Banbridge; it is in pretty good order, considering that there is a great traffic, owing to its being a means of evading the toll.

The turnpike road runs comparatively parallel, and consequently there is a greater burthen on it than it would be required to sustain i there were no turnpike.

Turnpikes so near this town are very injurious to its trade; my opinion is adverse to having turnpikes at all.

More or less, they keep country people from coming into town.

Where turnpikes are partial, I do not think those bringing produc into town from the side on which tolls are paid meet those who do no pay tolls on equal terms; that is the case in this town.

I do not know what the payment is for black cattle.

I quite concur in Mr. Greer's view with regard to the grand jury law—that if the county surveyor and his assistants did their duty, th roads would be in good order.

Mr. John Drake.

Mr. *John Drake*, Derrycraw, sworn.

I am a farmer; I took down the traffic this day up to one o'clock o the turnpike road and the Rathfriland road, where both form a junc tion near the Court-house.

On the turnpike road the traffic was 176 one-horse vehicles.

On the Rathfriland road, where there is no gate, the number wa 457 of same.

Of single horses on the turnpike road there were 13, and on th Rathfriland road 22.

This was market day; and I thought it a good opportunity to tes the traffic.

Cross-examined.

A good many of the persons who came in by the Rathfriland road I know could have come in by the Banbridge Road, and would, I be lieve, only for the toll-gate—in other words, the Rathfriland road ha more than its fair share of traffic.

I feel the turnpikes a hardship; every thing is rendered higher on their account.

Mr. George Gray.

Mr. *George Gray* re-examined.

I think the lo traffic is greater than the general traffic.

I think the road is maintained almost exclusively by the contributions of the persons in the locality; the same may be said of the Armagh line. *March* 20, 1856.

I should say, at one time, the strangers' toll would pay the salaries, but certainly not now; I feel dissatisfied that so many officers on the line should be kept on now, the receipts being small, as there were some years ago; I have not seen any reduction in the number lately. Mr. George Gray.

The trustees themselves should have done away with the turnpikes after the opening of the railway, in consequence of the decline in the receipts; the surveyor has £40 a-year, and I never knew him to come down more than once a month, as a general rule; I was lessee of this line for fifteen years.

Mr. *Greer* re-examined. Mr. Greer.

I believe there are 2,400 miles in this county, and if the county surveyor were paid at the rate of the surveyor of this line—that is, about £4 a mile—his salary would be about £9,600 a-year.

If the portion of the road in this barony were thrown on the county, I believe a halfpenny in the pound upon our valuation would be the addition to the county cess.

I made the calculation, taking Griffith's valuation as the basis, and the county being obliged to pay half towards the sustaining of mail car roads.

W. N. Barron, Esq., J.P., Assistant-Barrister for King's County, sworn. W. N. Barron, Esq., J.P.

I live in this county; I know very little at present of this road (the Banbridge), nor do I know much of the Dundalk line now, but I used to travel on it frequently before the railway was opened.

I believe turnpikes operate injuriously on the traffic of a country.

I reside upon one of the lines leading into Newry, on which there is no turnpike—the Rathfriland road; it is kept in rather above the average condition of the roads in the county Down, being a mail-coach line.

I believe turnpikes are extremely unpopular, and most people think they operate injuriously upon traffic.

Turnpikes cause a diversion by the aid of lines on which there are no tolls, to other localities, sometimes to other baronies, and even into other counties—which is an injustice to those baronies and counties.

As an illustration of that—farmers residing in my neighbourhood, going to Belfast with agricultural produce, pork, butter, &c., take in preference a longer, in place of taking a shorter and more level line, because there is a turnpike upon it.

Part of the turnpike road goes through the county of Antrim, which should contribute towards its maintenance, instead of the inhabitants of county Down, who go through the turnpike, being obliged to support it.

A great portion of the lime used in my neighbourhood comes from the county of Louth, and traverses the turnpikes, which increases its price, and, therefore, operates as a drawback upon the improvement of land there.

I know the south of Ireland.

I am acquainted with the county Waterford; there we (the Grand Jury) almost unanimously came to the conclusion, that the sustaining of turnpike trusts was an unwise measure; we went to Parliament at an expense, and many years ago we abolished turnpikes altogether in our county.

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W. N. Barron, Esq., J.P.

Those trusts extended over forty or fifty Irish miles, as well as my memory serves me.

We considered they injured the trade of the different towns, and diverted the agricultural produce from the legitimate markets to others more remote, because the parties were enabled to convey that produce without being subject to tolls, and, I believe, we now maintain the turnpike roads under the ordinary Grand Jury management, at a considerably less cost, even independent of salaries that were saved, than the trustees had done.

Had I any notion that I should have been asked any questions upon the subject I could have produced the exact data.

With reference to the phrase, that those who use a road should pay for it, I think it is not the persons who traverse a road only who are interested.

I think those that reside in towns are interested in the question, for they should desire to have as large a supply as possible to promote competition, and should endeavour to provide facilities to obtain supplies.

There is nothing a farmer objects to so much as the payment of sums of money, however small, in that way.

I should add, that in Waterford we had no railway through the county when we resolved to abolish the turnpikes.

The fact of its existence here should, in my opinion, increase the desire for the abolition of the turnpikes, because I think the railways have taken away nearly all the heavy traffic from the roads.

I am not a party suffering from the tax, as I reside on a line without any turnpike.

Denis Maguire, Esq., J.P.

Denis Maguire, Esq., J.P., Newry, sworn.

I am the Chairman of the Town Commissioners ; I know the turnpikes in question.

I believe, taking a general view of the matter, that turnpikes operate injuriously upon trade, and the mercantile interests of the town.

The road to Banbridge is in nice order, and the tolls are not heavy, still I think they ought to be done away with.

I know the Newry and Charlemont line ; it is in fair condition, as well as I can say.

I was a trustee of it in the original Act of Parliament, obtained twenty-five or thirty years ago ; the sole reason why the Act was obtained was the way in which the road was laid out, up hill and down dale, and the intention was to alter the road, and improve it in various ways ; the money alluded to in the Act of Parliament was to be raised off the county, the road to be improved, and the money to be repaid again by means of the tolls.

The money was never borrowed, owing to a difference of opinion, and the road was not improved, but the gates were put on.

I used to attend the meetings of the trust, with other trustees from Newry, but there was such a difficulty in obtaining money that I gave up going there, and have not attended the meetings for some years.

The trustees used to meet at Armagh and Markethill ; the money obtained was applied to repairing the road and paying salaries.

The salary of the surveyor, according to the Parliamentary paper for 1852, is £70 a-year, and that of the secretary, £60 a-year.

The trustees had no balance in hands to repay the county if the money had been borrowed.

As to the road leading from this town to Armagh and Charlemont, of

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Denis Maguire, Esq., J.P.

which I am a trustee, on looking over this Parliamentary return, I find the income for the year 1852 was £803 8*s.*; the expense for materials of surface was £559 18*s.* 5*d.*; manual labour, £141 19*s.* 8*d.*; and £130 was the amount paid to the surveyor and secretary; which, with £27 for incidental expenses, make the total expenditure, £859 17*s.* 3*d.*

I think it would be better to abolish that trust, as the intention for which it was established has not been carried out, and it is not necessary now, in consequence of railways.

People in the country travel upon roads without tolls, even at a great distance, rather than travel on the road where there is a toll.

I know that, on the Dundalk line, people with turf will come down by an immense hill, and dreadfully bad road, to avoid the toll.

For these and several other reasons I am of opinion that turnpikes act injuriously upon trade.

The nearest turnpike is about a quarter of an English mile, the other about a mile, and the third more than a mile from the town; there are several side gates attached to the three main gates leading into Newry, and the trustees sometimes put on side gates to meet the cases of those who attempt to avoid paying tolls.

I am not an advocate of the Grand Jury laws as at present, or the manner in which they repair the roads, but I do not think there is anything in the Grand Jury Act to prevent the Grand Jury from repairing these turnpike roads; at present they repair nine-tenths of the roads, and I do not think the other tenth would make any great difference.

I think the additional expense would be very little, and it would be more satisfactory to the people of the county generally to have the roads under the supervision of their own officer, the County Surveyor, than under those over whom they have no control.

Mr. George Cowan.

Mr. *George Cowan*, Damolly, sworn.

I am a miller, on the Newry and Banbridge roads; and find turnpikes to operate much against my trade.

I have a pretty large establishment, and pay about £10 a-year county cess for the mills; we keep about eight horses.

I use about three-quarters of a mile of the turnpike road, which costs me for my carts about £10 a-year for passing those three-quarters of a mile.

We have less profit on flour than the Newry people, in consequence of the toll; wheat and all grain going out to us has to pay toll.

The flour then pays toll twice—coming out to be ground, and going in when ground.

All the wheat that came in by the same road must have paid before I bought it.

Bread is also sent out by that gate, so that there are sometimes four payments in that way.

We have also a flax mill, and we pay the tolls of those bringing in their flax, and it pays toll going back.

We are not exempt for any thing, bran, seeds, coals, &c.

I have never asked the trustees to remove the gate beyond my house; I do not think they would do so if I asked them.

I have been frequently told by people that they took their grain to Banbridge to escape toll; or to pay only one toll instead of two, if they came to Newry.

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Mr. David Woods.

Mr. *David Woods* sworn.

I reside about half way between this and Banbridge, and farm about 200 acres of land.

I have a corn-mill, and three scutch-mills.

I pay the tolls of those who bring corn to me; if I did not they would not bring it.

I live between two gates—the nearest being about a mile and a-half, and the next (the Newry gate) about four miles and a-half; there is also a side-bar within a few perches of my house.

The people in the country complain that they are taxed sending to the forge.

I pay about £7 or £8 a-year tolls, and £23 or £24 cess; I would rather pay an increased cess, and give up the turnpikes.

I have been in business since 1827; the traffic at that time was very great; there were two day coaches, two vans, and several cars on the line previous to the opening of the railway, which runs parallel, and close to it; now the only daily car regularly running is the mail car.

Cartage is equally in proportion off the road; nearly all heavy goods go by rail to and from Belfast.

The materials are convenient and excellent in the neighbourhood, and I have no doubt the same hands would work the road as well on the Grand Jury system.

We would then have the road under our own officer, who is responsible to the public.

EdwardJardine.

Edward Jardine sworn.

I live half way between this and Banbridge. I am a farmer, holding twenty-three Irish acres, and keeping two horses for farm use.

I live convenient to the turnpike, having a farm on either side. I pay, therefore, going to the market, and carrying produce from one farm to the other. I have not to pay for cattle going to pasture, or horses going to plough, though I have sometimes paid for a plough and harrow.

I go to Newry market, and have to pass two gates before I get in, and one into Banbridge.

I would wish to have turnpikes abolished. It is the general wish of the country; although we know if the gates were taken off, the cess would be increased.

Mr. Francis Hawthorn.

Mr. *Francis Hawthorn* sworn.

I live near the last witness, and farm about forty-four Irish acres.

It is not only my own opinion, but the general opinion of all the locality around, that doing away with turnpikes would materially benefit the country.

It would be a great accommodation to the farmers not to have to travel bad hilly roads, as some of them often do to avoid toll.

I never heard any of the farmers in my neighbourhood but were in favour of abolishing turnpikes, so far as I have heard them speak.

I pay close on £4 a-year in tolls. The gate is in the very centre of my land.

I keep a scutch-mill, and I am obliged to pay toll for all who come to me. That I do as an inducement to come to my mill, otherwise they would go over to others.

Mr. Simon Weir sworn. *March* 20, 1856.

Mr. Simon Weir.

I am a farmer and grocer, living within one and three-fourth miles of Newry, on the Banbridge and Newry road.

I should wish for the abolition of the turnpike, and so would every cess-payer I ever heard speak on the subject, unless some one who personally gained by it.

I cannot take a cow or a horse to the fair without paying at some gate or other, or some side-gate, and still I have to maintain other roads I hardly ever see. I cannot stir from home without paying turnpike.

I farm about forty-seven Irish acres, and pay about £4 or £5 a-year county cess, and I would be satisfied at losing a little for the maintenance of what road is in my barony, and that is the opinion of all the people around.

I lose a great many customers by the toll-gate, they go over to other people, where they meet no turnpikes.

BANBRIDGE TO BELFAST TRUST.—*First or Southern Division.*

(14¾ *Statute Miles.*)

Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq., J.P., Hillsborough, sworn. Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq. J.P.

Is manager and agent to the Marquess of Downshire's estates, and a trustee of the first division of the road from Banbridge to Belfast, which at present, and generally at all times since he knew any thing of it, was in good condition.

This road, which was fourteen and three-fourth English miles long, taking the average of fourteen years, cost for maintenance, per mile, per annum, £37 11*s.* 1*d.*, not including salaries, which were £5. The maximum toll is not demanded on the road. He had compared the present tolls with those demanded in 1834, and they were not nearly as high now as then. He believed that 7½*d.* was the maximum, which for a two-horse carriage, would be 1*s.* 3*d.* A one-horse cart, in 1834, was charged 5½*d.*, but now the toll for it was only 2*d.*; a two-horse cart, which in 1834 was charged 9*d.* had now to pay but 3*d.* The reduction had been greater upon one-horse carts than upon carriages. A one-horse jaunting-car had been reduced from 9*d.* to 3*d.*, and a two-horse from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 6*d.*

In reducing the tolls, the idea of the trustees was, as far as possible, if they could get sufficient funds to maintain the road, to make the reduction on the carts, as belonging to the agricultural portion of the community, placing the burthen very much upon the wealthier classes. A four-horse carriage had been only reduced to 1*s.* 6*d.* from 2*s.*

He hardly thought they could afford to make any further reduction. They might take a halfpenny off one class, but he would not like to say positively that they could do so.

With regard to the propriety of continuing or abolishing turnpikes, his opinion was, that upon roads on which there was very considerable traffic, the turnpike system was the fairest and the cheapest, and that the toll kept the roads in better order than they were maintained under the presentment system.

He knew no instance in which the county was obliged to repair this road, or of any debentures outstanding on it. The trustees had £400 over and above the sum that was necessary for the expenses of maintenance.

As regarded the laying out this sum to advantage on the road, the

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Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq. J.P.

trustees lately got the county surveyor to report whether any, and what improvements he would suggest, and he pointed out the cutting down of Dromore hill, which would require a sum of £600. As they had not that sum at their disposal, his advice was against doing small things which would cause their money to dwindle away. The cutting down of that hill would be a great relief to the persons living on the other side of Dromore, and in Rathfriland, and that country. It is the worst hill on the road.

There is a hill in the town of Hillsborough, with a worse gradient, but he was afraid that nothing could be done with it, as it had been cut down and filled as much as possible, without closing up the houses. His view of the advantages of turnpikes on leading roads, on which there is great traffic, was not confined to this locality. He thought that, on this trust, the salaries might be cheaper; but the Act made it necessary that they should have a secretary and a treasurer, and the latter officer he did not think necessary. The treasurer was paid £25 and the secretary £20, per annum. There were also, two superintendents at £52 10s. per annum, whose duty it was to see the stone put on the road, and generally look after it. The tolls are let, and the collectors get houses. One year, when there was a combination among the parties who farmed the roads, the trustees themselves undertook the collection and broke through the combination.

From the time of farming the road, the trustees are unable to alter the tolls until the twelve months have ended, but he did not think that this was any disadvantage, because at the commencement of the year before the letting of the tolls, they made their calculations as to what their income and expenditure would be. The average of the fourteen years (ending in 1854) per annum, was £45 for staff, and £37 for maintenance of the road. For the last four years of those fourteen the charge was £34 11s. per mile, and for the staff, £5. One year the sum was larger, being £46, in consequence of a heavy cutting on a hill. That period of fourteen years encompasses a time during which the tolls were at one time high, and at another low. The four years take in only the low tolls. With the high tolls there was one year in which nearly double the usual amount was expended on the road for a heavy cutting; thus, in one year the expenditure was £999, and in another only £483. The average of the four years was £39 11s. Cairnbawn hill was one of the heavy cuttings. Latterly the tolls had been let at a better sum—some £10 a gate better, owing to the more prosperous state of the country.

When about to make their contract, they generally arrange beforehand the minimum sum which they will take, and then let to the highest bidder by public advertisement.

They had no mode of discovering whether the traffic increased when tolls were low; the biddings were their only guide. If there was collusion among the bidders, they would be defeated; and where collusion was suspected, the trustees themselves collected.

The county system of keeping up roads is much more expensive than £40 a mile, in the county Down, where the traffic does not at all approach what it is on the line of which he was speaking. On a mile or two of the road on the Ballymacarrett side of Belfast, the traffic is greater than on this line. On part of that road, from the bridge, on which there is no turnpike, the cost of maintenance was £520 per mile, exclusive of the footpaths.

(Here Mr. Hamill, of French House, who subsequently gave evidence as a trustee on the Falls line, interposed by observing that the money was very badly laid out, and the road was in most wretched condition.

March 20, 1856.

Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq J.P.

He found the average cost, per statute perch, on the line he was speaking of, was 2*s.* 8*d.*; the cost would vary from 3*s.* 7*d.* in one place, to 1*s.* 10*d.* in another, which would include footpaths. Mr. Smith, the county Down surveyor, said, he thought, if it were a county road, it could be maintained as well as at present for 4*s.* supposing the road were given up in "good heart," but, if not, more would be required.

The county had not the system of daily repairing that the trustees adopted, which was a disadvantage. Four shillings per perch, would make an additional cess of 2½*d.* and a fraction, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, or of 3½*d.* including footpaths, which would make the cost 4*s.* 6*d.* per perch. On the other half of the same barony, the additional cess would be 3*d.* at 4*s.* 6*d.*

He could not say that lowering the toll would increase the traffic.

People avoided the toll as much as they could.

(The Dean of Ross said that, in Mr. Filgate's neighbourhood and his own, those who drove for pleasure on other roads now would use the turnpike roads if the tolls were abolished.)

The witness proceeded to state that a great deal of the traffic on his line, was extra baronial; that was traffic for people who did not reside in any one of the three baronies through which the road passed, and who, under the presentment system, would never contribute any thing to it; and many who, under the presentment system, would have to contribute to it, would never use it.

Handed in document marked Schedule B 1.

The Very Rev. The Dean of Ross.

The Very Reverend The Dean of Ross sworn.

Has never attended any of the Board meetings on this trust, although he believes he is a trustee. The trust is very well managed at present.

As to the general principle of the sustainment, or abolition of turnpikes, his opinion was, that where there was a great thoroughfare, and a distant communication between large towns, the turnpike system would be the most desirable one.

He would except from this principle the turnpike road from Belfast to Crumlin, by Dunrod and Castlerobin, which he considered a great grievance.

The ascent on that road was one in seven, and it was enough to create a kind of rebellion among the people. At the last road sessions, he offered £500 in aid of a presentment to ease the gradient, but he could not persuade the Belfast people to pass such a presentment. The turnpike on that road was perfectly useless, for there were three gates on it, and two of them were unoccupied; in fact, it was mischievous, and was a great tax upon the poor people of the locality. A certain distance out of Belfast, the Falls road was attended to, but at the other part it was not. He considered it would be beneficial to the country to continue the turnpikes on the Belfast, and Lisburn, and the Malone roads, but the universal opinion of the country, is in favour of abolishing the Falls and Castlerobin turnpikes.

If any new arrangements were made, he would recommend that the Malone road be thrown into the same management as the second or northern division of the Banbridge and Belfast roads.

Mr. James B. Fowler.

Mr. *James B. Fowler*, Blair's Lodge, Lisburn, sworn.

Is treasurer of this trust, all of which road is in the county of Down.

The evidence as given by Mr. Filgate exactly agrees with his views, and he coincides in all that has been said by him.

March 20, 1856.

There are no debts outstanding against the trust, and there is at present a sum of about £400 lying to the credit of the trustees.

Mr. James B. Fowler.

Has nothing further to add. Thinks the turnpike the best system. All turnpike roads are kept in better order than other roads.

His salary is £25 per annum.

Mr. Edward Teague.

Mr. Edward Teague, Hillsborough, sworn.

Is secretary to the first or southern division of the Banbridge and Belfast Turnpike trust, which was established under 59 Geo. III., c. cxxviii. (local and personal), which was afterwards renewed in 1834 by 4 Wm. IV., and will not expire until 1866, or thereabouts.

The trust owes no debt, and there are about £400 in hands. About two years ago they had between £700 and £800; but the trustees have expended money in providing extra materials, and in keeping the road in better repair.

The trustees cut down some hills. There is great wear and tear on that road. It does not run parallel with the railway. Its termination is about a mile south of Lisburn. The other or southern end is the centre arch of the bridge in Banbridge. (Handed in accounts of the road from 1841 to 1854, inclusive, marked Schedule B 2). My own salary is £20 a-year. The treasurer has £25 a-year. There are two overseers, who receive 10*s.* a-week, whose wages are included under the head of salaries, and not under manual labour.

The overseers superintend the spreading of the stones, the measuring of materials, and keep the accounts of the labourers.

The road is self-supporting. We never got any aid from presentments—we did not seek it. We get two-thirds of the income from the Blaris-gate, in pursuance of an agreement. The gate is five miles from Banbridge, and people can drive that distance without paying tolls.

Cross-examined.

The trustees have the power to alter the gates. The other gate is about two miles and a-half from Hillsborough. All the people in the parish of Hillsborough can go to market without paying any toll.

Re-examined.

The steepest incline on this road is in Hillsborough. It is about one in fifteen.

There is a reduction in the increase, for the last ten years, of these accounts. That arises from the trustees reducing the tolls when they were above what was necessary for keeping up the repairs.

The reduction was general upon every thing, though it might not have been so at first. I remember the one-horse cart being reduced from 3*d.* to 2*d.* That was the highest charge that I can remember on a one-horse cart. So far as I can remember, the maximum never was demanded.

Last year, our expenditure averaged nearly one-fourth more than previously, for there was a large quantity of materials put on the road. Our income for 1855 was about £30 more than the previous year.

The people do not complain, along the Hillsborough line, of the tolls.

The trustees held several board meetings, to consider the abolition of the turnpikes, and they passed a resolution, expressing it as their opinion, that it would be more advantageous to retain them.

Cross-examined.

The trustees resolved, at a meeting, to oppose Macneill's bill, but they were of opinion that they would not oppose the Government bill, although they opposed Macneill's.

There was a minute on the books against abolishing the turnpikes. The meeting at which this minute was made was held to receive a report from Mr. Smith, the county surveyor, on the question of the relative cost of keeping up the roads by tolls or by the county. *March* 20, 1856. Mr. Edward Teague.

[Mr. M'Lean produced a copy of Mr. Smith's report, from which it appeared that he assumed that the cost would be two-thirds greater under the county system than under the trust system.

Mr. David Lindsay, a trustee, alluding to Mr. Lanyon's evidence, that it would cost more to repair the road under the Grand Jury than under the turnpike system, said, that Mr. Lanyon's reason was inconclusive. He knew that, under the county system, there were quite as many facilities for keeping the road in repair as under the trust system.]

Cross-examination, continued.

Besides the money received from the Blaris-gate, the trustees of this road got about £450 from another source to cut down Cairnbawn-hill. I look upon the money got from the Blaris-gate as being as much a portion of the revenue of this road as any of its other revenue.

How, when the trustees got two-thirds of the receipts of a gate that did not belong to them, and £450 of a grant, could the witness say that the road was self-supporting? Blaris-gate was in the same division of road as this one. The trustees always had a portion of the receipts of this gate.

(Mr. David Lindsay, trustee.—We are getting poorer every year—there is no doubt of it.)

David Lindsay, Esq., J.P., Ashfield. David Lindsay, Esq., J.P.

I have been a trustee of this line since 1834. It is in good order.

I do not think it is a self-supporting road. My reason is, we have let our two gates for £240; then we get two-thirds of the Blaris-gate, which is £190. That makes our income £430; and the smallest sum we ever expended was £423. It was always £100 above that. The stones and gravel for 1855 cost £699. I do not agree in Mr. Filgate's views. I would abolish the whole of the two trusts comprised between Banbridge and Belfast.

The average of the expenditure for five years, ending 1854, is £605.

I do not know half-a-dozen people of a different opinion to mine. Mr. Filgate was of my opinion a year ago. The income of the road, on the average for the last five years, was £629.

Mr. Bradshaw and several other trustees expressed themselves personally to me in favour of the abolition.

With regard to tolls generally, I think they should be abolished.

This trust passes through two half-baronies; and, in the event of abolishing it, on the valuation of those two baronies, it would take something over 1½*d.* and less than 1¾*d.* in the pound to make up £605 a-year for the repair of the road.

One-half of this sum would come off the county at large.

Henry Smith, Esq., County Surveyor for Down, sworn. Henry Smith, Esq.

I am not officially connected with any of the lines of turnpike road in my county.

March 20, 1856.

Henry Smith, Esq.

The turnpike road from Newry to Banbridge is in very good condition.

If the turnpikes were to be abolished, and the maintenance of that road thrown on the county presentments, judging from the condition of the adjoining roads, I do not think it could be kept in so good order as it is now at the same cost, but I do not know what the cost of this road is.

I think on roads of great traffic, the turnpike system is the best, as none can apply the labour better to them; besides, you have skilled labour, or labour skilled by constant practice, and there are also greater facilities for supervision.

The reason I call it skilled labour is that, under the presentment system, the contractors are changing from time to time, and strange hands come in; while, under the turnpike system, you have generally the same persons.

I think it desirable that, as respects the selection of contractors, under the county system, there should be a change in the law. The Grand Jury laws require revision as regards roads. There are about 2,000 miles of road in Down county.

At present, 710 miles of road under yearly contract. The average of that is £18 16*s.* 6*d.* per annum, or rather more than 1*s.* per perch. Not under contract, there are 567 presentment roads, at a cost of £6 13*s.* 9*d.* per mile.

There are about 1,800 miles annually under repair. I have struck no average on the whole. The roads under contract are done at a less price.

There is considerable traffic on the road from Banbridge to Newry. It is principally local.

Cross-examined.

I am aware that a great deal of the Banbridge traffic now goes to Lurgan to come to Belfast—at least, so I am informed; and I have no doubt it is the case that the Railway Company have an establishment at Banbridge where they have cars to convey the traffic to Lurgan.

The roads under my charge are generally in good order, except where the bottoms are soft.

I think, for a road of very great traffic, £35 19*s.* per mile per annum would be reasonable cost for keeping it up; and from my observation of the traffic on the road from Newry to Banbridge, £35 19*s.* is moderate.

I do not think that that road could be kept in the same state for that money under the county system. I have not heard any complaints from persons in my neighbourhood about the existence of turnpikes.

Re-examined.

I reside in Downpatrick, and I believe the nearest turnpike is eighteen miles distant from me, so that I have no opportunity of hearing complaints. The people of Downpatrick can come to Belfast with their farm produce without paying turnpike.

I cannot say whether the farmers about Downpatrick would be satisfied to have a turnpike there.

The Downpatrick people can also go to Newry without paying turnpike. The road is in good surface order, but hilly.

If people said the road from Downpatrick to Newry was in a wretched condition at present, it would not be correct.

I cannot charge my memory with travelling over the turnpike road from Newry to Banbridge within the last six months.

March 20, 1856.

Henry Smith, Esq.

I have not viewed turnpikes with reference to their being beneficial to a country or otherwise, but in reference solely to the maintenance of roads. I think the turnpike system is better than the county system.

I admit that the people who pay county cess have to pay toll, if they use the road.

To answer the question as to whether the turnpike system is fair, would open the whole question, which I do not wish to go into, as it would involve a lengthened argument.

So long as it remains a mail road from Newry to Banbridge, only half the cost of maintenance would fall on the baronies, the other half being paid by the county.

I have not sufficiently given my attention to the question as to whether turnpikes are beneficial or otherwise, but I know the general opinion is against them.

Cross-examined.

I never was employed on a turnpike-road, except merely to report as to the expenditure of surplus funds, on the road from Banbridge to Blaris. I know the Cairnbawn Hill.

It is objectionable more from its length, which is nearly one mile long, than from its gradient, which is, perhaps, one in twenty-five. That is between Blaris and Hillsborough.

The hill at Hillsborough is said to be one in eight. I am not aware of that road having been reduced in breadth by the trustees.

The roads from Belfast to Newtownards, and Belfast to Donaghadee, are under contract.

I have not got the amount of the contract from Conn's Water to Newtownards.

I do not know the contract price from Ballynahinch to Downpatrick.

The road by Saintfield is the principal one from Downpatrick to Belfast.

That road costs about 3*s.* 10½*d.* per perch per annum, or £62 per mile. That is a contract per year for surface repairs.

That is a leading road of the county, and there is no competing railway. The road from Downpatrick to Newry, by Bryansford, 4,212 perches, is about £8 6*s.* per mile. I consider that the cheapest road in the county.

Re-examined.

Belfast to Newtownards, so far as the 7th mile post from Belfast, costs £1,353 to keep up, or 10*s.* 10*d.* per perch; that is, £173 6*s.* 8*d.* per Irish mile. The road from Lisburn to Lurgan costs 4*s.* 6*d.* per perch, or £72 per mile.

I would say that the road from Conn's Water Bridge to Queen's Bridge has the greatest traffic of any road in the county. There is a portion of the road from Belfast to Newtownards, 390 perches, between Conn's Water Bridge and Queen's Bridge, that costs £651 9*s.* 10*d.* per annum. That is close to the town.

No toll is paid on it either by the county Down people coming to Belfast, or the people of Belfast going into that county.

It is an ill-laid-out road, being very flat and hard to be drained. The flatness of the road is one cause of the heavy cost of maintenance.

The coal traffic of Belfast goes over a portion of this road, and the traffic to and from the county Down railway also.

March 20, 1856.

Henry Smith, Esq.

With that great traffic and great cost, I never heard it mooted t get an Act of Parliament for a turnpike on that road.

(To Mr. R. Lindsay—I am not aware of the grand jury of Dow objecting to a turnpike on that road when the Queen's Bridge wa being built.

Mr. Lindsay.—It is a fact, nevertheless.)

I have recommended the grand jury of county Down to make con tracts for only one year. A contractor who has got a road to keep i repair for three years, could not change his labourers often.

Although contractors follow road-making as a business, yet they ar not skilled, and do not understand the mode of keeping a road i repair as well as a labourer regularly employed on the turnpike roa

It is a loss to a contractor if he is not skilled. I and my nin assistants have too much mileage to oversee to look as sharply afte the roads as the overseers of turnpike trusts. My assistants have 20 miles of road to look after each; while the turnpike road oversee may have only ten miles to look after.

I recommended the grand jury to make short contracts, becaus according to the present law, there is a difficulty in prosecuting defaulting contractor. If there were an alteration in the law, con tract might be made for three years.

At the assizes (last week), the grand jury of Down unanimousl passed a resolution to petition Parliament in favour of turnpikes. I my report, I called attention to the present Commission, and mentione that if turnpikes were abolished, twenty-four additional miles of roa would be thrown for support on the county.

There are already 1,800 miles.

BANBRIDGE AND BELFAST TRUST.—*Second Division*

(10 *Statute Miles.*)

March 7, 1856.

March 7, 1856.

Mr. *George Crawford Hyndman,* Belfast, sworn.

Mr. George Crawford Hyndman.

Is clerk to the second or northern division of the Banbridge an Belfast Trust, at a salary of £18 9*s.* 4*d.* (£20 old currency) per annum

The treasurer, Mr. H. Garrett, gets £25 per annum, and Mr Lanyon has £30 per annum as surveyor. There is no secretary no other paid officer.

The trust is not in debt; there are no mortgages, debentures, annu ities, or any claim on the trust, except a trifling rent of about £1 pe annum.

The road is generally considered in good condition, and the trustee might have a balance in hand after paying any current expenses o about £360.

Hands in document marked schedule B 3.

NEWRY, ARMAGH, AND CHARLEMONT TRUST.

(25⅞ *Statute Miles.*)

March 22, 1856.

Court-House, Armagh, March 22, 1856.

Mr. *Joseph Mathews,* Armagh, sworn.

Mr. Joseph Mathews.

I am an auctioneer and commission agent, and secretary to the Newry, Armagh, and Charlemont Turnpike Trust.

March 22, 1856.

Mr. Joseph Mathews.

Here is the Act constituting the Trust, 5 and 6 W. IV. c. xvii. (loc. and pers.) 3 July, 1835. (Preamble read.)

"Whereas, the road from the town of Newry to the village of Char-"lemont is a great leading thoroughfare, as well from the city of Dub-"lin as from the seaport of Newry to the more northern parts of "Ulster: and, whereas, the said road is in many parts hilly and incon-"venient, and the same needs to be altered and diverted in certain parts, "and is otherwise susceptible of great improvement; but the expense "thereof, if defrayed by Grand Jury Presentment, would be burden-"some and oppressive on the small County of Armagh through which "the road passes; and it is fair and reasonable that such road should "be altered, improved, maintained, and kept up by means of a Toll "thereon, and that a Turnpike Trust should be created for such pur-"pose, but the same cannot be done without authority of Par-"liament, &c."

Were any of those hills cut down?

None.

Was any part of the line diverted?

No part.

Was any money raised or borrowed in order to fulfil the conditions for which the Act was obtained?

No money was raised or borrowed for any purpose.

There is no debt now due, nor never was, upon which interest was payable.

I believe the road is in fair condition; I have not been on the road between Armagh and Newry lately, but the road from this to Moy, on which I was on Wednesday last—which is difficult to keep in repair—is in pretty good condition.

The difficulty arises from the large traffic, and the scarcity of stones; it is all repaired with white soft limestone.

If the traffic is great, the income is also large; I am now speaking of the portion of the road between Armagh and Charlemont, which is about five and three-fourths Irish miles, or seven English miles.

It is all one trust from Charlemont to Newry; the income is from one fund, and is equally spread over all; the whole length of the line in statute miles is twenty-five miles, seven furlongs, and thirty-five perches.

I have not been over the line from Armagh to Newry for some time; the road from Armagh to Markethill is in good order.

There is not much traffic on it; the treasurer is the Bank of Ireland.

The balance in favour of the trust is £74 14*s.* 1*d.*; I should say there is not an equal sum due; we paid on the fourth inst. £150 17*s.* 6*d.*, which nearly paid up all that was due.

We only take the half of the toll allowed by the Act; the maximum toll for a horse and cart is 4*d.* at a gate; the whole toll was paid for about the first five years; that 4*d.* took you ten miles, and it cost 4*d.* more to complete the 26 miles, or 8*d.* in all.

There was 8*d.* payable from Newry to Armagh, which would carry you on to Charlemont.

If it so happened that you wanted to stop in Armagh, you had to pay 8*d.* as well as if you went on to Charlemont; and if you went on the next day, you had to pay 4*d.* more.

I believe the tolls were lowered to meet the complaints of the people on the road; it was annoying to persons living near turnpike gates to pay 4*d.* for every journey, and the Trustees accordingly lowered the amount.

March 22, 1856.

Mr. Joseph Mathews.

The balance in hand in the year 1842, according to this book, was £182 12*s.* 6½*d.*; in 1836 the balance on the 5th September, was £326, besides £6 18*s.* 8½*d.* in the hands of the secretary; at that time the trustees had the tolls in their own hands.

Next year the balance in favour of trustees was £306 16*s.* 1*d.*

The balance on the 3rd September, last year, was £166 8*s.* 1*d.*; in September, 1854, it was £64 1*s.* 11*d.*

I do not know the precise year the tolls were lowered without referring to the books; there were five gates on the line.

(Colonel CAULFEILD, M.P., apprehended that, in point of fact, there was no reduction in the tolls. Formerly the payment for a horse and cart was eightpence for the journey. Now, there being five gates, he believed it was tenpence.

Witness said it was only eightpence now, as there was one gate which was not charged for on the journey.

In point of fact, after all, it is a subdivision not a reduction.)

Examination continued.

Before the opening of the railway, there was great traffic from this to Newry, it being our natural port; and there ought to be a railway to it now.

At present the Ulster Railway Company enjoys a monopoly; there is scarcely any communication between this and Newry now by cart; all the traffic is taken to Belfast.

I was in the corn trade, and frequently loaded 50 carts in Newry for Armagh, in one day, and now there are not more than two carriers employed.

I heard continual complaints against turnpikes, ever since the road was established.

I have not formed an opinion whether they are advantageous to trade or to the country generally.

I do not think they injure trade, and they save county cess.

The man who wears out the road pays for it, as he ought to do.

I have not heard the justice of that proposition doubted.

The person who owns the horse and cart pays for it.

A loaded cart wears a road, I think, much more than an empty cart.

When we were bringing corn from Newry to Armagh, we had it very cheap—5*s.* per ton—and I do not think it would have been cheaper if there was no toll.

We did not pay toll then.

Somebody certainly did—perhaps the producer.

My salary is £40 a-year, regularly paid; the Bank of Ireland as treasurer, gets no payment.

Up to 1855 I had £60 a-year, when my salary and that of the surveyor was reduced, because the income of the road was much reduced.

The surveyor's was reduced from £70 to £50 a-year.

I do not know whether this trust ought to be abolished.

The reduction in our income was caused by the railway.

We sell the gates by auction every year, five in number; they have been sold since the first, except two years; in 1855, the gates sold for £763; in 1854, they sold for £706; in 1853, for £761; in 1852, for £697; in 1851, for £696; in 1850, for £822; in 1847, they sold for £1,304—before the railway was opened; in 1848, they sold for £915; and in 1849, for £911.

The per centage of my salary, and that of the surveyor, is greater now than when the income was larger.

We have no overseer; we contract for broken stones, and for

March 22, 1856.

Mr. Joseph Mathews.

"manning," that is, spreading the stones, and scraping and cleaning the roads; that contract is by public advertisement.

The tenders are given to me unsealed, and the surveyor and I have a list prepared to select from; the surveyor is Mr. Alexander Richmond, of Poyntzpass; he visits the road once a fortnight, and oftener if necessary.

There is no other superintendence between the contractors and the trustees. The trusts are sold by auction, in accordance with public advertisements, published in Armagh and Newry, and handbills which are circulated.

(Colonel Caulfeild understood Mr. Mathews to say that the road from Armagh to Charlemont was in good order. He (Colonel Caulfeild) often passed that road, and he would say it was in very bad repair, and it was almost impossible to travel on it. It was one of the worst, if not the worst, road in the county.)

Witness.—I was on it on last Wednesday, and I think it is in good order.

The following explanatory document was handed in by witness subsequent to his examination:—

"Memoranda of Newry and Charlemont Turnpike Road Inquiry, before Edward Clements, Esq., at Armagh.

"Copy of minute at Turnpike Meeting of Trustees, 11th of April, 1836—Roger Hall, Esq., Chairman.

"'That half toll shall be paid at each gate, except Drumcairn and Ballynahonemore (now Edenvese) gates, which shall free each other. This alteration, which shall cause two half tolls to be paid between Armagh and Charlemont, is made in consequence of the high prices of material on that part of the road.'

"Per Minute Book, Account Book mislaid.

1836	Sept. 5.	Balance to credit of Trustees,	£332	18	8½
1837	„ 4.	Do. do.,	306	16	1
1838 1839		Account Book mislaid, but in Minute Book—"Audited and found correct, 2 years.—John Hardy, Trustee."			
1840	Sept. 1.	Balance to credit of Trustees, per new account book,	336	10	10
1841	„ 4.	Do. do.,	96	14	0½
1842	„ 3.	Do. do.,	182	12	6½
1843	„ 1.	Do. do.,	93	13	6
1844	„ 1.	Do. do.,	29	11	0½
1845	„ 1.	Do. do.,	206	9	10
1846	„ 1.	Do. do.,	344	1	0
1847	„ 6.	Do. do.,	115	13	8
1848	„ 4.	Do. do.,	156	14	6
1849	„ 3.	Do. do.,	166	12	7
1850	„ 2.	Do. do.,	287	3	4
1851	„ 1.	Do. do.,	386	16	10
1852	„ 6.	Do. do.,	330	7	7
1853	„ 5.	Do. do.,	112	16	1
1854	„ 4.	Do. do.,	64	1	11
1855	„ 3.	Do. do.,	166	8	1
1856	Mar. 22.	Do. do.,	74	14	1

"Joseph Mathews, Secretary.

"Armagh, 22nd March, 1856.

"Supplemental evidence sent the Commissioner, by his order.

"J. M."

March 22, 1856.

George Robinson, Esq., D.L., sworn.

George Robinson, Esq., D.L.

I am one of the trustees of the road, and I can fully confirm the statement of Colonel Caulfeild. I think it is one of the worst roads in the county. I also think the system of "manning" is very injurious. The contractors do little more than spread the mud. On the sides of the road from this to Charlemont, there are heaps of dirt and stones, and there is a part which goes through a bog without fences, and there are at that part accumulations of slime to be observed.

I am a trustee in the original Act. The acting members now are confined to myself, Mr. Olpherts, Mr. Stanley, Mr. John Crothers, and Mr. William Cardwell; it is with extreme difficulty we can get a meeting of them.

I have summoned meetings frequently, and could get no attendance; we are obliged to send about on the day of meeting to get an attendance. Under those circumstances I think they do not take an interest in the trust, and that it ought to be abolished.

I think the trust at the present moment would be insolvent, if it were not for a casual payment of £100 which we got lately; it was found upon examination that £100 remained in hands, and it was paid to us; there is about £50 more due, which I suppose will be paid this year.

I consider the road in very bad condition from Armagh to Charlemont—shameful, in fact; three miles of it are not fenced.

My opinion is, the sooner it is abolished the better for the county.

The surveyor of the road is a thoroughly inefficient person; he is upwards of seventy years old, and is stone deaf.

I have suggested that he be dismissed, but could get no one to second me.

I believe as long as he is there the road can never be decently kept.

I do not know whether the other trustees agreed with me as to the inefficiency of the surveyor, or that they did not like to remove him; if that was the feeling, it was a very amiable one on their parts. I do not know whether it was or not.

(Mr. MATHEWS said the surveyor gave an order for the contractor of the road for £36 up to the 1st March, which was tantamount to a certificate that the road was in order.)

I believe the trustees are in the power of the contractors, because I got Mr. Mathews to issue advertisements, and the consequence was that we had not a single contractor to offer.

So far as I know, the other trustees are of the same opinion with regard to the abolition. If the road were in the hands of the county, I do not think it could be so bad.

We passed no contract this year from Armagh to Newry, as our funds would not allow it.

Did you take the money of the Newry people who travel on that road, and lay it out on the road to Charlemont?

Yes.

Do you consider that an equitable course?

I do; the whole road is under the same trust, and the money which we had was distributed to the best advantage.

The road to Newry did not require repair so much as the other portion, and as we had not funds to attend to the whole, we devoted them to the road to Charlemont, being most out of repair.

Mr. Mathews.

Mr. Mathews re-examined.

The remuneration for repairing the road was generally from 2½*d.* to 3½*d.* per perch; they gave 7*d.* per perch for some parts of the road to Charlemont, which was difficult to be kept up.

The expense of keeping the whole road for the year ending September, 1855, was £612 10*s.* 10*d.*, exclusive of salaries; the year before that it was £684 14*s.* 2*d.*; and the year previous, 1853, it was £785 1*s.* 7*d.*; in 1848, when the traffic was heavy, and the income high, it was £1,204 5*s.*; this was exclusive of salaries, which amounted to £5 per mile before they were reduced. *March* 22, 1856. Mr. Mathews.

Mr. *Robinson* re-examined. Mr. Robinson.

Was of opinion that the trust would be still more insolvent in two or three years more, as soon as the Dungannon and Portadown Railway should have been completed, which would materially affect their traffic.

Between Armagh and Newry, towards Loughgilly, he had seen grass growing over the stones which were placed on the road side, and directed the attention of the surveyor to the fact.

He also saw immense crops of weeds, and he believed Mr. Donnelly, the Registrar-General, had drawn attention to it in his report.

Hugh Boyle, Esq., J.P. Hugh Boyle, Esq., J.P.

I know the road from Charlemont to Armagh. I travelled it on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last. I paid toll each day.

I consider it in very bad order. There are about three miles not fenced. There are no depots for stones. Near Charlemont it is too narrow.

A part of it is very dangerous, and there is a bog on each side of it. I have seen a broken pipe on it, that would be dangerous at night, and even in the day time.

It is the leading road from Armagh to Moy; one of the largest monthly fairs in Ireland.

I would say decidedly not to continue the trust. I think it is the general opinion. It is but fair to say that there is a great deal of traffic on the road, and it is hard to keep up.

I think the turnpike generally operates to restrict communication between different parts of the county, and I am opposed to them universally.

It prevents people from coming into town.

I know the road from this to Newry; that part of it to Markethill, on which there is little traffic, is kept in good order.

I know the road on to Newry. I travelled it some time since, and hardly met a single cart; and I remember when there was a van and two coaches on it. The Markethill road could be maintained at very little expense to the county.

Henry Davidson, Esq., Armagh, sworn. Henry Davidson, Esq.

I am the county surveyor. The road to Newry was a very nice road some years ago, but latterly it is falling away. They do not appear to be spending so much money on it; and I observe it cut up in several places.

From this to Charlemont the road is in bad condition. It is necessary to have materials brought from a distance, and it is a bog road, which requires a good deal of money to keep it up.

I think it wants to be picked and shaped.

I do not know what funds have been available by the trustees. The

March 22, 1856.

Henry Davidson, Esq.

bog part would require about 10*s.* per perch to put it in order. There is a good deal of turf drawn to Armagh from thence.

Even at 10*s.* per perch, there are no good materials to be had on it. If there was a large contract, I think it might be as cheap to bring materials from Benburb by boat.

I have made an estimate of the amount required to keep it in order, once repaired. It would take £448 per annum from this to Charlemont, and from this to Newry, £424; that is, for the whole, £872 per annum.

The taking off the turnpikes would, as I make it, according to Griffith's valuation, add 2¾*d.* per pound to the county cess on the barony of Armagh. This includes the bog road.

It would add 1*d.* per pound on Lower Fews.

On Lower Orior it would be ¾*d.*

In Upper Orior, which is near Newry, it would be 1½*d.* per pound.

In the year 1855, on the barony of Armagh, the cess was nearly 10 per cent.; on Upper Fews, it was 14; on Lower Fews, 10 per cent.; on O'Neiland East, 12¾ per cent.; upon Upper Orior, 10¼ per cent.; and on Lower Orior, 8½ per cent.

The average expense, per mile, of the county roads was £11.

That is very low.

We will require to expend more for some time to come.

The grand jury have contracted the expenditure since the famine years; in 1834, 554 miles cost £12,832 8*s.* 11*d.*; in 1844, there were 783 miles, at a cost of £9,895 1*s.* 4*d.*; and in the year 1854, we had 941 miles, at a cost of £10,945. You see that, while the mileage is increasing, the cost is decreasing.

The poundage paid to the collectors varies from 6*d.* to 1*s.*

(Mr. Robinson stated that one year, upon which the trustees had the gates upon their own hands, they paid toll-keepers £153.)

Turnpikes are very injurious, especially here, where they are partial, and people are obliged to pay tolls at one side, while upon other sides they pay nothing.

They tend to shut the country people out of the towns, and operate to the prejudice of trade; the drainage commissioners have pulled down the bridge separating Armagh from Tyrone, which must be built at the cost of both counties; the trustees have not contributed; I think we will have to build another bridge on that road also.

D. R. Goodlatte, Esq.

David Richardson Goodlatte, Esq., Salem Lodge, sworn.

The part from this to Charlemont is a bad road; I agree in all that has been said about it by Mr. Robinson and others.

I think the trust is an open fraud upon the public, because the purpose for which the Act was passed—cutting down hills, &c.—was never carried out; every one I have spoken to is of that opinion also.

It is the general opinion that turnpikes ought to be abolished.

I do not think it would increase the county cess so much as they say; carts from Tyrone, from Blackwatertown, Moy, and other places, can evade tolls now, and do so.

In consequence of that, it takes more to support the county roads, of which the people avail themselves now, than if the traffic were more equally distributed, as it would be if the turnpike were a county road.

A year hence the Dungannon and Portadown railway will be opened, and that will take a good deal of the traffic.

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According to the county surveyor, it would cost about £800 a-year to keep the road.

Mr. T. Kidd, J.P.

It now costs that, and they are in bad repair; I would rather see the road under the control of Mr. Davison, who is an efficient officer.

Thomas Kidd, Esq., J.P., Armagh, sworn.

The road from Newry to Charlemont, at the time the turnpikes were established, was in good order, but since then it has visibly fallen away; now the grass is growing on either side to a considerable extent.

Comparing it with county roads, it appears to be neglected.

Since the Act was passed, only two hills, about two perches in length, were cut down; that was done last summer, and occupied a much longer time than was necessary, and was done in a manner dangerous to passengers.

The turnpikes have driven carts off the road; latterly, when I travelled from this to Newry, I met very few carts—formerly I could hardly pass them.

The railway has principally affected the traffic; I believe it is injuring the trade of Newry and Armagh very seriously.

I am opposed to the continuance of the trust.

It is a leading line, having a number of branches, and I do not think it is fair to the inhabitants immediately on the road to be obliged to pay tolls, when persons in the neighbourhood can use county roads.

It is a great annoyance to the people of Armagh to be obliged to pay turnpikes if they go out to drive on this road.

I was one of the trustees and the treasurer of the Lisburn and Monaghan turnpike line; the objects for which the Act was obtained were accomplished in that case.

We took down hills, and made nearly a new road of it; when the time expired we relinquished the trust.

Mr. J. Allen.

Mr. *John Allen* affirmed.

I have been a farmer for some years; I reside within three miles of Armagh; I know the road for more than fifty years, and before the Act was passed.

I think it was in good condition before the Act passed.

I think the part between Armagh and Charlemont was then in better condition than since the Act was passed.

Looking at the state of the country, I think turnpikes are a very undesirable way of keeping up roads.

Nothing can be more unpopular, and justly unpopular; I do not think there are five landholders of intelligence in the county who are not of that opinion.

Yesterday, I was with several farmers from the neighbourhood of Loughgall, and they commissioned me to express their sentiments.

They do not pay tolls at all, and yet they are opposed to tolls.

They would have been here to-day, if it was not for agricultural affairs.

In the year 1835, I waited on the late Lord Gosford, in order to oppose the measure, and he told me it would be better to have the tolls, and cut down the hills.

As the hills have not been cut down, I consider there was a breach of faith in relation to the Act.

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John Stanley, Esq., Solicitor, Armagh, sworn.

J. Stanley, Esq.

I have been a trustee of this line since 1847; reading the preamble of the Act, I think clearly that faith has not been kept with the public.

It would be better to abolish the trust; the roads would be in better repair if in the hands of the county.

The trustees, about six years ago, at least as many of them as have acted, took Counsel's opinion as to whether they could give up the trust, and the opinion was, that we could not hand it over to the county, as contemplated, without an Act of Parliament.

If we could do so, it would have been done at that time.

The public are unanimous that it would be desirable to abolish it.

Mr. R. Riddall.

Mr. *Robert Riddall* sworn.

I live in Armagh, and am a flour miller; I belong to the firm of Robert Riddall & Co.; I keep horses—generally six, and they are kept busy; going to Dungannon, or Newry, they have to pass a turnpike.

When the wheat from those directions, which I grind, comes into town, it pays toll.

When I send it away ground it also pays toll.

That has an injurious tendency upon trade; that is the general opinion.

Turnpikes have been considered a grievance for many years.

If turnpikes were taken off, and the country thrown open, I think the effect would be to render trade and commerce more lively and extended.

People are driven in several instances to other towns, where they go free of toll, and avoid Armagh.

I know particular instances where men sell their wheat at lower prices at Moy, rather than come to Armagh, both in consequence of the bad condition of the road and the toll-bars.

The road between this and Moy is in a bad state; it is dangerous to travel on.

My own life has been frequently endangered driving upon it; I know the other roads in the county, and I think it is the worst.

It was generally understood that the trustees did not fulfil their trust by making a new road from Armagh to Newry.

I never read the Act, but I heard they were expected to make a new road, which they have not done.

There is a general opinion, in which I concur, that the county roads are more worn than they should be, in consequence of people avoiding the turnpikes.

Mr. R. Addy.

Mr. *Robert Addy* sworn.

I live within a mile of Armagh, and have a corn-mill at the Charlemont side; that is at the other side of a turnpike; the evidence given by Mr. Riddall applies to me.

I buy corn in market, and am obliged to pay the tolls for the parties from whom I buy it, to induce them to carry it to the mill.

It costs me toll to come in to buy it.

For the corn going out, and sometimes before it came into market at all, toll was paid.

When I send it into town as flour, it pays toll also.

The bread going out to the country in that direction pays toll again.

I would wish to see tolls abolished.

Mr. *Simon Ryan,* Armagh, sworn. *March* 22, 1856.

Mr. S. Ryan.

I am a car-owner, and keep a hotel and posting-establishment.

I have travelled the roads frequently for the last 14 or 15 years; they have always been very bad, and the charge is 1*d.* per mile to Charlemont.

Until lately, if I sent a car from this to Newry, they would charge a toll, and on coming back, if there were new passengers they enforced another toll.

They have not done so for some time, in consequence of a decision here.

Previous to the decision by the Judge, it would sometimes cost 2*d.* per mile, and I can go by railway for 1*d.* per mile, without any apprehension as to the wear and tear of carts.

The objection to turnpikes is general. The general feeling is, that the people would rather pay 6*d.* per pound, county cess, than those tolls.

Mr. *Robert Fleming,* Armagh, sworn. Mr. R. Fleming.

I have mills here.

I am of opinion that tolls ought to be abolished.

I have frequently heard farmers declare they would rather pay more, and have the roads under the County Surveyor.

BELFAST AND CRUMLIN TRUST.

(9¾ *Statute Miles.*)

Mr. *William Simms* sworn. Mr. W. Simms.

I am clerk to the Belfast and Crumlin road, and have been so since its commencement in 1835, at a salary of £30 per annum.

My duties are to attend meetings of the trustees, and keep minutes and accounts. (Hands in Schedule B 4.)

There is no other paid officer, except the surveyor, Mr. Lanyon, who receives £30 also. No other persons connected with it are paid, except the labourers and the overseers.

The Bank is the treasurer, and is not paid.

The road is 9¾ Irish miles in length. It is considered in good repair. The average cost of keeping it in repair is about £70 per mile, which includes salaries. There are collectors' fees this year, but the tolls for two years preceding were farmed out. There was a reduction of tolls in my memory. The maximum toll, as allowed by the Act, is not demanded off everything; it is charged on all articles, except carts or cars without springs.

Where there are droves of cattle there is an allowance. If the cattle pass singly they are charged full toll, even going to market. Any number of cattle, pigs, or sheep, under a score, is charged the *maximum* toll. I do not know why this reduction was made, except that the owners of stock would have evaded the tolls altogether, by taking by-roads.

If people get an opportunity, they avoid paying tolls, as a general rule. People have tried to avoid paying toll on the Crumlin road. There are side gates to catch them. For a few years after the turnpike was erected, a number of people had to be brought up before the magistrates for avoiding the gates.

I make up the accounts myself. When I enter the item of manual labour in the accounts, I include what is paid to an overseer or ganger. His duty is to measure stones, and keep the labourers' time.

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Mr. W. Simms.

Cross-examined.

There is one principal gate and one side-gate on the road. The principal gate is about one mile from Belfast.

The principal gate catches all the Belfast people, and any Crumlin people coming to Belfast. There was one gate at the Crumlin end abandoned by the trustees, as it did not pay the wages of the gate-keeper.

Re-examined.

The trustees built a house for the gate-keeper. It is valued at £6 per annum. I do not know how much it cost. It was built on a site granted free by Mr. Michael Andrews; but the trustees have no deed of the property.

The tolls sold last December for £680. They vary, as to price, in different years.

C. Lanyon, Esq.

Charles Lanyon, Esq., sworn.

I am surveyor for the county. I know the Belfast and Crumlin Trust. I am surveyor of that. I heard the last witness, and his statement of the facts, so far as I know, is correct. The road is in very good order. (Mr. Lanyon here stated that he attended the Commissioner in order to give such information as to facts as might be required; he had no instructions from the trustees, who, he believed, were indifferent as to the abolition of the tolls.)

The cost per mile, per annum, of keeping the road in repair varies very much according to its proximity or otherwise to Belfast.

The portion in the barony of Upper Belfast, about 5½ Irish miles, on which is the greatest traffic, amounts to about £83 per mile, including all expenses incidental to repairs. Including salaries, it would average at £5 per mile more, taking it at ten miles.

My own salary is £30.

I am almost sure this trust has no debt. I think they have no money on hands, at least of any consequence.

The greatest amount of traffic is upon the three first miles. It is occasioned principally by traffic to and from the spinning-mills, bleaching-works, limestone and blackstone quarries.

I did not specially advise a reduction of tolls. The toll was reduced on carts, because it was more felt by farmers and others drawing than on any other description of property. I should say, it was done on the supposition that it would be a more equitable distribution of taxes.

I think the question generally as to the abolition of tolls affects the town of Belfast very considerably.

The Crumlin road goes through the baronies of Upper Belfast and Lower Massereene—5½ miles are in Upper Belfast, and the balance in Lower Massereene.

The town is in Upper Belfast, and the barony would be assessed in £450 per annum, supposing the tolls were abolished. That would be paid in half-yearly instalments, of which the town of Belfast would pay nearly three-fourths.

In all cases of taxation, I think the town of Belfast pays nearly three-fourths. The parish of Shankhill is valued at £125,581, by Mr. Griffith, and the barony of Upper Belfast, £139,333.

Cross-examined.

What was valued by Mr. Griffith was the old municipal boundary, which takes in the townland of Townparks and part of Malone, and it amounted to £99,950.

Griffith's valuation in 1839 for the townland of Townparks and the town of Belfast amounted to £102,699. *March* 22, 1856.

But there is part of the Townparks not included in the municipal boundary, and that accounts for the discrepancy. C. Lanyon, Esq.

Re-examined.

The most costly road maintained by presentment in the county Antrim is the Ormeau-road. It is not a turnpike road. There is only half-a-mile under repair, and it costs about £268 per English mile, or £341 per Irish mile.

Turnpike roads leading out of Belfast cost £160 per mile. The cost of the Ormeau-road is paid by the barony of Upper Belfast.

The next most costly road on the county is the Shankhill-road, which is the old Belfast and Crumlin thoroughfare. It is parallel to the new turnpike road, and costs about £70 per mile. The turnpike road has taken all the heavy traffic off that line, because it is better, and all the mills are upon it.

There is a stop-gate on the old road which makes the tolls common to both. They must pay on both roads.

A person cannot drive farther than a mile and a-quarter on the old road without paying toll. I believe the streets of Belfast cost 25*s.* per English perch, but I do not know of my own knowledge; Mr. Hastings can tell that; he is surveyor to the Town Council.

The Commissioner.—Have you formed any view whether the abolition or maintenance of turnpikes generally is beneficial to the traffic and trade of the country?

In reference to the trade of the country?—No, I have not.

As to whether they are beneficial to the country or not?

That depends very much on the traffic on the road. When roads are roads of considerable traffic, I think the turnpike system is the best. In this I speak merely as to the conducting of repairs, and of the manner in which the road can be kept in repair—it is upon that point only that I speak.

Upon what ground do you form your opinion, that it is more easily kept in repair under the turnpike trust than under the Grand Jury system?

It is better kept in repair under the turnpike trust, because you have labour and materials at command whenever you want them, and you are able to apply them whenever they are required. The control is more perfect than under any other system.

[Mr. Lanyon proceeded to state, in reply to several questions, that if money was laid out under any other system in the same way as under the turnpike system, of course it would be as effective as that of the turnpike system, as far as repairs were concerned.]

If, under that system, the roads were thrown open to the public, do you think that that throwing open of the roads would benefit trade and increase traffic?

That is a very difficult question to answer, so far as Belfast is concerned; for, supposing all the turnpike roads in the neighbourhood of Belfast abolished, it would be the means of throwing a considerable amount of taxation upon Belfast and its immediate neighbourhood. It would throw additional taxation on the barony of Upper Belfast of more than £2,200 a-year, which would be about 4½*d.* in the pound. That extra taxation would be thrown over the entire population, and not upon parties making use of the roads.

By the phrase, "those who do not use the road," I mean those who do not use it with their own carts and horses.

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C. Lanyon, Esq.

By "those who use the road," I mean those who pay tolls at t gates, without any reference to the owner of the load itself, whetl buyer, seller, factor, or consumer.

The assessment on the barony itself was £1,758 for the last ha year; the total applotment on the barony, including £2,437, prop tion of county at large, makes a total of £4,194, or £2 16*s.* per cen or 6¾*d.* in the pound; and the payment of £2,200 additional wou make it 11¼*d.* in the pound on the valuation of the upper barony Belfast.

Manures and lime, if for agricultural purposes, pass free on t Crumlin road.

Remission of tolls upon certain commodities necessarily made t average toll heavier on other articles.

The toll charged on cars with springs is 6*d.*, while a loaded ca without springs, is only charged 3*d.*

A loaded cart would do more damage to the road than four or fi cars.

In such cases, the charge is not in proportion to the use, or wear a tear of the road.

Taking wear and tear into consideration, I should say that this r duction on marketable commodities must be more than 100 per cen

There are six turnpikes within two and a-half Irish miles of Belfa —the Antrim, Crumlin, Carrickfergus, Falls, Lisburn, and Malo roads. The inhabitants of Belfast cannot drive on any of these roa without paying toll; but there is a privilege on some of them, which the inhabitants may drive as often as they please for a guin a-year. The shortest distance you can drive from Belfast, without th impost, is a mile.

There are no roads in the county Antrim by which a person ca drive out of Belfast without paying toll, except the Queen's Bridge a the Ormeau road, and those roads are leading to the county Dow The increase of population and house-building is greater on the turnpik roads than on the Ormeau road.

Cross-examined.

The improvements have taken place within the turnpikes.

The Antrim road is more suitable for villas than the other road and the Falls road is better adapted for mills, and for a population that sort. The abolition of turnpikes would bring more land into th market for villas than if they were retained.

The gates were at the borough boundary four years ago. On th Antrim and Malone roads the improvements have increased since th gates were removed.

It was generally thought to be a hardship upon the town, the position; and the Town Council had a clause inserted in their last A to compel them to remove them, but the trustees removed them muc farther than they were compelled.

[Mr. R. Lindsay, T.C., said the removal took place shortly before th Act passed, and evidently in anticipation of it. They were to remov their gates wherever the Town Council lighted and watched. They ha not done so, however, to any great extent.]

The improvements on the Malone road, with the exception of Un versity-square, of which I am not certain, have taken place since th removal of the gates. I know Windsor, Wellington-park, and M Coates's ground, on Malone road.

I believe these improvements were made since the removal of th

Re-examined.

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C. Lanyon, Esq.

gates. I have no doubt that the removal of the turnpike gates on the Malone road has increased the value of the property; but the improvements are not entirely consequent on the removal of the toll-gates.

Cross-examined.

The Ormeau road is one of the two thoroughfares leading to the county Down, and is much shaded by trees; it is low and difficult to drain. That is the reason why it is so expensive to keep in repair. There is a village called Newtownbreda some distance out on it, as well as a place called Willowvale.

Tolls ought to be abolished on any road that cannot maintain itself; because it is necessary to maintain them both by county presentment and tolls.

The road from Antrim to Coleraine, the Belfast and Crumlin road by Castlerobin, and the Hannahstown and Malone roads, cannot support themselves.

[Mr. Hamill.—A presentment has been passed for the Falls road to maintain it.]

I believe you are right; if so, it cannot be self-supporting.

Re-examined.

Roads cannot be so perfect under the presentment as under the turnpike system, because under the latter they get work and materials as they please, and the work was done differently under the county. The contract is often not fulfilled, the certificate stopped, and although no absolute loss occurs to the county, still it is less perfect in its system of repairing than the other, or turnpike system.

Cross-examined.

It is a most important thing to maintain the roads in order. During the last three years there have been upwards of 100 contractors who have been refused their certificates, owing to non-compliance with the terms of the contract. There are about 1,100 miles under contract in the county Antrim, and between 200 and 300 contractors. I think that when the expenditure amounts to such a large sum, it would be absolutely necessary to have additional assistance for measuring material, as the present staff of surveyors would be insufficient. In Antrim the expenditure is larger than in any other county in Ireland except Cork, and the cost for superintendence is less than in any other county.

The 3*d.* already charged on carts I believe may interfere with trade, to a certain extent. It might have a tendency to prevent parties coming into town, but it is not likely that 3*d.* would keep any out who have produce to sell.

Re-examined.

There is a disadvantage to the county of Antrim farmers, which the county Down farmers do not labour under.

I am surveyor of three other lines—the Belfast and Carrick, the Belfast and Lisburn, and Belfast and Antrim. I have salaries for each. I have £60 a-year for Belfast and Antrim and the Belfast and Carrick, and £30 for the Belfast and Lisburn road, besides the £30 for the Crumlin road. My evidence as to the tolls generally apply to those.

I think it would be wise to get rid of the trust on the road from

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Antrim to Coleraine, as well as upon the other roads that are not sel supporting.

C. Lanyon, Esq.

Mr. Daniel Hanna was employed by the trustees on the Lisbu road while an assistant to me.

He was surveyor to two of those trusts at a salary. They were c the Malone and Falls road. I do not know what his salary was. H could not go to inspect his district without going over one or other these two roads. He is not now a county assistant, but he is still su veyor under the trust.

J. F. Ferguson, Esq., J.P.

John F. Ferguson, Esq., J.P., and Deputy-Lieutenant, Belfast, sworn,

Mr. Ferguson stated that he attended at the desire of his co-truste of the Crumlin road, to afford all necessary information.

The road was made at the expense of the county, the Grand Jur finding the money. It cost £9,213 in 1836. There was a mortgag given to the Grand Jury for the amount by the trustees. No portio of the mortgage money was ever paid back. The mortgage was su rendered to the trustees on the terms that we would maintain the roac out of the tolls. That condition was verbal, if I remember righ Since that it has been a self-supporting road, without increasing th tolls upon it.

I agree with Mr. Lanyon's evidence generally. The net income from £700 to £800 a-year. We farm the tolls sometimes; but whe we do not farm, we pay a collector.

If we could get the road kept up in the same state, for the sam amount annually, by Grand Jury cess, there would be no necessit for the tolls; but my observation in this neighbourhood leads me t form an opinion quite the reverse of that—that you cannot get th roads so well maintained. The turnpike roads are in the best orde all round Belfast.

I quite agree with Mr. Lanyon as to the cause of this—a bette command of labour and material, and the turnpike roads are kept clea of mud, and material more carefully spread.

I think that this difference is produced by deficient legislation, fo if the county surveyor and assistants had the same facilities, as unde the turnpike system, I don't see why the roads should not be as wel kept. I also think that the turnpike roads about Belfast, should b under one trust, instead of under separate trusts, for there would b an economy of the staff, and great facility in the financial arrange ments.

One trust has a deficiency of funds, while another has a surplus which would not then be the case. I think it is a fair tax, becaus those who use the road keep it up. On the Crumlin road, you woul add to my county cess £4, and lessen my tolls by £12, so that I woul be a gainer that much, if you abolish the tolls; but do away with al tolls and you improve the condition of the country. It is an equi table principle that only those who use a road should pay for it. mean, the owner of the horse and cart that wears the road pays for it use. Heavy and light loads, and empty carts, all pay alike.

That does not look equitable if closely examined, but it would no be very easy to come nearer to equity in point of practice.

In a county where there are no turnpike roads, almost all the inha bitants contribute to the maintenance of the roads, even though man of the contributors never see them.

I am not prepared to go into the equity of that arrangement.

March 22, 1856.

J. F. Ferguson, Esq., J.P.

I do not include purchasers in a market among those who use a road, although they may ultimately pay the amount of the toll. The man who brings his loaded cart into market, is benefited by that road, and therefore ought to pay. I think that principle is recognised in our Grand Jury law. All the inhabitants around a turnpike pay directly or indirectly for the road.

[A Farmer.—It is very strange that our neighbours from the county Down can come into market free, and we have to pay toll.]

I always found the greatest difficulty to get the Grand Juries to present sufficient money to keep the roads in repair all about Belfast. My feeling is, that if I went to the Grand Jury for a half-yearly instalment of £250, to keep the Crumlin road in repair, they would not present it, it is so very large a sum. I think that the magistrates and cess-payers, at presentment sessions, would hesitate about granting so large a sum as £250, half-yearly, for the repairs of this road for the first five miles.

Cross-examined.

A county of Antrim farmer gets no more for his produce than a county Down farmer. The roads are to be kept up by direct taxation or tolls, or by indirect taxation, in the shape of county cess, and tolls make the county cess lower. I do not know that the county Down has higher county cess than Antrim.

I do not see any thing unfair in keeping up the system of tolls in the county Antrim, although not paid by the farmers in the county Down. The tolls are so slight as scarcely to affect prices. Tolls are the most equitable way of assessment, provided they are general.

I do not see any unfairness in making the Antrim farmers pay toll; but I think it is a hardship to have turnpikes on the county Antrim side, and none on the county Down side.

In reply to Dr. Montgomery, Mr. Ferguson stated, that there was an absolute expenditure, without any return, of £100 a-year on the Crumlin road, in the salaries of officers. He did not think that that sum would be saved, if the road was transferred to the county, owing to the constitution of the Grand Jury laws, which could be very much improved.

Mr. W. Woods.

Mr. *William Woods*, Upper Falls, sworn.

Is a farmer and land agent, and particularly well acquainted with the Belfast and Crumlin road, as well as the three turnpike roads mentioned in the Act of Wm. IV., 1837. All these roads were grouped together, and presented a mass of confusion, obstruction, and useless waste of money, at least so the public thought.

About three miles of the Falls road, near Belfast, were in good condition at present; and about two and a-half miles in very bad condition. He wished to see all those turnpikes alluded to abolished, for they were all on local roads. He [illegible] in the principle of turnpikes good, when the traffic on them came from a distant part of the country, provided the tolls were sufficient to support the entire line of road from one end to the other—say, from Dublin to Belfast; but, perhaps, that distance was too great. He was a large cess-payer, and he would be satisfied to have thrown on him the maintenance of the entire road, in preference to the present system, particularly in a district like this, which was principally agricultural. He would prefer throwing all the roads in the country open, to putting a turnpike on one and leaving it off another.

March 22, 1850.

Mr. W. Woods.

Two of these roads were almost entirely repaired by the Grand Jur since the passing of the Act; and, on one of them—the Hannahstow road—he believed there was not one penny expended by the truste for nearly eleven years after the Act was passed. He could not te what was done with the tolls collected.

As regarded the Falls road, nothing in the way of levelling, wide ing, or improving, had ever been accomplished; only surface repair and one or two bridges, had been attended to—if he excepted one sma portion of the road.

The tolls, which were below the maximum, except for conveyanc for pleasure, were not sufficient for those purposes.

Less was charged now for carts than formerly.

The farmers residing in the locality of these roads, had held meeting at which, they got up petitions against the turnpikes, and a deputatio from these farmers, waited on the trustees, who sent a deputation fro their members, along with the deputation from the farmers, to the Gra Jury, offering to resign the trusts; but the Grand Jury refused receive it, on the ground that they had no power to do so, and could giv no guarantee that the road would be repaired.

He had been a road contractor for twenty years, up to 1849, sin when he had not undertaken any contracts, and his opinion was, th the Grand Jury system, if properly carried out by the county survey and his assistants, as was the case in the county Antrim, was muc better, and more economical for the county, than the system pursue by the trustees.

THE BELFAST AND ANTRIM, AND BELFAST AND COPELAND WATER (*Carrickfergus*) TRUST.

(28 *Statute Miles.*)

G.C. Hyndman, Esq.

George Crawford Hyndman, Esq., re-examined.

I am secretary or clerk to this trust, at a salary of £40 per annu

The Belfast and Antrim trust includes two distinct roads, forming tw separate outlets from Belfast—one to Antrim, and the other to Carric fergus. The distance from Belfast to Antrim is about thirteen Iri miles, and from Belfast to Carrickfergus eight Irish miles.

I do not know why those two roads were embodied in one trust, b I am clerk to both.

The tolls received on both roads are thrown into one fund, and ke in one account. They are let together, but there is a separate accou kept of the expenditure on each road.

Both these lines, as far as I can judge, are paying lines.

I would be surprised to find that one of them was not a paying lin but it may be possible.

The receipts and expenditure may be very close on the Carrickf gus line; but, certainly, the other line is paying.

The supposed non-supporting line is in no danger, however, as could draw support, if required, from the Antrim line.

In case the Carrickfergus line were non-supporting, the man goi the Antrim line would pay for the support of the Carrickfergus line.

According to the principle that those who use a road should pay f it, the man who paid tolls on the Antrim road would be paying for road which he did not use.

There is in hands at present, on the whole trust, about £1,600.

1854 the balance in bank was £1,700; in 1852 it was £1,400; and in 1855 it was £1,500. *March* 22, 1856.

I am the person who makes the general Parliamentary return, according to the Act. G. C. Hyndman, Esq.

We have no bonded debt, mortgages, or annuity; but there is a debt in our books, due to the Grand Jury, of £3,375 15*s.* 11*d.*, being a balance of a sum of £4,125 15*s.* 11*d.*, presented by the Grand Jury, in 1832, for the purpose of completing the surface of the road to Antrim —making it ready for new gravelling and stoning.

None of that sum was laid out on the Belfast and Carrickfergus road.

The richer of the two lines is the one the £4,125 was laid out on.

[Mr. A. H. Thornton here referred to the County Warrant for the year 1841, in which there was the following resolution, which showed that the Grand Jury did not treat this £3,375 as a debt:—"It appears to the Grand Jury that, at present, the tolls collected on the mail-coach road from Ballymena to the county mearing near Coleraine, are insufficient to defray the expense of maintaining the same in good repair, and that the trustees of the Antrim and Belfast trust have an excess of funds at present, above all costs and charges of maintaining the trust; we recommend that such sum or sums as they can, without interfering with the objects of their trust, advance, without inconvenience, should be granted by them to the trustees of the Antrim and Coleraine trust, to be applied solely on the repairs of the road, and to become a charge on the latter trust, and to be repaid by said trust as soon as the funds are in a condition to defray the same." This resolution was signed by Mr. G. Macartney, M.P., as foreman of the Grand Jury.]

On reference to an abstract of a separate account of the expenditure on the two roads, for four years, I may state that I believe the Carrickfergus line is self-supporting.

The Grand Jury, in the year 1841, got a sum of £750 from the trustees, in payment of the debt of £4,125.

There was nothing paid since.

There is no interest charged on this debt.

There was no reduction of tolls on either of the roads, until within the last two or three years, when a small reduction was made on the Antrim road.

In 1854 a reduction from 4*d.* to 3*d.* was made on carts drawing farming produce.

[Mr. James Alexander of Size-hill, Ballyclare, said that the cart returning with another load would be charged 1*d.*, which still made the toll 4*d.*]

Manure, milk, and turf are free from toll. The maximum under the Act was 4*d.*

There was, at the same time, a reduction made on passenger cars, which are allowed to pass backwards and forwards on paying a single toll, whereas formerly they had to pay a double toll. They are allowed this reduction whether they change the passengers or not.

The reduction was made to put an end to the trouble which formerly arose out of differences as to whether the passengers returning were the same as those who passed first.

There are two gates between Belfast and Antrim, and, perhaps, four collectors, who are paid by those who farm the tolls.

One payment clears each gate, though the Act authorizes toll to be demanded at each.

The nearest of those two gates to Belfast is about two and a-half miles from the town. The gate at the Antrim side is about one mile from that town.

March 22, 1856.

G.C.Hyndman, Esq.

I do not often go to Antrim, but I have frequently travelled there by cars, notwithstanding the presumed advantage of the train; for I can get home by the cars at whatever hour I like.

I was last at Antrim, by car, in the winter.

It would be a convenience to other people occasionally to travel by the road, instead of the railway, and it would be a convenience to those people to abolish the tolls.

At the present moment there is a sum in bank, to the credit of this trust, of upwards of £1,800, part of which is a deposit paid in by the lessees; and another portion will have to be drawn now to pay outstanding accounts, leaving a surplus of £1,600.

After our reduction of tolls in 1854, the sum in bank began to increase.

We have not, on the Antrim line, cut down hills or filled hollows, because the Grand Jury made them all level for us.

The trustees, having power to make an equitable composition with private individuals, entered into an arrangement for permitting all private families of the town of Belfast to pass and repass, for pleasure, with their horses, gigs, and carriages, for the sum of one guinea per annum. This arrangement did not extend to business matters, or allow merchandise or cattle to pass.

There was another composition for business vehicles.

The arrangement with private families extended not only to all who lived in Belfast, but to a few individuals who lived outside.

The line drawn was an arbitrary one, each individual case being decided on the merits, but few took advantage of the arrangement.

[Mr. B. Hughes—The arrangement must have been kept a secret.]

Mr. Hoffmeister, the Collector of Customs, who lived outside the turnpike-gate a few hundred yards, Mr. Grattan, of Corn-market, Sir W. G. Johnson, and Mr. Macrory, had this privilege.

Those persons who had a carriage and a pair of horses could go through the gates only twenty-one times in the year for a guinea, unless they made an annual arrangement. By the annual payment of the guinea, these persons and all their families were privileged to ride through the gates as often as they pleased.

If a gentleman had several vehicles, no matter how numerous, that guinea a-year would free them all. [Lists of compositions for business vehicles, for the present year, handed in. Schedules B 5 and B 6.] In that list is the name of Fenton, Son, & Co., linen bleachers, whose business is partly in the town, and partly out of it, at Hyde-park.

They go about five miles on the road.

They have several vehicles.

Mr. Fenton, the head of the firm, pays a guinea a-year for his carriage. Mr. Fenton, for business, pays the sum of £10 a-year.

Mr. Charles Langtry, a gentleman farmer, of Dromadarra, near Doagh, pays £2 a-year, which clears all his carts, cars, &c.

Mr. William Chaine, who resides at Ballycraigy, near Antrim, pays £15 a-year.

He is a bleacher of the firm of Chaine & Son. They live between eleven and twelve miles from Belfast, over which their goods must travel, if they are sent to Belfast, where they export largely.

They reside near the railway.

[Mr. R. Lindsay here said, he was satisfied that they did not use the railway, for it was cheaper for them, by this composition, to use the road. If the tolls were higher, they would, most likely send by rail.]

I think this composition is a saving to Messrs. Chaine. I think, most likely, that their carts return from Belfast loaded with coals, of which they use a large quantity.

The railway runs parallel and close to this road, and the Carrickfergus road also. *March* 22, 1856.

[Mr. LINDSAY stated that, at the auction of the tolls, this list was read out, and the tolls were let subject to it. The particulars of this composition were never published. G. C. Hyndman, Esq.

Mr. B. HUGHES said he never knew of these compositions until he went on a deputation to the trustees.]

Most persons along the line knew of these compositions.

I do not think it was a secret.

I only heard one person complain that it was a secret.

[Mr. B. HUGHES said he complained that it was a secret; and Mr. R. LINDSAY said an entire deputation made a similar complaint.]

There was an announcement, at the letting of the tolls, that they were let subject to these compositions; and at one time there was a public announcement that these compositions would be entered into, but latterly it was not made.

These compositions could be made only at one period of the year—namely, in the month of February—as the trustees were prevented from making them at any other time.

The tolls were let in February, and the accounts for the year were made up from that date.

If the person who compounds for £15 wears the road more than £15 worth in the year, other people must pay for the wear and tear so committed.

How long is Mr. Chaine paying that composition?

I cannot say. I think the reduction was made when the railway was opened.

Parties who could not use the railway have entered into this composition—as, for instance, Wm. Gray and Sons, and Bell & Calvert. The latter gave up the arrangement, and made an arrangement with the persons who farmed the tolls.

[Hands in document marked Schedule B 7.]

Cross-examined.

If the tolls had been let not subject to these arrangements, and the parties had been allowed to make their compositions with those who farmed the tolls, they might have let to some amount over and above the tot of the composition, but not to much.

Does not the composition paid by those parties who use the road very much cause the tolls to fall heavier on the farmers who use it less?

Well, I think so.

Is it true, as set forth in this printed document (marked Schedule B 8), that on the 18th of February, 1853, you refused to give a copy of the agreement to the deputation, of which Messrs. Clarke, Patterson, M.D., William Mullen, Robert Lindsay, Bernard Hughes, &c., formed a part?

I cannot recal the fact to my memory.

Is the document itself true, generally?

I shall not undertake to verify it, but, generally speaking, I think most of the facts are correctly set forth, and did so occur in 1853.

Robert Lindsay, Esq., Cliftonville, sworn. R. Lindsay, Esq.

I was one of the deputation referred to.

They made a special request for a copy of these agreements, and it

March 22, 1856.

was refused. This printed paper, marked Schedule B 8, is substantially correct.

G.C. Hyndman, Esq.

Cross-examination of Mr. *Hyndman* resumed.

Mr. Lanyon was paid £80 per annum, as surveyor of the two roads, up to 1849, when his salary was reduced to £60.

On the road to Antrim there are two overseers, or gangers, who keep an account of the men's work, measure the stones, &c., but do not pay any wages.

One of these gangers, named Michael Fullam, gets 23*s.*, and the other, named John Lloyd, 12*s.* per week.

This they are paid fortnightly, whether it is wet or dry, or whether workmen are working or not.

On the Carrickfergus road there is one ganger, named John Lee, who is paid 17*s.* per week.

The reason why one of the men gets 23*s.* a-week, when he has only half the road to attend to, while the other, who has the whole road to look after, gets but 17*s.* is, that there is a great deal of traffic on the Antrim-road.

Fullam may have had 25*s.* per week.

At one time there was an expenditure of very large amount on the Antrim-road.

Who was the £750, out of the £4,125, paid to?

I cannot say exactly. I think to the Grand Jury.

Was it paid to the Coleraine trust? Not that I know of. It might have been applied for their benefit; but I do not know that it was.

[Mr. Thornton.—It went direct to the trustees of the Coleraine trust, and it should have gone to reducing the tolls on the Antrim trust. They had no right to hand money from one side of the county to another. That £4,000 was given to repair the road, not to make it.]

From the year 1847 to 1852, there were sums varying from £125 to £250 for collecting the tolls; were they farmed or collected?

They were collected.

The trustees had the tolls in their own hands during the latter part of 1847, and the whole of 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and part of 1852.

For the half year of 1847, they paid for collection £125 10*s.*; 1848, £259 14*s.*; 1849, £252 2*s.* 8*d*; 1850, £250 10*s.*; 1851, £250 8*s.* 8*d.*; and for the half year of 1852, £120 15*s.*

These sums were paid for collection, and perhaps some trivial expenses, such as printing and stationery.

In 1852, Mr. Lanyon and I went to London on this trust, being sent there by the trustees, at the expense of the trust, when there was an attempt made by Mr. Ledlie Clark, Mr. Thornton, and others, who called themselves a deputation from people in the county of Antrim, to have turnpike trusts abolished.

The amount of our expenses to London is included under the general heading, "contingent expenses, £105 16*s.*" and it was £40 15*s.*

I cannot tell what the other items in this £105 16*s.* were.

Re-examined.

An understanding was entered into between the opponents of the trust and the trustees then, which put an end to hostilities. I was not examined before a Committee at that time.

[The following letter was handed by Mr. Ledlie Clark to witness, who read it aloud :—

"House of Commons, 10th May, 1852. *March* 22, 1856.

"DEAR SIR—The question of the Belfast and Carrickfergus, &c., Turnpike renewal has been arranged as follows, viz. :—The renewal is not to be opposed this year, but the Act is to be comprised in the Renewal Act exactly in the same manner as last year, to which no opposition is to be made on behalf of the cess-payers; while, on the other hand, it is distinctly understood on the part of the trustees, that in case they intend to have the Act again renewed in 1853, they are to give *full and timely public notice* of such intention, so that the opponents may take *such counter-measures* as they may think proper. G.C.Hyndman, Esq.

"I subjoin a list of the gentlemen to whom I have shown this letter, and who have *expressed to me their concurrence* in the above arrangement, to which you, on behalf of the cess-payers who have deputed you, have already given your consent.—Yours faithfully,

"ROBERT J. TENNENT.

"Ledlie Clark, Esq.

Sir James E. Tennent, Sir E. W. M'Naghten,
Mr. G. C. Hyndman, Mr. George Macartney.
Lord John Chichester,

"P.S.—Mr. V. Whitla and Mr. Lanyon had left London before I had an opportunity of laying this letter before them, but I believe that they will consider it fairly to represent the understanding which was come to verbally, whilst they were here."]

Is that a correct representation of the state of things at the time?

Perfectly so.

Were the conditions referred to in that letter fairly carried out?

They were certainly.

Notice was given in the papers. I believe that "full and timely public notice" was given.

[At this stage of the examination Mr. Hyndman was pressed very strongly by Mr. M'Lean, Solicitor, attending on behalf of Mr. Lindsay and others, as to whether the trustees had duly authorized him and Mr. Lanyon to proceed to London—that, if such authority were given, it must have been at a regular meeting of the Board, in which case the production of the minute-book was called for. Mr. Hyndman directly refused to produce the minute-book without consulting the trustees. Being pressed for his reason for adopting such course, he said he thought it would not be advisable.

Subsequently Mr. M'Lean said he was prepared to prove that, in presence of Lord Naas (then Chief Secretary for Ireland), Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Lanyon were charged with having come to London without the authority of the trustees, and then Mr. Hyndman admitted that *he had spoken* to the trustees *privately* on the matter, but they had not held any meeting, formally authorizing him and Mr. Lanyon to go to London.]

Thomas Jamieson, Esq., Ballyhammage, sworn. T Jamieson, Esq.

As to the Antrim and Belfast turnpike-road, it was generally in a bad condition in winter. The traffic had declined on it since the opening of the railway.

The opinion of the farmers was against turnpikes, though they knew that by abolishing tolls their cess would be increased.

These tolls influenced farmers to visit country markets instead of coming to Belfast.

March 22, 1856.

T. Jamieson, Esq.

Several small markets have sprung up of late years, which are attributed, in some measure to tolls. I believe the system of county assessment to be fair, and the tolls very unfair and partial in their operation.

The turnpike system should either be universal or not applied at all.

As a cess-payer, I contribute to support roads which I never saw, but I did not object to that, provided tolls were abolished.

In reference to what Mr. Hyndman had stated, I differ from him in thinking that the composition made little difference in the letting of the road. It would have let for considerably more to the contractor.

It was an injustice to make these compositions, which I say were a secret, so far as I was concerned, for I never heard of their existence until from Mr. Hyndman in this room. I had heard that people could make agreements, but I did not know of the guinea composition. I never saw any advertisement, or public notice, giving an opportunity to parties to know of these compositions. I signed and wrote a petition, in 1852, against turnpike tolls, which was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Shafto Adair, who wrote to me stating, that the trust had then been renewed for another year, in consequence of the tolls having been let. This year, also, I had a letter from Mr. Adair on the subject of turnpikes.

[Mr. Thornton stated that the trustees usually let the tolls in advance, in order to keep up the trusts. The tolls expired on the 31st July, and they had let them until the 1st February.

Mr. Lindsay.—Thus granting a longer lease than they had themselves.]

Cross-examined.

I look upon the traffic on this road as almost local, since the establishment of the railway, and I think that the main part of the income of this road was derived from three and a-half miles of the road next Belfast.

Lately, the fares on the Ballymena Railway were raised, and, in my opinion, the company would not have succeeded in raising them only for the tolls.

ANTRIM AND COLERAINE TRUST.

28 *Statute miles.*

J. Cramsie, Esq.

James Cramsie, Esq., Solicitor, Ballymoney, sworn.

I attend to offer evidence on the Antrim and Coleraine trust.

There is a Bill now before Parliament, for the abolition of the trust, which has been approved unanimously by the trustees, at their general meeting, held in January last, and by the Grand Jury at the present Assizes for Antrim, who have passed a resolution in its favour.

That Bill, I believe, has passed the second reading.

The road is about twenty-eight English miles long.

Last summer, the Grand Jury signed a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, praying him to take some steps towards the abolition of the trust, and that memorial was founded on an application from the trustees.

So far as I know, the rate-payers, and the inhabitants of the district approve, generally, of the abolition of the trust.

The reply of the Lord Lieutenant to the memorial was, that he could not comply with the request, and he referred the parties concerned to

the proceedings taken for the abolition of the several trusts around Dublin. *March* 22, 1856.

J. Cramsie, Esq.

I, as the legal adviser, advised the trustees to withdraw the gates.

These gates were very unpopular among the people, and, at one time, one of the gates was wrecked.

The opinion of the present Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, M.P., was taken last autumn, as to the power of the trustees to resign, and his opinion was, that they had not power to do so, but he advised that they should get a Bill.

This line of road was not self-supporting for many years, and its receipts had become less since the railway to Portrush, running parallel with and close to the line of road, was opened.

The trust has the following paid officers:—a secretary, at £30 a-year, I believe; a surveyor, at £40; and a superintendent, at 18*s.* per week.

There are five gates, and one collector to each gate, at 10*s.* per week, when the tolls are not let. This year, the trustees are collecting the tolls themselves, but generally they were farmed.

The income, before the extension of the railway, was from £400 to £500 a-year, but now I think it is less than £400 a-year.

Grants for the support of this road have been obtained from the Grand Jury; and at the present Assizes, £300 have been applied for, in aid of the balance remaining of tolls, after the salaries of officers, and other incidental expenses, have been paid.

This road, which was the leading thoroughfare through the county, was, and is, in very good repair now.

It connected the important market towns of Antrim, Ballymena, Ballymoney, and Coleraine, and was the main thoroughfare to the city of Derry, besides being the line of mail communication between these towns.

In the event of abolition of the trust, the sum payable by the county or baronies, as the case might be, would be the amount of the balance left after paying the salaries, and whatever the Grand Jury have been in the habit of granting.

I cannot tell whether the sums granted in aid were off the baronies or the counties.

Cross-examined.

The people of Ballymena would consider the abolition of this trust as a boon, and the inhabitants of that and the other towns of the district, generally, would subscribe, if it were necessary, to procure its abolition.

This, and all turnpike trusts, injuriously affect the trade of the towns with which they are connected. I consider the tolls are a tax on the farmers.

Since the opening of the parallel railways, the tolls are a tax on the local traffic.

There is already a visible diminution in the general traffic, even since the opening of the railway to Portrush in December last; and I believe in a short time there will be very little general traffic.

My opinion of the partial application of turnpike roads is, that they are unequal and unjust, because the local people have to pay, not only the tolls, but the cess, for their maintenance.

The only place where turnpikes would be useful, would be near large towns, where there was a great deal of distant traffic, but that would be a question for the towns themselves.

The surveyor, the officers connected with the trust, and the trustees, have performed their duty well, and kept the roads in good repair. I think the roads of this county, and its various baronies, are kept in good order.

March 22, 1856.

J. Cramsie, Esq.

I have travelled through various counties in Ireland, and I believe the roads in this county are kept better than in any other I know, which I attribute to the exertions of our county surveyor, and the Grand Jury.

Mr. William M'Peake.

Mr. *William M'Peake*, Ballymena, sworn.

I am clerk to the Antrim and Coleraine turnpike trust, and live in Ballymena, where I carry on the coal and timber trade.

The road is not self-supporting; and occasionally the Grand Jury aid by presentment, in order to keep it in passable condition.

The railway is running parallel and close, and has carried away its trade, and the road can hardly be called any thing more now than a local convenience.

The trustees, accordingly, determined on abandoning their trust, and applied to Parliament for a Bill to get rid of it.

That Bill, I believe, was read a second time.

The trust has no funds whatever—no debentures, mortgages, annuities, or debts of any kind outstanding.

My salary is £30 per annum. The surveyor's salary is £40; and one overseer gets 18*s.* per week, for superintending the labourers.

Mr. James Alexander.

Mr. *James Alexander*, Ballyclare, sworn.

I live about nine miles from Belfast, near Ballyclare, and am acquainted with the turnpike road belonging to the Antrim trust.

During the winter, the road from Belfast to Antrim was in bad condition—worse than the roads under the management of the county. It has been getting into a worse state for a number of years.

My occupation is that of a farmer.

I do not compound on that road. I am not aware I could enter into composition on so cheap terms as I heard stated here. I would have been willing to compound at the rate of a guinea a-year.

My opinion is, that all turnpikes should be abolished. To do so might increase the county cess a little. I pay cess in two half-baronies —Lower Belfast and Upper Antrim.

I would be willing to pay a larger county cess, provided there were no turnpikes. There is no mail carried on the Antrim road at present, and therefore the whole weight of supporting the road would fall on the half-barony.

All the farmers in my neighbourhood have expressed views similar to my own in regard to turnpikes.

One of the objections to the turnpike system is, that the farmers in my part of the country require to travel only about three and a-half miles on a turnpike road, and for which they must pay toll, whilst the roads leading to it are kept up by themselves as cess-payers.

Another reason is, it would be sometimes advantageous for farmers to travel by the Carrickfergus-road, but if they do so for three or four miles, they must pay toll, and if they return by the Cavehill road, they have again to pay toll—which is paying toll twice in one day for travelling about seven or eight miles altogether. This is generally considered an injustice to the farmers.

I have formed an estimate of the quantity of produce carried along the Antrim road to the Belfast market.

In the neighbourhood where I reside, the produce of about thirty square miles of an agricultural district is conveyed on the turnpike road for only about three and a-half miles.

March 22, 1856.

Mr. James Alexander.

The other roads, independent of the three and a-half miles of turnpike road along which this produce passes, are in better repair than the turnpike road.

There is also the produce of about twenty square miles around Antrim that comes along the whole of the road through the turnpikes, and these twenty square miles, added to the thirty I have already mentioned, make fifty square miles of produce which comes into Belfast by the Antrim road.

The length of the road from Belfast to Antrim is about thirteen miles.

About three and a-half miles down the Carrickfergus road, there is an agricultural district embracing about ten square miles, and the produce of it comes by the Carrickfergus road.

I think the tolls are kept up for the purpose of supporting the Carrickfergus road, and that part of the funds from the Antrim line goes to support the Carrickfergus road.

The Carrickfergus road is not self-supporting.

I object to tolls altogether, as unjust, considering that the farmers are already taxed for the same purpose by county cess.

The reduction from 4*d.* to 3*d.*, mentioned by Mr. Hyndman, is only a nominal one, for when a farmer comes into Belfast he pays 3*d.* toll, and when returning in the evening, if he have the slightest quantity of produce in his cart, he is charged 1*d.*, which makes the toll up to 4*d.*

Cross-examined.

Almost every farmer has something in his cart when coming home in the evening; and the gatekeepers search the carts.

Occasionally, disputes arise in consequence.

There was another turnpike on the Antrim road that had to be taken down from the turbulence occasioned by it.

I saw the wreck of this gate, and believe that it had been demolished twice.

There were lime-kilns in the neighbourhood, and the gate was put up to catch the people coming to the kilns; but the people got furious, and destroyed the gates.

I believe that these toll-gates are equally injurious to the traders of Belfast and the farmers of the county.

I know that the existence of this toll prevents farmers frequenting Belfast markets, and induces them to give the preference to country markets, though Belfast would be a more convenient and profitable one for them to make purchases in on their return.

Farmers go to Larne, Carrickfergus, and Ballycarry markets, in preference to Belfast.

Some of the largest growers of potatoes in our neighbourhood sell, for some years past, to shippers in Larne, in consequence of the toll, as I believe.

A month or two before this inquiry took place, I heard the bad state of the roads remarked on, and remarked on it myself. I could name a great many roads in this county in much better order than this.

I believe, but for these tolls, there would be a much greater recourse of farmers to the Belfast markets. As far as weights are concerned, the Belfast market regulations are more favourable to the farmers than the country markets. The allowances and tares are more advantageous to the farmers in Belfast markets than in the country districts.

Those who do not come to Belfast, but go to other markets, lose this advantage.

March 22, 1856.

Mr. James Alexander.

I am aware of various petitions to Parliament, against turnpikes, having emanated from my neighbourhood; and I have assisted in getting up these petitions a number of years ago.

For some years I ceased to send petitions, finding no result, but still I have hope.

I know the names to the petition now produced, and believe them genuine, and that the statements contained in it are correct.

It was not presented to Parliament; it was too late. It is signed *bonâ fide* by 134 persons, comprising some of the most respectable farmers in Ballynure and Ballyclare, and by most of the professional men in the district—medical men, solicitors, and others. [This petition was signed in 1853. See document marked Schedule B 9.]

I do not consider it fair to have to pay tolls for this road, to which I contribute in the shape of county cess, and at the same time have to pay county cess for roads that I do not require to use at all.

I object, as far as I can possibly, to roads being supported on two systems—by county cess and toll.

My county cess last year was about £12, but I have paid about £20.

These tolls act as a bounty to railways. Public conveyances, through their means, have been banished from the roads—and the railways have, in consequence, raised their fares.

Evidence given generally respecting the Trusts that surround the Town of Belfast.

Mr. T. Bigger.

Mr. *Thomas Bigger*, Provision and Butter Merchant, Belfast, sworn.

I have a large farm at Mollusk, near Carnmoney, and I carry on the provision and butter business in Belfast.

I keep eight draught-horses.

The Belfast and Antrim turnpike road runs through a small portion of my land, about four and a-half miles from Belfast.

I compound for my tolls with the trustees, at £2 10*s.* per annum. My horses draw the produce of my farm to Belfast. If I had not compounded, my tolls would have cost me about £4 a-year.

Trade would be generally benefited by the abolition of turnpikes.

If they were abolished, my county cess would be increased, but I would rather pay for the support of the road that way than in tolls, for I think trade generally would be benefited.

Tolls have the effect of drawing supplies and trade from Belfast to country markets.

I attend the Antrim and Crumlin markets, and at my own house, to buy butter, and if the tolls were removed from this road, the persons I buy from there would come to Belfast market, and it would be their interest to do so.

It would be more convenient for me to purchase in Belfast.

When I buy, I bring home a great many purchases in one large quantity, and so the per centage of tolls I pay is less than the parties who sell to me would pay, if they brought their produce separately to market.

There is no difference in toll between a heavy load and a light one; on any road that I know of all pay alike.

There are a number of other small markets for butter around Belfast—such as Ballyclare, Ballynure, Larne, Carrickfergus, and Lisburn—which are attended by other butter buyers, for the same reasons that I attend Antrim and Crumlin.

When I was first connected with Belfast market, about twenty years ago, it was a large one for farmers' butter; but it is not so now, the tolls on the roads having the effect, or, at least, mainly so, of establishing small out markets. *March* 22, 1850. Mr. T. Bigger.

Cross-examined.

The tolls have also had an injurious effect on the pork market.

A person, on Wednesday last, who lives about two miles and a-half from Belfast, brought a carcase of pork three miles the other way to my house, giving, as a reason, that he would get as good a price from me at the house, as he would in Belfast, while he would save the toll, which is 4*d.*

I get carcases from double that distance sometimes.

Provided the farmers generally came into Belfast, it would be a convenience to them and the merchants.

If the farmers all came to Belfast, it would save me at least £50 a-year in personal expenses, besides the value of my time spent attending at these markets.

There are at least a dozen pork and butter merchants in Belfast, attending the country markets.

If I were saved the expense of attending these country markets, I could afford a better price to the farmers in Belfast market; but there must be always something in the particular market to induce us to attend it, as our prices are regulated by the English markets.

I send a young man to one market in the county Down—namely, Newtownards.

The county Down farmers have not to pay toll.

The general feeling in town and country is against turnpikes, and I think that the true policy for trustees and Town Councillors would be to bring as many farmers as possible to Belfast markets.

I do not see why the roads should not be as well kept under the county system as under the trustees, and I could point to county roads that are as well kept as the turnpike ones.

I am very sure that the existence of toll roads running parallel to railways tends to give the latter a monopoly of traffic.

The number of gigs driven on this road, since the railway was opened, is materially diminished, and the coaches that once ran on it are off now.

John Hamill, Esq., French House, Belfast, sworn. J. Hamill, Esq.

I am a trustee of the Falls, Castlerobin, Hannahstown, and Old Malone roads.

The gate on the Falls road is scarcely one mile from Belfast.

On the Malone road, the gate is within two Irish miles from the centre of the town.

On the extension of the borough, about three years ago, we had to move the Falls gate about a quarter of a mile further from the town than it formerly was—outside the lamps.

None of these roads are self-supporting, but have to get presentments from the Grand Jury.

A deputation of cess-payers waited on the Grand Jury, in 1853, and all the trustees of these roads, with the exception of three or four, were willing to resign their trusts if the Grand Jury would take on themselves the responsibility of the road. A joint deputation of the cess-

March 22, 1856.

J. Hamill, Esq.

payers and of the trustees, of which I was one, waited on the Grand Jury to make this offer, but the Grand Jury would not agree.

There are very few persons in favour of keeping up the tolls on these roads.

Although it would be better for myself that they should not be abolished, I would prefer, for sake of my neighbours, to see them put an end to.

Being chiefly a large grazier, I do not use the roads so much with carts as most of my neighbours.

The county cess in Antrim is higher than in the county of Meath, where I have two townlands; and there are no turnpikes in Meath now.

I believe it would be better for the farmers that turnpikes were abolished.

I believe my tolls cost me £6 or £7 a-year.

Cross-examined.

I compound by an annual payment on some of the roads. On the Old Malone I pay £1 a-year; on the Falls road I pay £4 10*s.* per annum composition; and on the others I pay as I pass through.

If I were a tillage farmer, and was tilling the land the same as my neighbours, I think it would be an advantage to me to have the tolls abolished.

The income lately on the Old Malone road has diminished.

We were obliged to lend money from the Falls road to the Malone road, until the latter could get money from the county.

The Act does not allow us to lay out money from one road on another.

Since we were obliged to move the Falls gate further from Belfast, the income has very much declined, for we lost what we got from the traffic of the mills.

There are nine mills on that portion of road, all of great importance, and also a foundry, and the Lunatic Asylum, all of which brought us a good deal of income.

They pay nothing now.

As showing the partial rules on the particular trusts, the witness stated—I was in Dromore fair on the 12th of May last. There I bought nineteen cows, on which they charged me, for toll, nineteen pence; and if I had bought twenty, I would have been charged only one shilling. If I had, fortunately, bought the twentieth, or got the loan of a cow from a neighbour, I would have escaped the extra 7*d.*

When I have cattle coming from the County Meath, my man drives the cattle round by towns, to escape the toll, which he keeps to himself, and I have no check upon him.

Often the cattle come to me very much abused in consequence.

The abolition of tolls would put an end to this grievance.

On the Old Malone road, the line was self-supporting before the gate was removed, and it is not self-supporting now.

The mills were the main support on the Falls road, and their traffic went over only half-a-mile of that line; and the main supporters of the Malone-road travelled over only one mile.

The fact is, the people of Belfast, for one mile of this road, paid the difference between our present state now, when we are non-supporting, and our former state, when we were self-supporting.

You can travel seven miles on that road for the same toll that you formerly paid for travelling one mile.

The whole loss arose from the people of Belfast who travelled one mile of the road.

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J. Hamill, Esq.

The farmers often resort to many expedients for evading toll; one expedient is this:—

Two or three of them club together and put their produce on one cart, instead of each bringing his own cart.

I should say it is a drawback on their industry, for the farmers resorting to this system of clubbing together have to be up in the morning seeing who is going to market, and who can bring their produce.

A man pays 3*d.* for a load of buttermilk, perhaps not worth a shilling.

Tolls make fuel dear.

William Ewart, jun., Esq., Belfast, sworn.

William Ewart, jun., Esq.

I am a trustee of the Belfast and Crumlin road.

We have about £20 in hand of a surplus.

I think this turnpike should be discontinued, as the barony loses by it.

There is not as much contributed by traffic outside the barony as would pay for the staff required to keep up the road.

Almost all the tolls come from the inhabitants of the barony of Upper Belfast, who have to pay cess for the road; and I think it would be more equitable to distribute the cost in the shape of county cess, and then we would get rid of the salaries.

I have a very strong opinion as to the impolicy of turnpikes generally.

It is injurious both to trade and markets.

I think it is injurious, in a town situated so low as Belfast is, that the inhabitants should be denied free access to the upper part of the surrounding neighbourhood.

One particular injustice in connexion with this road is, that there is only one gate upon it, and that gate is within one mile of the town, so that people cannot drive more than that without paying toll; while the people on the other side of the gate may drive nine miles over the road without paying one farthing.

In point of fact, this makes the toll a tax on going into, and coming out of Belfast, and not a tax for using the road.

Last year the gate was half a mile nearer to the town than it is now.

Cross-examined.

There are a great number of mills immediately on the outside of the gate, and the toll is a great tax and injustice to the owners of them; these parties would regard the abolition of the turnpike as a great boon.

There are several sites for mills still unoccupied on that road, and in my opinion, this turnpike toll operates against the value of those sites.

I do not know any one in favour of the continuance of turnpikes, except Mr. Ferguson and another.

I pay £70 or £80 a-year county cess; and if the abolition of the turnpikes would oblige me to pay something additional in the year, I would cheerfully pay it.

There is no tax so unwillingly paid as the turnpike.

There is the old road, by which people come to the new road, and which is kept up by county cess, though it is used more than the turnpike road. I think, in fairness, it should be kept up by the tolls.

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Thomas Tripp, Esq., Willowbank, sworn.

T. Tripp, Esq.

I am acquainted with the Falls and Castlerobin roads.

I complain of having to pay both county cess and tolls.

The opinion of the people living in my district is decidedly against the continuance of turnpikes.

On eleven gallons of buttermilk, worth 1*s*., one of my neighbours paid 3*d*. toll, and he complained of that.

The people are obliged to dispose of their buttermilk at once, as it would get sour, and they have to come into Belfast with it daily.

I think the abolition of tolls would be favourable to the trade, and I may add, to the health of Belfast.

J. Ferguson, Esq.

James Ferguson, Esq., Newforge, sworn.

Last year, my county cess, in the county Antrim alone, amounted to £9 10*s*. 9*d*.

My toll is compounded for on the Old Malone road with the toll-collector, for £9 per annum; the present half-year, I have paid £3 12*s* for county cess; in 1840, I paid £6 8*s*. 4*d*.

This shows how much higher my toll is than my county cess; and I do not believe that, if the tolls were abolished, the difference in my county cess would be equal to what I pay now for toll.

Though I compound, I pay less than it would cost me if I paid each time I went through the gate.

I think the tax is unjust, and injurious to my trade as a bleacher.

My avenue is about 750 yards from the point at which the turnpike road commences.

I am applotting county cess on Upper Malone for about thirty-two years, both before and since the commencement of this trust, and I do not see that the establishment of turnpikes has decreased the county cess.

J. Ireland, Esq.

John Ireland, Esq., Bleachview, sworn.

The end of the Hannahstown road farthest from Belfast is impassable.

I fully agree in the evidence of previous witnesses, as to the state of the Falls, Hannahstown, and Castlerobin roads; and it is my opinion, and that of people generally, that the tolls should be abolished on these and all other roads, even though there should be an addition to the cess.

This was the opinion of every person, except trustees and officers of trusts; and I consider the toll system very vexatious.

I compounded, this year, for £8 10*s*.

Neighbours of mine avoided churning as long as possible in order to escape the toll on going into town often with their milk.

They drew feeding for their cattle from the distillery; and to save going into town for it, they keep a boiler constantly heated, which is an expense for fuel.

I knew persons who went round by other roads to save the tolls.

All the parties in his district petitioned, in 1853, against turnpikes.

The toll-board was taken, some four or five years ago, and thrown into the river.

W. J. Coburn, Esq.

William John Coburn, Esq., Carrickhill, sworn.

I live in Carrickhill, Belfast.

I have a limestone quarry and a lime-kiln on the Hannahstown road about four miles from Belfast.

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W. J. Coburn, Esq.

There is a black-stone quarry about a mile off my quarry, and it supplies stones for the repairs of the streets of Belfast.

A toll, of course, is charged upon the stones in passing through the Hannahstown gate, and I consider that, in that way, I, as an inhabitant and a tax-payer of Belfast, pay turnpike.

Three shillings a ton is charged for the stones, but if there were no toll they could be delivered in Belfast at 2*s.* 10*d.* per ton.

As a lime-burner, I have to pay toll on the carts passing through the gate, and I must charge the consumer a higher price on that account.

I have also to pay toll on the coal which I send out to burn the limestone.

The farmers from the neighbouring districts, who come to my lime-works for lime, have also to pay toll.

I heard a remark made here, that the person who uses a road should pay for it—and that is all very fair; but, in point of fact, as regards my lime, it is the consumer who pays the turnpike, by having to give a higher price for the lime, though he does not use the road at all.

It is the opinion of the people of Belfast, that turnpikes are unserviceable, and should be abolished.

They are an obstacle to improvement.

Bernard Hughes, Esq., Belfast, sworn. B. Hughes, Esq.

I am a flour merchant, and live in town.

I have a farm two and a-half miles from Belfast, on the Lisburn road.

My farm is situated between the old and new roads, and whichever way I come from, or go to it, I must pay toll.

I hold eleven and a-half acres of land, but do not travel by those turnpike roads, except for my farm purposes.

I used to pay £7 a-year composition, and that included all my travelling.

I keep from twelve to sixteen horses in town for carrying bread, a large quantity of which I manufacture daily.

I do not send my bread beyond the turnpikes, on account of the tolls.

There are six roads upon which I would have to pay turnpike, at the rate of 2*s.* for each road per day, which make 12*s.* as the entire amount daily, or £3 12*s.* per week.

I sell my bread at such a low figure that I could not afford to supply people who live beyond the turnpike, as I would have to pay toll.

At Ligoniel, parties have entered into an arrangement with me whereby they pay the toll upon my bread-carts.

Had I been aware that I could have entered into an arrangement, at a guinea a-year, for permission to pass through the gates with my carriage and private cars, I would have compounded at once.

I heard it only, for the first time, in 1853, when I formed one of a deputation to the trustees, for the purpose of urging the abolition of the turnpikes.

My bread-carts are all on springs, with four wheels, and a pair of horses for each.

A full load on each cart would be from a ton to twenty-five cwt. each.

The toll on each cart would be 1*s.*

March 22, 1856.

B. Hughes, Esq.

I supply bread to Portadown, Tanderagee, and Armagh by railway but not by carts.

The turnpikes ought to be abolished, because they operate as a tax chiefly upon the working classes.

If a man wishes to take a car for a drive he must pay 6*d.* turnpike before he can travel a mile from town.

Mr. J. Spratt.

Mr. *James Spratt,* Clerk of the Belfast Markets, sworn.

I have to keep an account of the moneys received in the different markets in Belfast, arising from tolls, leviable by Act of Parliament.

I take an account daily, in writing, of the receipts of the tolls in the markets, and the different articles from which the money is derived. [Witness here produced his books, showing the income derived from the markets by the Corporation, expenditure, &c.]

The market days are Wednesday and Friday; there is also a monthly fair day, held on the first Wednesday in each month; the two market days and the fair day are the only days on which cattle are bought or sold publicly in Belfast.

There is a market-toll charged on each head of cattle coming into market, whether sold or not. The market-toll for each head of black cattle is 2*d.*; horses, 4*d.*; pigs, sheep, and goats, 1*d.* The number of horses brought into market, the last year, ending 31st December, was 2,965; black cattle, 17,417; pigs, 17,513; sheep, 6,606; calves, 1,398; goats, 405; the total toll paid on these was £305 16*s.* 5*d.*; sometimes there is a difference in the tolls charged on horses; perhaps of the 2,965, there might be sixty-five which would be charged less.

There is no difference in the market-toll, whether they are sold or not.

A larger proportion of the cattle comes from the county Antrim, than from the county Down.

I do not think that many of the cattle coming to this market, come from other counties besides Antrim and Down.

People coming into Belfast market, from the county Antrim side, must pay turnpike toll, and those coming from the county Down, have to pass through no turnpikes.

If toll were paid on cattle coming into Belfast, at one turnpike, and if they were taken through another turnpike by the purchaser of the cattle, fresh toll must be paid on them.

There are many other commodities besides cattle on which market-toll is charged in the Belfast markets: there are hay and straw, on which market-toll must be paid, whether sold or not; the toll, including weighing, is 4*d.* each load; pork, 3*d.* each carcase, for farmers.

The quantity of pork for the last year, on which toll was charged, was 155,507 carcases; and the amount of toll received from that, was £1,158 8*s.* 9*d.*

The toll is the same on all kinds of grain—1*d.* per cwt., including the weighing; potatoes, 1*s.* 3*d.* per ton; the total amount of toll for potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c., for the last year, was £1,134 12*s.* 8*d.*; we charge below the maximum allowed by the Act.

Jobbers bring their pigs chiefly by rail, though some use the turnpike roads.

Farmers always use the turnpike roads.

About one-third of the pork coming to this market comes from the county Down; they are free from turnpikes.

Whereas, the other two-thirds, coming from the county Antrim, are subject to the turnpike tolls. *March* 22, 1856.

These turnpikes are very injurious, both to the rate-payers of Belfast and the markets, and are chiefly the cause of preventing a great quantity of butter, and other small commodities, from coming to this market. Mr. J. Spratt.

Many farmers prefer going to other towns, the roads leading to which are free from turnpikes; it is otherwise, however, in the case of farmers living a short distance from Belfast—say, two or three miles.

They would rather pay the toll, and bring their produce into Belfast, than travel five or six miles into another market.

Farmers, generally, would look upon it as a great boon if the turnpikes were abolished.

I have heard farmers themselves say so; they say they prevent them from coming into this town so freely with their produce.

It is only small commodities which are taken to other markets.

I believe that many of those who now go to country markets, would come to this one if the turnpike tolls were abolished.

We do not use very small weights in weighing heavy articles, such as hay, straw, pork, &c., in the Belfast markets.

Mr. *John Linn*, Englishtown, sworn. Mr. J. Linn.

I reside near Dunmurry, on the Hannahstown road, and hold nineteen and a-half Irish acres of land.

I have two horses and carts employed in my farming operations, and pay toll on the Hannahstown gate.

I live near fifty perches from the Hannahstown gate, which is about four miles from Belfast. From my house to Belfast the road is used ten times more than from my house to Crumlin.

I never go to Crumlin.

People in my neighbourhood do not go much to Crumlin, except on the fair day. If they would purchase cattle there, they would bring them home on the turnpike road, as far as my house, without paying toll.

I do not compound. I have often heard of compounding. I think my landlord compounds.

I never heard that there is one month in the year in which I could compound, and that if I let that month pass, I could not compound until that month next year.

I would rather that turnpike was abolished, and so would all the farmers.

I cannot visit my next neighbour without paying toll.

The road is occasionally assisted by presentment.

William Hastings, Esq., Civil Engineer, Mount Pottinger, sworn. W. Hastings, Esq.

I am in the employment of the Corporation as surveyor of works; my salary is £300 per annum.

I devote my whole time to the duties of the Corporation.

Among my other duties, I have the superintendence of the streets and avenues leading to and through the town, within the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

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W. Hastings, Es1.

The limits of the borough was extended about two years ago.

There has been no measurement of the streets, within the borough, since 1847.

At that time the mileage of the streets, in the borough, was about thirty-four or thirty-five miles ; I held the same office in the Corporation then that I do now. The borough has been extended since then.

I would suppose that the increase was about ten miles—making the extent of the borough streets about forty-five English miles at present.

The annual cost of repair for each perch would be nearly 5*s.* 9*d.*

For cleansing and watering, about 2*s.* 6*d.* ; about one-tenth of the cost of cleansing and watering, or 3*d.* per perch, per annum, may be laid to the account of watering.

It costs about 8*s.* per perch annually, for repairing and cleansing, which would be about £128 per statute mile.

The total cost for repairs, per year, is £5,760.

This is levied in the shape of police-tax by the Corporation, on a poundage of the annual rents.

The Corporation have their own valuator.

This valuation has no reference to Griffith's, or the poor law valuation.

The extent of the barony is 37,193A. 2R. 39P., inclusive of water, which is 85A. 1R. 9P.

There are about fifty-eight square miles of land in the barony.

The town has to pay county cess.

They have also to pay their proportion of the assessment of the roads, both county and barony roads.

This town pays its proportion of whatever tax is levied by the county for the repair of bridges, for the maintenance of the county hospital, lunatic asylum, &c., and for the building of the county court-house, and for the payment of the staff.

The Grand Jury assists us by presentments to repair roads.

The borough supports its own streets, without calling on the county at large, except such portions of the streets as the mail cars pass through.

Some portions of our streets cost as much as 25*s.* per perch for repair ; but it is only those portions which are most used.

Perhaps, if all the portions were put together, they would make no more than a mile in the whole forty-five comprised within the limits of the borough.

Cross-examined.

I do not think that any part of a country road could cost so much as 25*s.* per perch. It is only in some portions of a large town like this that they would cost so much.

Pulling-up of horses at shops, &c., quick driving, turning of vehicles, &c., in towns, cause much of the wear and tear of streets, which does not occur on county roads.

Mr. John J. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. *John Johnson Kirkpatrick,* Henryfield, Ballyclare, sworn.

I am acquainted with the Antrim road. It is in very good repair at present.

During the winter season it is in very bad order.

I cannot come into Belfast without paying toll.

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Mr. John J. Kirkpatrick.

I generally come into town once a fortnight. My carts pass along it every week.

I have four carts; I send them into Belfast with my farm produce, such as potatoes, butter, milk, &c.

I do not compound; I was not aware of the composition till I read the reports of the Commission.

Cross-examined.

I never saw any advertisement relative to composition.

I pay about £3 a-year for toll on my carts coming to Belfast. I pay 6*d.* for myself when I come in, which amounts to about £4 a-year for toll altogether.

I object to the turnpikes, because the system is unjust.

It is the almost universal wish of those who live in my neighbourhood that the turnpikes should be abolished.

Some time ago, I assisted in the drawing up of a petition to Parliament, which was numerously signed, for the abolition of turnpikes.

Generally speaking, turnpikes prevent people from bringing their cattle and produce to Belfast when they can take them to any other market without paying toll; but this does not apply to the road I live on, as they could go to no other town, except up a hilly road, without paying tolls.

I have read the reports of this inquiry in the newspapers, and I wish to say that I perfectly agree with the evidence given by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Jamieson, and that I entirely disagree with the greater part of the evidence given by the paid officers of trustees.

I think that, having a personal interest in the turnpikes, their evidence must be somewhat one-sided.

The turnpikes have an influence to raise the fares on the railways, as it is, in point of fact, a competing line.

Private individuals who now travel by the railway would, if the tolls were abolished, use their own vehicles.

I think it is owing to the railway being a competing line that the fares on the railway were raised.

I did not know till lately that the tolls received at the Antrim gate go to support the Carrickfergus line.

I think it a great hardship that I, who have never used that line, should have to pay for its support.

I paid, for the last half year, £5 10*s.* 9½*d.*, county cess, and last year I paid £12.

I would have no objection to pay any additional county cess if the tolls were abolished.

I believe that the county surveyor could keep the road in as good repair as it is in at present; he goes over the road now on his way to and from the county roads.

The turnpike road was in such a bad state during the winter, that I preferred taking a hack-car to using my own.

Cross-examined.

I would prefer the county system to that of the turnpike, although I do not consider the county system a good one; but it is better than the turnpike system.

I look upon the turnpike system as very vexatious.

That is from the manner of collecting the tolls; we have to stop at the gate, irrespective of the weather, and often at our inconvenience—

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as, if we were in a hurry, and a row of carts at the toll-house, we would have to wait till they had paid.

In fact, I look upon turnpikes as an obstruction on the road.

Mr. Arthur Molyneux.

Mr. *Arthur Molyneux*, Farmer, Ballyclover, Parkgate, sworn.

In coming to Belfast, he used eight miles of the Antrim road, which was in pretty good condition, but not in as good as three miles of the coast road that he travelled.

His opinion was, that the roads under the county system could be kept up a great deal cheaper than they were under the trustees, by paying a small additional county cess, which he would cheerfully pay, although he was a large cess-payer.

He would rather, instead of paying casual tolls, and having his servants challenged for them, pay the amount all in a lump, as county cess.

He had seven horses in Belfast market that day, and if he could evade the tolls by sending his produce to other markets, where he would get as good a price as at Belfast, he would do so.

He sometimes sent produce to Ligoniel, when he would get there a price by near as good as he obtained in Belfast, and he thus saved tolls, market dues, and stabling.

Altogether, he had eleven horses, but he required nine to work his farm.

He paid, on an average, £16 a-year county cess, but he had paid as much as £24 a-year, when the coast-roads were being made.

He was not aware that he could compound for vehicles for the use of himself and family for one guinea a-year.

He considered that turnpikes were a grievance to the farmers.

Mr. James Cooke.

Mr. *James Cooke*, Kensington, sworn.

I have a farm called Kensington, at the other side of the Malone Turnpike, about two and a-half miles from Belfast, and about an acre of ground on this side of the turnpike, called the Wellington Park.

Both those farms were outside of the turnpike some years ago.

I consider that my holding of Wellington Park was more than doubled in value since the turnpike was removed.

It was to be let now as building-ground, and I bought it some time before the gate was removed, but now I should pay three times as much as I originally gave for it.

The farm at the other side of the turnpike had not increased in value.

The buildings on the portion of road between where the turnpike was formerly and where it is now, have been very numerous since the removal of the gate, and are of the best character of any about the town.

There has been no building, save one, in the same time on the other side of the turnpike.

I could have sold several lots of ground at Kensington, as sites for villas, to parties who came to buy, having advertised it, but all the negotiations were broken off in consequence of the turnpike. I would not be willing to let my ground at Wellington Park for less than 10*s.* a foot in front.

That carried with it a rear of 150 feet.

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Mr. James Cooke.

The situation at Kensington is much finer than at Wellington Park, being high and dry, and forty-six feet of sand beneath it; but, owing to the turnpike, I could not get more than £10 per acre for it.

The toll-bar on the old Malone road is about two miles from the Exchange.

If the gate on the old Malone road had been placed 100 yards further back, the inhabitants of Belfast might drive along the Strandmills road, and home by the other road; but a stop-gate has been placed at the junction of the two roads, evidently for the purpose of preventing the people of Belfast driving on the road without paying tolls.

In fact, parties cannot get on to the Malone road without paying 6*d.*

This is one of the most beautiful drives around Belfast, and would be a source of recreation to the town if the gate were removed.

The popular feeling is against turnpikes.

Mr. John Houston.

Mr. *John Houston*, Ballyearle, sworn.

I hold two farms—one on the Antrim and the other on the Carrickfergus road. I compounded for tolls on both roads for some years; but ceased, as the trustees wished to raise the amount of composition. I first compounded for the farm on the Antrim line; and, when I got the second farm, the trustees for the first year raised the amount of composition 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum, which was not fair.

The next year they wanted to raise it still more, and I then refused to compound any longer.

Last year they sent me a circular, offering to compound, and I made a proposal which they would not accept.

I now paid each time I passed through the gates. I particularly object to the continuance of turnpikes.

Buttermilk was free on the Antrim road; but if you had 7lbs. of butter on the cart along with the milk, or if you had any thing on the cart when it was returning from town, they would charge the full toll of 4*d.* My cart never was searched to see if any thing were in it, but I heard of other parties whose carts were searched.

As a farmer, I have no interests distinct from other farmers, and would look on the abolition of these tolls as a great boon to me and my class.

Cross-examined.

I am aware if the turnpikes were abolished, that the expense of the road would be thrown on the barony I am in.

And you would rather pay even an additional cess?

Certainly I would. I would rather pay more cess than I pay for contracts.

I believe my neighbours are all aware that if turnpikes were abolished, they would have to pay additional cess, and that they are all of my opinion.

I do not think the salaries paid to officers any benefit to the roads, and I look upon the tolls as a system of double taxation.

I consider the two miles of county road out of the six miles I travel to Belfast is decidedly a better one than the turnpike road.

I know the roads about Ballynure and Ballyclare, and the county roads are the best.

Cross-examined by Mr. *G. C. Hyndman.*

The traffic is greater on the turnpike road than on the county one,

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Mr. John Houston.

Do you recollect the Whitewell Brae road before the turnpike road was made? Witness.—Yes.

Well, whether would you rather travel on that road now or before the turnpike road was made? Witness.—I would much rather travel at present, on the turnpike road, because the Whitewell Brae road is an old, neglected, hilly road.

I pay about £16 a-year of county cess at the present time; but it is lower this year than it has been for some time back.

I have paid as much as £24 a year.

Mr. W. Woods.

Mr. *William Woods* re-examined.

Mr. William Woods, who had been sworn and examined on the inquiry on a previous day, presented attested office copies of two contracts entered into by the county for keeping the two roads leading to Lisburn—the Malone and Falls—in a state of repair, parts of these roads being at the same time turnpike roads; and specifying the duties of the contractor, the number of perches of the road under his superintendence, the quantity of stones to be spread upon the road, &c.

I have been a large road contractor for a number of years under the county surveyor.

From what I have observed of the idleness of the workmen on the Hannahstown, Castlerobin, Falls, and Lisburn roads, I consider it would be more economical to have those roads placed altogether on the county, as the county officers have to pass over them on their way to their own or part of their own roads.

I speak more particularly of those four roads, as I know them better than any other lines about the town.

The two systems do not work well on the one road—the turnpike and county system; as it takes a separate measurement of material for their repair, more officers, and, in the end, the work not half performed.

J. Patterson, Esq., M.D.

James Patterson, Esq., M.D., Town Councillor, Belfast, sworn.

I know the turnpike roads in the neighbourhood of Belfast, and travel over them constantly.

Their condition is tolerably fair, but not better than presentment roads generally.

I consider turnpikes a very heavy tax on me and other professional men in Belfast.

Often I have to pay three or four times in the day.

So far as I know of all parties, with very few exceptions, we would prefer having the turnpikes abolished, and pay an increased county cess.

I do not see why the roads should not be as well kept by the county surveyor and his assistants as under the trustees.

J. M'Caldin, Esq.

James M'Caldin, Esq., sworn.

My country residence is on this side of the turnpike, on the Antrim road, at Richmond, about one mile from the town, where I have about six acres of building ground.

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J. M'Caldin, Esq.

I took that place about three years ago, immediately on the turnpike being removed a mile further into the country. It is now about half a mile beyond me.

I have advertised my six acres of land as building ground.

I paid £15 per acre for it.

Before the turnpike was removed, land contiguous to mine was let for £7 to £10 per acre, to Mr. Potts and others.

Immediately on the turnpike road being removed, land there advanced greatly in value.

I was offered, yesterday, 4*s.* 6*d.* per foot frontage, but I would not take it.

The depth from front to rere is 200 feet. If it were all let at 4*s.* 6*d.* per foot, with that frontage, it would be £48 11*s.* 8*d.* per acre. I have offered to give it for 5*s.* per foot.

I do not think it would have brought that if the gate were there; nor would I have taken the land at the price I paid for it.

For twenty years previous to the turnpike being removed, there were not two houses on it.

I never knew land to be let for building purposes there until the gate was removed.

I do not know of any land being let for building ground beyond the gate.

Mr. Bradford took four acres of ground near mine, inside the gate, for which he gave £15 per acre. He has since disposed of one lot of it at £25 per acre, for villa building.

The general opinion in my locality is, that turnpikes are not beneficial.

I think they ought to be abolished. People would, generally, prefer paying a little more county cess, and have them abolished.

Paul M'Henry, Esq.

Paul M'Henry, Esq., Civil Engineer, sworn.

Produces a map of a portion of the Malone trust in the county Down, and of an adjacent part in the county Antrim.

There is an incline of 1 in 10, 1 in 13½, and 1 in 18, in these parts.

The last is in the county Down, and the other two are in the county Antrim.

The portion in the county Down is a mile and a-half in length, and the surface is in good repair.

It was formerly a mail-coach road; and, unless the crust formed when it was a mail-coach road be broken through, it will not be difficult to keep in repair.

The Grand Jury of Antrim passed a presentment of £144 per annum for keeping in repair 1,000 perches of this road, and a portion of that £144 is expended on the mile and a-half of the line that lies in the county Down.

If the turnpike were done away with, the county Down would be obliged to support that part of the line.

I have repeatedly seen, at these inclines, the loads have to be diminished, or the horses fall, and have to be cut out of the harness.

The turnpike was got ostensibly for the purpose of cutting down this hill.

I think that turnpikes are highly injurious to the county, for they place a double tax on the parts in the immediate neighbourhood of them.

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Paul M'Henry, Esq.

My Grand Jury cess is £2 15*s.* per year, and I pay £3 a-year toll. I think people at present pay for roads that they never use.

Cross-examined.

I was assistant county surveyor for three years and a-half, and had a great deal of experience in that capacity.

Provided the county surveyor and his assistants do their duty efficiently, the roads could be kept by them in as good repair as under the turnpike trusts, even as the Grand Jury laws are at present.

I think the roads, when Mr. Woodhouse was county surveyor, were in as good order as they are now; and I was the only assistant he had, while the present surveyor has twelve or thirteen assistants.

I would have no objection to see the Grand Jury laws in reference to roads reformed.

The expense of surveyors, treasurers, and clerks of trusts is of comparatively little value in keeping up the roads.

The expense of supervision is far too high on the turnpike roads.

If turnpikes were abolished, I can see no reason why the county surveyor and his assistants could not attend to these roads. Mr. Lanyon and his assistants do, at present, survey these trusts as private individuals.

D. Lindsay, Esq., J.P.

David Lindsay, Esq., J.P., Ashfield, sworn.

I am a trustee of the first division of the trust from Blaris to Banbridge.

A good many of the trustees are in favour of abolishing the turnpikes.

Mr. Filgate expressed a similar opinion about one year ago.

I wish to show the income of our line. In the first place, I may say it is not self-supporting.

The income for 1855 was £569 18*s.* 3*d.*, and the expenditure, £888 4*s.* 4*d.*; for 1854, the expenditure was £548 7*s.* 2*d.*, and the income, £591 1*s.* 10*d.*; for 1853, the expenditure was £411 9*s.* 3*d.*, and the income, £591 1*s.* 1*d.*; and for 1852, the expenditure was £747 2*s.* 7*d.*, and the income, £703 17*s.* 11*d.*

Mr. Filgate stated that it would cost 3½*d.* in the pound in the two half-baronies to keep the road in repair, but I think not.

Three-half-pence in the pound would be £500, which is more than our income (£441), and the county would pay the half of it.

Mr. Lindsay then read the following letter, which he had received from a gentleman in Banbridge :—

"Banbridge, 24th March, 1856.

"My dear Sir,—All the people in this town and neighbourhood are, to a man, opposed to the turnpikes, and it is thought they are injurious to the town and trade here. There has not a house been built in that end of the town in which the turnpike is placed these thirty years, while all the rest of the streets are very much improved during that time. Scarva street has had fifty houses added to it during that time, although leading to the poorest district in the neighbourhood; and you know the number of new houses which are added to the town as you come in from Dromore; and during thirty years I do not recollect a hill cut or improved on the road between Banbridge and Newry.

"Yours very sincerely,

"D. Lindsay, Esq. "John Mann.

"P.S.—Mr. Joseph Carswill is most anxious for the abolition of the turnpikes, and attended the Commission here."

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D. Lindsay, Esq., J.P.

I can confirm what the writer stated regarding the cutting down of a hill, and I can add that my recollection extended over a period of forty years, and during that time I did not know of a single hill having been cut down on the same road.

Comparing the expenditure of the turnpike line with the income for the last five years, I find that the former exceeded the latter by about £900.

[Mr. M'Henry being recalled, deposed further, that he was one of a deputation that waited on the trustees of the Malone trust in 1853, when the majority of the trustees offered to resign their trust, if the Grand Jury would accept the resignation.

He also stated, that there were hills on the Falls line of road as bad as those he had pointed out on the Malone line—for instance, beside Mr. M'Cance's house, at Suffolk.

Mr. James Alexander handed in copies of petitions to Parliament against the Belfast and Antrim and Belfast and Copeland Water trusts, from Ballyliney, signed by 303 names;

From Ballyclare, by 174 names;

From Ballyeaston, by 169 names;

And from Doagh, by 199 names. Total, 983. There are two other petitions yet to be sent in. Scarcely any person in these places refused to sign the petition.]

Mr. Arthur Hill Thornton.

Mr. *Arthur Hill Thornton*, Belfast, sworn.

I am perfectly well acquainted with the roads now under inquiry in the county of Antrim, and think the continuance of the toll system as applied to them is most undesirable.

The tolls are vexatious—unequal in their pressure, and universally unpopular, and so were from their commencement, which I myself remember.

I am a cess-payer in Belfast; and from my knowledge of the cess-payers, derived from long intercourse, I can say they are all most desirous for entire abolition of tolls.

I am honorary secretary to the Grand Jury Reform Association; and I consider I know the true feelings of the people well.

They often held meetings for the purpose of petitioning against turnpikes.

The trustees on several of the roads have not acted with good faith, either in the mode of obtaining their Acts or renewal Acts, or of performing the duties assigned them when the Acts were obtained. Some of the Acts were obtained through perfidy and breach of faith.

The following are papers which I have collected or prepared with much care, and their contents are all true, to the best of my belief.

[Hands in documents marked Schedules C 1, C 2, C 3, C 4, C 5, C 6, C 7, C 8, C 9.]

R. Lindsay, Esq.

Robert Lindsay, Esq., Town Councillor, Cliftonville, sworn.

I am largely engaged in various branches of business, manufacturing and otherwise; and have given much attention to the subject of turnpikes.

I am opposed to their existence as a means of maintaining the public roads of the county, and I believe that to be the feeling of the great bulk of the inhabitants of the town and county, and that turnpikes were first introduced against the consent of the inhabitants of Belfast. In looking back, I find they were introduced against the positive protest of the inhabitants, and of the county generally, in public meeting assembled.

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The first proposal to introduce the Carrickfergus and Antrim trusts was made by the Grand Jury, in 1827.

Here is a copy of the Parliamentary Notice which was given by the Grand Jury:

NOTICE.—(*Extracted from The Belfast News-Letter, November* 16, 1827.)

"In pursuance of a resolution of the Grand Jury of the county of Antrim, assembled at the last assizes, held at Carrickfergus—Notice is hereby given that an application is intended to be made in the next session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill for making and maintaining a turnpike road, and for erecting turnpikes or toll-gates, and taking tolls on the new intended mail-coach road, commencing from the town of Belfast, in the parish of Belfast, and terminating at or near to the town of Antrim, parish of Antrim, and county of Antrim; and which new intended road will pass, or be carried through the several parishes of Shankhill, Belfast, Carnmoney, Templepatrick, Moylinny, the town-parks of Antrim, parish of Antrim, and in the grange or parish of Muckamore, and grange and parish of Neilteen, all in the said county; and it is intended to include in said Bill the present line of mail-coach road from Belfast to Antrim aforesaid, which runs through the said parishes of Shankhill, or Belfast, and Carnmoney, and also the road from Greencastle, at the limestones, towards Carrickfergus, terminating at the Silver Stream, being the boundary between the county and town of Carrickfergus, to the county of Antrim, and which road runs through or near the parishes of Carnmoney and Carrickfergus; and to erect turnpikes or toll-gates, and take tolls on said roads, and to place the said several roads under the care and management of trustees, for the purpose intended, to be expressed in the said Bill; and the public are further to take notice, that a map or plan of the said intended road will be deposited for public inspection at the office of the Clerk of the Peace of the said county of Antrim.

"Dated, Belfast, this 1st November, 1827.

"ALEX. STEWART,
"Solicitor for said Bill."

That proposal created much dissatisfaction. A town meeting was called, in consequence, by the sovereign, Sir Stephen May, which was held in the county, on the 27th of November, 1827, as you will see by the following printed extract, cut from a Belfast newspaper of that day:—

TOWN MEETING ON THE SUBJECT OF TURNPIKES.

On Tuesday last, a highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast, was held in the Court-house, pursuant to requisition from the sovereign, to take into consideration the proposed application to Parliament, by the Grand Jury of this county, for the erection of turnpikes on the contemplated line of road from Belfast to Antrim, and also on the road from Belfast to Carrickfergus.

Sir STEPHEN MAY, sovereign, took the chair at one o'clock—when The Marquess of DONEGALL moved an adjournment to a more distant date, that the barony of Lower Belfast may have leisure and opportunity to consider and vote on this important question. His lordship was also desirous that the Commissioners appointed by the Grand Jury to bring this measure before Parliament, should be requested to attend the adjourned meeting.

J. S. FERGUSON, Esq., seconded his lordship's motion, on the grounds that this is a case which very much affects the interests of Belfast, and which should be gravely considered.

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John M'Neile, Esq., said, that as the Grand Jury had the object in view of ultimately extending toll-bars over the entire county, he would move as an amendment, that a county meeting should be called.

This was seconded by Adam M'Lean, Esq.

Colonel Coulson conceived that a baronial meeting was amply sufficient.

Robert Getty, Esq., argued with great ingenuity that the Grand Jury, being merely a body vested with temporary authority, could not proceed, not being now assembled, and having in fact no existence, to apply to Parliament, or to do any thing which would permanently bind the county. To this it was replied, that they could delegate their authority the same as might be done by this or any other meeting.

After some further conversation, it was at length agreed that a county meeting should be called by Lord Donegall, as *Custos Rotulorum* of the county, and that the present meeting do adjourn *sine die*. The meeting will accordingly be held in Belfast Court-house, on Thursday, the 29th instant, when every farmer in the county should be present. The Grand Jury laws of Ireland are about to undergo a revision—and an Act of Parliament would serve to prolong the present monopoly. That is the secret of the present measure.

At the county meeting subsequently held, in consequence of the above, the following was proposed, as appears by the *Belfast News-Letter* of December 2, 1827 :—

Copy of Resolutions from Belfast News-Letter, December 2nd, 1827.

At a county meeting held this day, at the Court-house, Belfast, agreeably to publication, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed measure, of applying to Parliament for an Act to establish turnpikes on the new line of road from Belfast to Antrim, and the old line of road from Belfast to Carrickfergus, and for extending the same throughout the county,

The Marquess of Donegall, Governor of the county, in the chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

Resolved—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the proposed measure of applying, on behalf of this county, for an Act of Parliament to establish turnpikes on the road from Belfast to Carrickfergus, and on the new intended line of road from Belfast to Antrim, is inexpedient.

"That we consider it an unfit time to propose any alteration in the mode of assessing the county, as regards public roads, inasmuch as the Grand Jury laws have become a subject of legislative inquiry, and are now under the consideration of a select committee of the House of Commons.

"That we are of opinion, that any further proceeding with regard to the said intended application to Parliament should be abandoned, and that the commissioners appointed by the Grand Jury be, and are hereby, requested to stay all further proceedings respecting the proposed Act.

"(Signed) Donegall, *Chairman*."

It was moved and seconded—"That John S. Ferguson, Esq., do act as secretary to this meeting, and be requested to communicate to the gentlemen appointed as Commissioners by the late Grand Jury, the resolutions herein entered into."—Belfast, *29th November*, 1827.

The movers, seconders, and supporters of these resolutions, were—Sir Stephen May, Sir Robert Bateson, Sir Arthur Chichester, Major Rowan, J. Agnew Farrell, Esq., John Barnett, Esq., J. S. Ferguson, Esq., and Alexander M'Lean, Esq.

That resolution of the county meeting was disregarded by the Grand

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Jury, who proceeded to obtain their Act of Parliament for Antrim and Belfast trust. They not only got that Act, but were the promoters of all the Acts for establishing of turnpikes around the town.

The way I prove this is, by the remonstrance addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, in council, in 1836, from the Grand Jury of the county Down, on the proposed erection of Queen's-bridge.

The Board of Works recommended that it should be erected at the joint expense of the counties of Down and Antrim. The Grand Jury of Antrim then objected to the Report made by the Board of Works, and wished to have a toll levied on the bridge, to pay for the expense of its construction.

The Grand Jury of Antrim have not sympathised with the people of this barony, or of the southern baronies.

I am quite prepared to go to the length of saying, from what I myself know, from all the inquiries I have made, and from every thing I have read on the matter, which I believe to be true, that there has been a systematic opposition, on the part of the people of Belfast, to the turnpike system, and that they still are opposed to it.

I give this as a reason why the town, in 1850, sought, by a Bill in Parliament, to be disunited from the county, so far as roads and bridges are concerned. That Bill was opposed by the Grand Jury, and defeated; immediately afterwards, meetings were held throughout the town, at which, resolutions, deprecating the existence of turnpikes, were invariably passed. [Handed in the following bill, calling one of the meetings :—]

County Cess.

To Samuel Nelson, Esq., senior Alderman of Smithfield Ward.

We, the undersigned inhabitants and rate-payers of Smithfield Ward, request that you will call a Meeting of this Ward, at your earliest convenience, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unequal mode of raising, and the unjust manner of expending, the county cess levied off the town of Belfast; to devise means for preventing a Bill, now pending before Parliament, from passing into law, the effect of which would be to double the county cess on the borough and barony of Upper Belfast; and which purposes, for the first time, to levy cess off houses of £5 value and under; and to take such measures as may be deemed sufficient for having the turnpike toll-bars removed from the leading roads to Belfast.

Belfast, 3rd May, 1851.

[*Here follow the names of upwards of fifty of the principal rate-payers in the ward.*]

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby call a meeting of the rate-payers of Smithfield Ward, to take into consideration the important matters therein stated, in the Court-house, Howard-street, on Monday evening, 20th inst., at eight o'clock,

Samuel Nelson,
Senior Alderman, Smithfield Ward.

Belfast, May 10th, 1851.

Upon the 9th February, 1853, on a requisition to the Mayor, signed by more than 4,000 persons, a public town meeting was held, one of the express objects of which was to devise means for the total abolition of turnpikes. At that meeting, the following resolution was unanimously passed on the subject :—

"That where roads are not used to a considerable degree by parties out of the reach of being taxed for their repair, and where such roads can be as well managed by the officers already in the pay of the cess-

payers, the maintaining of turnpikes is unnecessary, and their continuance improper. That in all cases where the cess-payers and toll-payers are identical, the money spent on the collection and management of the trusts is an entire and unnecessary loss—a loss which generally amounts to more than the half of what is levied off the toll-payers. That in cases where the special conditions upon which a Turnpike Act was obtained have not been fulfilled, the collection of tolls under such Act is, in the opinion of this meeting, unjust, and should be discontinued. That the establishment of turnpikes on all the roads, both public and baronial, which approach Belfast on the Antrim side, —while a similar course has been, in only one instance, pursued in all the remainder of the county—exhibits strong evidence of partiality, in the creation of the Antrim turnpike trusts ; and that the renewal of the expiring turnpike Acts, by means of legislative government, without giving timely and sufficient notice to the cess-payers, is unconstitutional and unfair."

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In consequence of observations of the Grand Jury at the next March Assizes, in reference to that meeting, a further meeting of the town was held, and the above resolution was re-affirmed. That meeting appointed a large committee to carry out its decision.

As one of its members, I formed one of a deputation that waited subsequently upon the trustees of the Belfast and Antrim trust, to protest against the tolls being let, and induce the trustees to resign ; I waited on the trustees of the Crumlin trust, as one of a deputation, with the same view, and there was a difference of opinion among them, some members being willing to resign and others not ; in consequence of which, we did not succeed.

I believe that it was the public feeling then manifested that induced the Malone trustees to remove the turnpike, which was then within the town, and also induced the trustees of the Antrim and Carrickfergus trust to remove their turnpike, which was on the very borders of the town.

All the gates surrounding Belfast were, up to this period, within three-quarters of a mile of the centre of the town.

The removal led to a great and immediate improvement of the particular localities so relieved.

This has been particularly the case on the Antrim and Malone roads.

The Antrim road is most advantageously situated for villas.

On that road, from its formation until the toll-gate was removed—a period of twenty-four years—on a distance of three miles next the town, only three villas were built ; but, since the removal of the gates, between two and three years ago, within the distance set free, about twenty villas and residences have been built, with every prospect of an immediate increase.

I do not think that one shilling of the improved value of land on that road extends beyond the turnpike, and I do not think there is any prospect of land beyond the turnpike being set for building, except at a very reduced rate, until the gate is removed.

As evidence of the increased improvement, an omnibus has been placed on that road, on which there never was one before ; and that omnibus goes as far as the improvements, but does not pass the gate.

On the Malone road, the improvement has been still greater, from the same cause.

From the time the gate was placed, in 1837, on that road, notwithstanding the Queen's College and Botanic Gardens, no improvement took place ; but, when the gate was removed, in 1851, there was an instantaneous effect on the space left free.

Probably, fifty or sixty first-class residences have been erected in that

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space; this includes the Windsor villas; also, Wellington Park and neighbourhood.

In one instance, I know the value of land there to have increased £400 per cent.

The same results, to a considerable extent, have followed the removal of gates on the Carrickfergus, Lisburn, and Falls roads.

All removals that I know, have had the same effect of increasing the value of land, as well as adding to the increased comfort and convenience of the town; I am of opinion, if the toll-gates had remained in their old position, scarcely one of these improvements would have taken place, as the tax, irrespective of its vexatious character, would have amounted to a rent on parties residing outside, and, that if they were totally removed, the improvements would extend still more widely.

In reference to the trade of the town?

I consider that the toll-gates have interfered improperly with it. Several of the mills on the Falls road have, for a length of time, been mulcted very severely, while some large establishments on the Crumlin road are still subjected to the impost. I consider that, in view of these mills having to compete with similar establishments out of the country, this state of things is to be deprecated.

As regards the retail trade of the town?

I am satisfied the existence of turnpikes has been very prejudicial, the obvious effect being to keep away sellers, and thus lessen the number of purchasers.

As to the markets?

I am convinced that the markets of the town also would be much increased if the roads were free; and I attribute to the turnpikes the fact, that the butter market of Belfast has decreased, instead of increased—more particularly so as the accommodation has been in every way bettered.

I object to turnpikes, because, in active operation, each trust is mostly confined to a single road, having only a few miles in charge; and for this few miles they are obliged to employ a staff of officers that could as readily attend to a large district.

I think the staff of one should be sufficient for all the turnpikes at present existing in the county Antrim; but that not being the case, expenses are incurred entirely disproportioned to the income.

The expense of collecting and keeping the gates is comparatively enormous.

The expense of collecting the county cess is 9*d.* in the pound, and there are complaints even of that amount. In a neighbouring county it has been collected as low as 5*d.* As an instance of this, I hand in a table of Carrickfergus trust, to show the loss of beneficial expenditure on the road—that is, the loss by establishments and the costs of collecting—from which it appears that, while during ten years, ending 1855, a sum of £20,244 10*s.* 1*d.* was spent for materials and for labour, £5,175 9*s.* 3*d.* was spent in paying treasurer, clerk, surveyor, collection of tolls, rent of offices, incidental expenses, journeys to London, printing, and illegal rent of quarry, being a positive loss in that way of £26 10*s.* on every £100 beneficially expended.

Belfast and Antrim and Belfast and Copeland Water Trust.

Estimated Beneficial Expenditure on this Trust, as compared with the Non-productive Expenditure, as by return of Mr. Hyndman, and from the evidence given by him:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total expenditure for materials, overseers (£2 12*s.* weekly), labour, and permanent improvements, for ten years, ending 1855, as per return, .	20,244	14	1

March 22, 1856.

R. Lindsay, Esq.

Unproductive expenditure, ten years, ending 1855:—

	£	s.	d.
Treasurer,	500	0	0
Clerk,	400	0	0
Surveyor,	660	0	0
Collection of tolls actually paid for half time—say from 1847 to 1852,	1,256	10	4
Allow same amount for remaining five years, during which the trust was formed,	1,256	10	4
Paid for rent of offices, toll-houses, gates, printing, stationery, expense of getting Act renewed, &c., as per return,	602	8	7
	£4,675	9	3
Ten years' rent of quarry, at £50,	500	0	0
	£5,175	9	3

Or a positive loss of £26 10*s.* on every £100 beneficially expended, taking the whole ten years into account; but taking the trust since the income and expenditure has become reduced by the interference of railways, the discrepancy between productive and non-productive expenditure becomes greater. As an example: for 1855, the expenditure for materials, labour, &c., was £1,554 11*s.*; while the cost of salaries, collectors, rent of quarry, and incidental expenses, &c., were £510 16*s.* 8*d.*, or nearly one-third of loss on the proper expenditure.

I attribute the Grand Jury's promoting turnpikes to the fact, that its members have interests diverse to those of the town, and also to the fact, that the barony of Upper Belfast has not been represented on the Grand Jury in proportion to the taxation it has paid. Its present taxation would entitle it to four and a-half members out of the twenty-three, whereas it has seldom had more than one representative.

I am obliged to allude thus constantly to the Grand Jury, as I think it is almost impossible for them to separate the Grand Jury from the turnpike system.

Had the people of Belfast not believed that the turnpike system would be universal, they would have taken more active measures, in my opinion, to oppose its introduction in this county. And the reason why the people of the town view the turnpike system as peculiarly oppressive, as regards Belfast, is the circumstance that the town is obliged to keep its own streets in repair, and at the same time contribute its full proportion to the maintenance of the county and baronial roads and bridges. To show the grievance of this state of things, I lately made a calculation from the Grand Warrant, and found, that in a period of seventeen years, ending 1855, the town of Belfast paid £44,201 17*s.* 2*d.* to the roads and bridges of the county, and received in return from the county, in the same period, only £3,258 12*s.* 3*d.* to assist in repair of its streets; while to the county and barony inclusive the town paid £60,500, receiving in return £9,563 15*s.* 2*d.*, being a net loss to the town of £60,228 1*s.* 7*d.* during that period.

This £9,563 15*s.* 2*d.* comprises all the town has received from the county for the last fifty years.

To show the operation of this, I produce the following detailed account, for the last six years, of the sums received by the town from the county at large.

[MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM—Showing the Sums received by the Town of Belfast from the County to Repair certain Streets, and the sums assessed and levied from the Town for Maintaining the Roads of the County, Six Years ending 1855.—*From Grand Warrant of County.*

Year.	Assizes.	Half-yearly Amount of Grand Jury Assessment for Roads and Bridges of Total County.	Proportion Levied off Belfast.	Amount Paid by Town.	Total.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850	Lent, . .	3,581 8 5	21½ per cent.	770 0 0	
,,	Summer, .	3,442 2 0	,,	740 0 11	
					1,510 0 11
1851	Lent, . .	3,151 2 3	,,	677 9 8	
,,	Summer, .	2,963 0 0	,,	637 0 10	
					1,314 10 6
1852	Lent, . .	2,909 11 11	,,	625 11 3	
,,	Summer, .	3,693 13 0	,,	794 2 8	
					1,419 13 11
1853	Lent, . .	4,164 11 0	,,	895 12 11	
,,	Summer, .	5,185 8 1	,,	1,114 17 3	
					2,010 10 2
1854	Lent, . .	5,532 1 0	,,	1,189 6 3	
,,	Summer, .	5,466 16 6	,,	1,175 7 4	
					1,364 13 7
1855	Lent, . .	3,183 12 5	,,	684 9 4	
,,	Summer, .	3,228 11 2	,,	695 2 9	
					1,379 12 1
					9,999 1 2

Year.	Assizes.	Half-yearly Presentments received by the Town, from the County at large.	Total.	Grand Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850	Lent, . .	137 11 4		
	Summer, .	—		
			137 11 4	
1851	Lent, . .	186 5 6		
	Summer, .	197 2 8		
			383 8 2	
1852	Lent, . .	197 7 8		
	Summer, .	187 19 6		
			385 7 2	
1853	Lent, . .	187 19 6		
	Summer, .	187 19 6		
			375 19 0	
1854	Lent, . .	172 16 8		
	Summer, .	171 2 9		
			343 19 5	
1855	Lent, . .	171 2 9		
	Summer, .	171 2 9		
			342 5 6	
				1,968 10 7
		To Balance,		8,030 10 7
				9,999 1 2

To Balance brought down (being amount paid in Six Years by Town more than received from County at large), ... £8,030 10 7

To Balance of loss from Barony—Memorandum No. 2. . . . . 5,799 18 0

Total loss by Town on Six Years, by its connexion with the County, so far as Roads and Bridges are

Recapitulation—1850 to 1855, inclusive:—

Total amount Paid County, . . .		£9,999 1 2
,, ,, Barony . . .		10,453 15 2
		£20,452 16 4
Total received from County,	£1,968 10 7	
Do. from Barony,	4,653 17 2	6,622 7 9

MEMORANDUM No. 2—Showing the Amount Levied from the Town of Belfast for Maintaining the Roads of the Barony; and in return, the Amount Received from the Barony to Repair certain Streets in the Town, for Six Years, ending 1855.—*Extracted from County Grand Warrants.*

Year.	Assizes.	Total Half-yearly Assessment on Barony of Upper Belfast, for Roads and Bridges.	Proportional per centage payable by Town.	Actual Amount Paid by Town.	Total.	Year.	Assizes.	Amount of Half-yearly Presentments received from the Barony of the Town.	Yearly Total.	Grand Total.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850	Lent, . .	711 8 4	73½ per cent.	523 3 11		1850	Lent, . .	137 11 4		
,,	Summer, . .	707 5 10	,,	509 14 3	1,032 18 2	,,	Summer, . .	—	137 11 4	
1851	Lent, . .	919 15 4	,,	676 16 7		1851	Lent, . .	278 15 6		
,,	Summer, . .	1,104 19 10	,,	812 3 6	1,489 0 1	,,	Summer, . .	289 18 5	568 13 11	
1852	Lent, . .	1,338 18 6	,,	984 2 6		1852	Lent, . .	471 11 1		
,,	Summer, . .	1,752 19 8	,,	1,288 5 2	2,272 7 8	,,	Summer, . .	563 2 7	1,034 13 8	
1853	Lent, . .	1,244 14 5	,,	914 16 11		1853	Lent, . .	563 6 7		
,,	Summer, . .	1,400 4 10	,,	1,029 3 0	1,943 19 11	,,	Summer, . .	520 15 3	1,084 1 10	
1854	Lent, . .	1,082 2 4	,,	796 7 2		1854	Lent, . .	443 4 0		
,,	Summer, . .	1,252 5 0	,,	921 12 5	1,717 19 7	,,	Summer, . .	462 11 3	905 15 3	
1855	Lent, . .	1,287 0 1	,,	984 2 6		1855	Lent, . .	431 5 5		
,,	Summer, . .	1,365 2 8	,,	1,013 7 3	1,997 9 9	,,	Summer, . .	491 16 6	923 1 2	
					10,453 15 2				By Balance,	4,653 17 2 5,799 18 0
									£	10,453 15 2

To Balance brought down, being amount paid in Six Years by the Town to the Barony more than received from it, . . £5,799 18*s.*

March 22, 1856.

R. Lindsay, Esq.

It was stated, in the course of your inquiry, that these lines of road were not costly, and that they were self-supporting.

The following is a table of the beneficial expenditure upon the Banbridge and Lisburn trusts for the last ten years :—

BANBRIDGE AND LISBURN TRUST.—*Second Division.*

BONA-FIDE EXPENDITURE, as compared with Unproductive Expenditure, as by return of Mr. HYNDMAN.

Total expenditure, ten years ending 1855, for materials, overseer, manual labour, &c., . . . £8,749 11 7

Unproductive Expenditure connected therewith.

Treasurer, ...	£250	0	0
Clerk, ...	184	3	4
Surveyor, ...	300	0	0
Toll-houses, gates, office, paid collectors, incidental expenses, &c. . . .	652	15	7
Or ¾ per cent.	£1,386	18	11
Add profit of collecting the gates during the years in which they have been farmed, on the basis of the Belfast and Antrim road, at an average, per gate, of £83 6*s.* 8*d.* . . .	836	0	8
	£2,223	5	7

This table shows that while £8,749 11*s.* 7*d.* have been expended on labour and materials, £2,223 5*s.* 7*d.* have been spent on officers and cost of collection—being nearly one-fourth of total loss.

As regards the Old Malone, Falls, Castlerobin, and Hannahstown trusts ?

I have examined into them with considerable care, and am led to believe that the non-productive expenditure on them very nearly equals the expenditure for labour and materials—in fact, all expenditure for the use of the road.

That is to say, the non-productive is 100 per cent. on the expenditure for the use of the road.

I have ascertained, from Mr. Lanyon, that all of these roads require to be, and are, assisted by county presentment, to, as near as I can ascertain by grand warrants, an extent of £563 per annum.

This is a proof that these trusts are not self-supporting, and that, if left to themselves, they would be insolvent.

I object to the erection of turnpike gates, as being altogether opposed to that freedom of commerce which has become the established system of the country.

I object to the system because of its annoying and vexatious character to travellers.

I also object to it, because it is a double system of assessment.

Because of its partial character, in obliging the inhabitants of one part of the county to pay double when they travel on these roads.

Because, from the spread of railways, the revenue from turnpikes may be said to be almost wholly local, so that the toll-payers and the cess-payers are the same parties.

I advocate the abolition of turnpikes, because the presentment system, if rightly carried out, would be more economical.

Mr. Lanyon gave evidence that the expense to the barony of Upper

Belfast, by the abolition of turnpikes, would be £2,200, and that, when assessed, it would be equal to 4½*d.* in the pound. *March* 22, 1856.

I know one of these statements to be wrong, and I am satisfied that the other is wrong also. R. Lindsay, Esq.

With reference to the 4½*d.*, Mr. Lanyon has evidently calculated it upon the basis of Griffith's valuation; but that valuation has no bearing upon the question, inasmuch as the county cess is applotted and levied upon the poor-law valuation.

I have ascertained that the poor-law valuation of the borough of Belfast, excluding the county Down side, is £232,330. Now, less than 1¾*d.* on this valuation would be more than sufficient—say, one penny eleven-sixteenths (that would be £1,633 11*s.* 4*d.*)—to meet the portion for which the town would be liable, even if Mr. Lanyon's estimate of £2,200 for the barony were correct. Our proportion to the barony is as 73 per cent. by Griffith's valuation.

I am disposed to think that Mr. Lanyon is just as incorrect as to the £2,200, as he is about the 4½*d.*

I have examined the grand warrant of the county Antrim for 1855, and found that the contract roads in the seven upper baronies of the county, including Upper Belfast, cost only, on the average, £14 5*s.* 11*d.* per mile, their length being 475 miles. I have also ascertained, in Mr. Lanyon's office—(what I want to give is the total miles in the barony)—that the total miles of turnpike road in the barony of Upper Belfast amount to 38¾ statute miles, which, if taken at £50 per mile on the average, would amount to £1,925, from which must be deducted the sum of £536 15*s.* already paid by the county to these roads; and also £88 5*s.*, being the proportion of the county at large for the Lisburn mail-coach road.

The two together would leave to be added—on the presumption that £50 per mile would be sufficient—to the baronial taxation only £1,273, instead of £2,200; and, from inquiry that I have made, I am led to believe that the estimate of £50 per mile will be found sufficient.

This calculation, if correct, would entail a poundage of 1*d.* on the borough of Belfast.

I wish to state, with reference to turnpikes generally, that I have been in communication with a great number of parties since this Inquiry commenced, and that, without exception, every individual expressed himself willing to pay whatever additional county cess might be necessary, conditional on the turnpikes being done away with.

As one of the largest cess-payers in the town, I entirely coincide in the same sentiments.

THE LIMERICK AND NEWCASTLE AND THE LIMERICK AND CHARLEVILLE TRUSTS.

(50 *Statute Miles.*)

April 1, 1856.

Limerick County Court-House, April 1, 1856.

Mr. Michael Dawson.

Mr. *Michael Dawson* sworn.

I am secretary or clerk of the trust, of which there are two divisions; the first division is called the Rathkeale division, which runs from Limerick to Newcastle, and is twenty-five English miles in length.

The second is called the Bruff division, beginning at the city of Limerick, thence to Charleville, at the bounds of the county of Cork, through the town of Bruff, and is the same length as the other.

The roads are reported to me in good condition—both lines, but I cannot speak from personal inspection.

April 1, 1856.

Mr. Michael Dawson.

I carry on the iron and coal trade as a general merchant, and have two carts, pony, and donkey for business purposes, and have private vehicles.

The carts seldom pass through the turnpike, as my business confines them to the town.

I understand there is a sum of money due to the Board of Works (I forget the amount); it was borrowed for the purpose of improving the road and employing the people.

A great deal of permanent and useful improvement was effected by the outlay of that sum—cutting down hills, filling up hollows, making footways, repairing bridges, filling up dykes, and widening the road.

This was about 1846, and there was a balance at that time in hands of the treasurer.

We always demanded the maximum toll in all cases, except for public vehicles, that is, stage coaches and cars, regularly plying on the road.

With some individuals we entered into an annual composition (Mr. Bianconi, Mr. Fogarty, and Mr. Fitzgibbon), they applied to be relieved from the control or interference of the collectors at the gates; and besides, the trustees were anxious to encourage the class of cars kept by those persons for public convenience, they being of a superior kind.

Such opinion I have heard expressed by some persons, as that it would be well if the tolls were abolished, especially those living in the neighbourhood of the gates near the town.

We let the tolls from year to year, but there are many instances of persons continuing beyond that period.

There is one instance of a person named Morrissy, who took the gate to Ballinacarre, about one mile and a-half or two miles from this, about sixty years ago, and the contract, although annual, and set up for public auction once in each year, has continued in the family up to this moment.

His grandson, John O'Shea, now has the gate.

M'Mahon, of Keens and Newcastle gate, uncle and father, have had the gate for twenty-six years (excepting one year).

My salary, at first £60, is now reduced to £48, in consequence of the depressed state of the Bruff line.

The traffic left it soon after the opening of the railway, which runs parallel part of the way.

On the whole, however, it is sufficiently parallel to swallow up the great and heavy traffic of the road.

Hands in documents Schedule D 1, D 2.

There are twenty-three trustees, five constitute a Board, and they meet rather regularly.

This day is the day advertised for the annual letting of the tolls by public auction, and, only one trustee being present, there was no Board, and the letting of the tolls was, within the last half-hour, accordingly adjourned till to-morrow week, the 9th of April.

H. W. Langley, Esq., C.E.

Hamilton W. Langley, Esq., C.E., sworn.

I live in the city of Limerick, and am surveyor to the entire trust, a length altogether of fifty English miles.

It begins at Newcastle and arrives at Limerick, and thence leaves Limerick and goes to Charleville, through Bruff.

Between this and Newcastle there are six gates; a cart paying 4*d.* (the maximum) may pass through those six gates, and return with the same horse (not another) without additional toll.

April 1, 1856.

H. W. Langley, Esq., C.E.

There are five gates between this and Charleville, and two side gates, the same toll (4*d.*) would free a horse and cart to Charleville and back, provided the journey were accomplished within the same day.

The Charleville road is in very good condition. The Newcastle road is good, but not so good; it is, however, in very fair travelling order.

The cost of maintenance for surface repairs, on the Charleville line, is about 2*s.* 6*d.* per perch, per annum, exclusively of salaries.

The cost of the Newcastle line is only 1*s.* per perch, per annum, the materials being better and more easily had.

My salary is £100 per annum.

It was not reduced when the other reductions were made.

I am surveyor on the line about twelve years.

I was contractor for keeping the road in repair under the Board of Trustees at first, up to about the year 1846.

I found it, however, a losing concern, and gave it up, and then the trustees appointed me their engineer, with a salary, and so I remain now.

I have not heard any expressions of dissatisfaction amongst the people as to the tolls being continued or otherwise.

I think, however, generally speaking, that the people of the country would rather the roads were supported by presentment—I mean the rate-payers generally, and those who would have to pay their share of the maintenance by county rate.

On the Newcastle line, there is a mail car at present, and if the toll were abolished, the maintenance would fall, half on the county, and half on the barony through which it runs.

There can be no doubt whatever, that (in this county, at least) general opinion is against paying tolls at gates.

The Charleville line was once a line of great traffic, but is not so now, nor since the opening of the railway about 1848.

The county and barony are now paying 4*s.* per perch per annum, for the first three miles of line of road, which runs from this to Tipperary.

The road lies low, and is hard to keep; the traffic on it is very limited.

That road is not a turnpike road, but repaired in the ordinary way, like other presentment roads.

I never heard of an attempt to get a turnpike on that line, notwithstanding its great expense, and the great burthen it entails on the rate-payers.

Labour is now considerably dearer than it had been three years ago. It is raised in that time 50 per cent.

Last week I paid 10*s.* a-week, where I would only have paid 5*s.* or 6*s.* three years back.

I cannot say whether the interest of the debts due be in arrear or not. I know nothing of the financial affairs of the trust.

The payment of the men is left to me—that is, I have overseers under my control, whom I check.

These overseers make returns of the men's days and their own.

If I approve of the account, I transmit it to the treasurer, who advances the gross sum to me, and then I pay the men myself.

The men are paid on the road once a fortnight, in money, not in goods, nor in a public house.

There are two overseers on the Newcastle road at 12*s.* each. The men would average thirty men the year round.

They get 8*s.* per week.

On the Charleville line there are two overseers, one at £1, the other at 12*s.* per week.

April 1, 1856.

H. W. Langley, Esq., C.E.

I, myself, am the contractor for the repairs of the Charleville line, that is, I contract with the trustees to keep in repair that line, for £1,000 per annum, and I am also the engineer, at £100 per annum; but up to 1852, when the funds got low, I had another salary of £30 on the division, of which that road forms a part.

The name of the overseer, at £1 a-week, is John Punch; and he does business in the neighbourhood where I have other contracts under the county, and that is the reason he got 8*s.* per week more than the other.

I have the sole control and power of dismissing the overseers, and also of employing or dismissing men on both those lines.

There is a branch road, turning off the mail-coach road at Patrick's-well, that costs 2*s.* 6*d.* per perch per annum.

I have not heard what the average cost of maintaining roads in the county may be, nor how many miles of road there are kept up by the county.

I do not think that tolls on a road are any check to the advancement of trade or industry in the county.

I think wherever tolls can be avoided they are. I know people to take longer roads than they need take, with their carts and cattle, to save tolls.

I think if the tolls were removed from the roads, there would be more traffic on them.

Mr. W. Dundon

Mr. *William Dundon*, Ballynakeile, Farmer, sworn.

I hold about 135 Irish acres, and live by farming.

There is a gate within three miles of my place, as I go to Limerick, which is four Irish miles from me; and another between me and Adair, which is about the same distance.

Going either way, I pay 2*d.* toll.

The public opinion is (that is, amongst rate-payers) that it would be better to get rid of tolls; they say, and it agrees with my own experience, that where there are no gates, the roads are in better order.

I have travelled a good many roads in the county of Clare, where they have no turnpikes, and I have seen the roads better kept.

I think tolls act as a check on intercourse in the country, and people go a longer distance with their beasts, going to the fairs and markets, in order to avoid them.

Some persons bring their produce into inferior towns and markets, to avoid tolls, and thereby get lower prices.

Take Rathkeale, for instance—when a farmer in the market there asks Limerick market price for his corn, he is told then, that if he were in Limerick, it would have cost him the toll to get there; and he is then obliged to take a ½*d.* under, sometimes more.

The carriage makes a difference in market prices—that is, the trouble and wear and tear involved in taking goods some distance from home, and tolls add to that difference.

The condition of the road from this to Newcastle is generally bad—and I speak in presence of Mr. Langley, and the other officials of the line.

Last winter it was most shamefully bad.

I do not know much of the Charleville line; I seldom have to use it.

I speak the general opinions of all the people about my part of the county in saying, that they are dissatisfied with tolls, and with the system of turnpikes generally. They think there is great waste of money in salaries and overseers, and in paying useless people.

The men working on the road near my own place have complained to me that they were not paid in money, but in goods; for instance, in oatmeal and sundries. *April* 1, 1856. Mr. W. Dundon.

The overseer, John Downey, who gets 12*s.* per week, has a shop in Patrickswell for the sale of oatmeal, bread, butter, bacon, tobacco, lodgings, &c.

The men, whose names I can give whenever called upon, bitterly complained to me that they were never paid in money at all, but that their wages, from one end of the year to the other, were settled for in these shop goods.

David Roche Browning, Esq., Buttevant, county Cork, sworn. D. R. Browning, Esq.

I am treasurer to the trust.

My present salary is £32; it had been £40, and once it was £60, and for several years I acted for the trust without any salary.

My predecessor was never paid any thing.

The first thing I do with the money I get is, to pay the labourers' fortnight's account.

Then I pay for the materials, and then the salaries of overseers and the engineer. After those payments, I pay rent, county cess, income tax, and sundries; salaries when due, as per the following printed form:—

[Refers to printed account handed in, marked Schedule D 1, D 2.]

The debt to the Government of £1,800 is still unpaid.

There was interest at the rate of £5 per cent., per annum, paid June 30th, 1851, since which period nothing has been paid, owing to our depressed circumstances.

I cannot possibly say whether we can pay any thing this year or not, nor until the biddings take place, which ought to have been to-day, but in consequence of the want of attendance of a sufficient number of trustees, the auction has been adjourned for a week.

If, however, the biddings be not above those of last year, I must say we can give nothing.

We may be called insolvent at present, as we are unable to pay the interest of the money we borrowed.

We avoid all expense as far as it is possible, and have lowered the salaries, &c.

It cannot be denied that we are an insolvent trust.

The money I speak of was borrowed from the Commissioners of Public Works in June, 1846, and we paid interest for five years to June, 1851; since that period, the railway has interfered with us to such an extent as to leave very little hope of improvement in our finances.

The nearest turnpike to this is, one mile on the eastern side of the city; there is another turnpike on the western side, about two miles from the city.

The people of the town can drive out of town on several lines, without meeting with gates, and even the finest lines.

There are other obstructions to the townspeople besides our turnpike roads.

There are two bridges—one called the Wellesley-bridge, which would cost, say 4*d.*, for a jaunting car.

The other is called the Athlunkard-bridge, which costs a like sum.

The Wellesley-bridge is in the heart of the borough; the other is half quarter of a-mile beyond the borough.

April 1, 1856.

D.R. Browning, Esq.

I have not heard people speaking about the tolls, except a few people that do not like to pay.

Some country gentlemen object to the turnpikes as a nuisance.

I do not know that any trustees object to the turnpike system.

In 1846, we had a balance in hands of £900 on the Rathkeale road, and £320 on the Charleville road—that is to say, a sum of £1,220 to the credit of the entire trust.

We spent the money in permanent improvements, and also the sum of £2,000 borrowed from the Government, as above referred to, and as in the detailed accounts.

[Hands in document marked Schedule D 3.]

WATERFORD AND SHANKILL TURNPIKE TRUST.

(34 *Statute Miles.*)

April 3, 1856.

W. Hayden, Esq.

KILKENNY COURT-HOUSE, APRIL 3, 1856.

William Hayden, Esq., Secretary to the county Kilkenny Grand Jury, sworn.

I was solicitor to the carrying through the House of Parliament the act called the Waterford and Shankill Turnpike Act, 1832. That act will not expire until the year ——, and it has not been repealed, to my knowledge.

There are no tolls collected on that road now, and have not been for some years.

As secretary to the Grand Jury, I am conversant with all matters concerning roads in my county, and I can state officially, that every road in the county is maintained and repaired by presentment.

The Waterford and Shankill road is in much better condition now than it had been under the trust.

It is repaired by Grand Jury presentment always, like all the county roads.

The Post-Office repaired it in the winter of 1854–1855, it was in such bad condition for the mails; and the county has since repaid the Post-Office.

The tolls were unpopular, and people evaded them whenever they could do so.

There are no tolls demanded now anywhere in the county Kilkenny, and I am well acquainted with every road where there has been a turnpike.

I think the people were very glad to get rid of them.

There are no debentures or debts of any sort outstanding against the trust. I may say with all but certainty there were none.

S. Carter, Esq.

Samson Carter, Esq., County Surveyor, Kilkenny, sworn.

I know no instance of toll being demanded on any road in the county of Kilkenny for the last three or four years.

All our roads are maintained by the county at present. I was surveyor of two trusts for some years.

One was the line from the town of Carlow, through Kilkenny and Callan to the bounds of the county of Tipperary, near nine-mile-house—a distance of about 32 statute miles.

I resigned that appointment in 1852.

The other was the trust now under consideration, which ran from Shankill to Waterford, a distance of 34 statute miles, all in the county of Kilkenny, the river at the city of Waterford separating the two counties.

I commenced on that line on the 29th of April, 1842, at a salary of £20 per annum, which in a year or two afterwards was increased to £30. *April 3, 1856.*

S. Carter, Esq.

I resigned on the 14th of May, 1852, having held it for ten years.

The cause of my resignation was that the trust was known for some time to be in a declining state. It wanted funds; the trustees did not care to meet, and it was found hard to bring them together.

At length they ceased to meet, perhaps I might say formally ceased, about the spring of 1852, and no tolls were ever demanded on it since; and it is now maintained altogether by Grand Jury presentments. I therefore considered that I was warranted in resigning my office.

It is in far better condition now than it had been whilst under the trustees, even although I was their surveyor. It cost at that time from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per perch per annum; it now costs $8\frac{3}{4}d.$

As to the Act of Parliament under which the trust was established, I know nothing of it, except that I hear from persons who understand such things better than I do that the act has not yet expired.

I am not acquainted with the financial portion of the concern; but from what I generally heard and believe, I should say there are no debts due by the trust.

CARLOW, KILKENNY, CALLAN, AND TIPPERARY TURNPIKE TRUST.

(32 *Statute Miles.*)

Samson Carter, Esq., County Surveyor, re-examined. S. Carter, Esq.

I stated in my previous evidence, that I had been surveyor to this trust.

My salary was £40 per annum, commencing on the 3rd of August, 1837, and ending with my resignation in February, 1852.

I resigned in consequence of the trustees complaining that they had no funds to meet their debts.

At that time the trustees ceased to meet, and then formally resigned, at least so I was given to understand.

The gates were thrown open to the public, and are now no longer in existence; no toll, of course, is demanded, and the county Grand Jury repairs the road by presentment, just the same as all the other roads in the county.

It is now in better condition than it was under the turnpike system.

It cost at that time, as well as my memory serves me—for I cannot at present lay my hand on the papers belonging to that road—from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* per perch, per annum. It averages under the Grand Jury system 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per perch.

I heard there were debentures outstanding against this trust, but what might be their amount or their value I cannot say.

I also heard that the Act of Parliament under which the trust held was not yet expired.

Humphrey Semple, Esq., Kilkenny, sworn. H. Semple, Esq.

I was secretary to the line of road extending from the town of Carlow, through Kilkenny and Callan, to the bounds of the county of Tipperary.

It was a part of the once great leading thoroughfare from Dublin to Cork, through Carlow, Kilkenny, Clonmel, &c., and upon which night and day mails, and posting vehicles of all kinds, passed at all hours of both day and night.

April 3, 1856.

H. Semple, Esq.

It was perhaps the greatest thoroughfare in the whole of the south of Ireland.

The traffic has now dwindled away to almost nothing.

The railways have every thing of that sort now, and our lines are mere local ones.

The trust was held under the Act 4 Wm. IV. ; royal assent, July 9, 1833, and was to continue for 31 years.

I ceased to act as secretary in 1852, when the trustees met and dissolved in a body, and threw the road open to the public.

The mode of dissolving is set forth in the minute book, with day and date, &c.

[The minute book produced.]

The following resolutions are in my own hand-writing, and signed by the respective chairmen of the day :—

Friday, February 6, 1852.

The trustees met this day, it being their usual monthly meeting.

Present, Henry McCreery, Chairman ; Richard Sullivan, Edmond Smithwick, Henry Potter, Henry J. Loughnan.

Resolved—"That instalments of the following bills be paid, viz. : Mr. Maxwell, £20 ; Mr. Denroache, £5 ; Mr. Shannan, £1 10s. ; Mr. B. Scott, £11 ; and that cheques be given for these respective sums."

Resolved—"That the Board do adjourn to Saturday, the 14th instant, to transact business of the utmost importance to the trust, and that a full meeting be called by advertisement as well as circulars. The advertisement to be inserted in both the Kilkenny papers on Wednesday the 11th, and Saturday the 14th instant, stating in the advertisement that such meeting is called for the final winding up of the affairs of the trust, as far as practicable."

Resolved—"That a sum not exceeding £4 be expended upon the repairs of the road, until the next day of meeting on the 4th instant."

Resolved—"That our secretary be prepared, on said day of meeting, on the 14th instant, to finally close his account with the trust, and that he collect by that day all debts due to the trust, and ascertain all claims against the trust, with a view to such final settlement."

(Signed) Henry McCreery, Chairman.

Saturday, 14th February, 1832.

The trustees met this day, pursuant to special advertisement ordered on the 6th instant.

Present—

Richard Sullivan, Chairman.	Patrick Blanchfield.
Sir J. Wheeler D. Cuffe, Bart.	Henry J. Loughnan.
Henry M'Creery.	Captain William R. Stuart.
Henry Potter.	The Rev. Joseph Chapman.
James Tidmarsh.	James K. Aylward.

Resolved—"That the following members have resigned :—

Richard Sullivan.	Henry Potter.
Henry M'Creery.	The Rev. Joseph Chapman.
James Tidmarsh.	Patrick Blanchfield.
Captain William R. Stuart.	James K. Aylward.
Sir J. D. Wheeler Cuffe, Bt.	Edmond Smithwick."

Mr. Carter has resigned his situation as surveyor.

(Signed) Richard Sullivan, Chairman.

April 3, 1856.

H. Semple, Esq.

After that day nothing more was heard of the tolls or the trust of that line.

The people passed through the gates, toll free, from that day to this, and every one seems to have forgotten that they ever existed.

The trustees got tired of the whole affair, seeing the funds declining, and they seldom attended.

In fact, the receipts were not equal to the mere ordinary expenses of surface repairs, putting out of question the interest on the debentures and the officers' salaries.

My own salary was £40 per annum, and the surveyor, Mr. Carter, had the same, and there was no other annual paid officer.

The Provincial Bank was the treasurer, but unpaid.

The amount of debts due by this trust is £3,666 0*s.* 5½*d.*, British currency; but upwards of £1,000 of that has not been heard of for, perhaps, forty or fifty years, as appears by the following memorandum in the minute book, in the handwriting of my predecessor, Mr. Johnston, who was not secretary since the year 1838:—

"The debts now due by this trust are as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mortgage, ...	1,000	0	0
Debentures, ...	1,926	10	5
Debentures supposed lost, not being claimed within the last twenty years, . . .	1,045	0	0
Late Irish currency, ...	3,971	10	5
Or,	3,665	0	5½ British.

That memorandum being written on or before the year 1838, brings us back to 1818, being twenty years previous; so that nothing has been heard of that sum of £1,000 for, at all events, thirty-eight years.

The debentures were some for £100, some for £50. I do not think them worth 1*s.* each, by which I mean to convey that they are utterly and entirely useless to their owners; nor do I think they themselves place any value whatever upon them.

I cannot bring to memory at what period interest was paid upon any of them. The late Mr. Collis, one of the trustees, used to make a great noise about debentures he had, but it generally ended with his getting nothing, or, perhaps, some little. I forget the fact, it is so long ago.

The trustees had no property in houses. On the whole line they had but one house under lease from Lord Clifden. It stood on a piece of the land of Mr. Blanchfield, one of the trustees, a tenant of Lord Clifden's.

The house was given to him, he undertaking to perform all conditions reserved in the lease, whatever they might have been, and also paying £2 to the trust. I do not know if he ever paid that £2. I suppose he did.

The road was in very bad condition generally. Mr. Bianconi repeatedly complained of its bad condition, and rather than pay tolls for a road in so bad a state, he ran his cars round by the Newtown road, to avoid paying at the gates.

Mr. Peter Purcell's manager complained of the state of the line, and by his orders the coach also went round by Newtown, after repeatedly remonstrating with the Board of Trustees.

April 3, 1856.

H. Semple, Esq.

That occurred in the year 1842, as I find by reference to the ledger. Deduction of tolls was made him for thirteen days, during which period his coach was not on the turnpike road.

B. Scott, Esq.

Barnaby Scott, Esq., Crown Solicitor, Kilkenny, sworn.

I was employed by the trustees as their solicitor when they were seeking their Bill in Parliament, and obtained it for them in 1833.

The road runs from the town of Carlow, through the city of Kilkenny, and thence to the bounds of Tipperary county.

The trustees dissolved the Board some three or four years ago. They were tired of the trouble of attending boards, and were anxious to abolish the tolls. The income was declining, and the roads were badly managed.

At the time of so doing they owed considerable debts, as well in the shape of mortgages and debentures as in simple contract debts. They owed money to several persons connected with the trust. Amongst others, they owe myself about £40 for law costs incurred in proceedings done for the Board.

I do not think the debentures would sell for sixpence apiece.

When the trustees dissolved the Board, the people tore up the gates, and they were taken away from time to time, until no more of them was seen. The toll-houses were utterly abandoned, and now they appear in a state of dilapidation and ruin.

I do not know what became of these houses. Some of them were, I believe, purchased by the trustees; some were allowed to go to waste; some, perhaps, reverted to the owners of the soil for non-payment of rent—these are but few. There is no turnpike toll now received any where in this county.

A. Colles, Esq.

Alexander Colles, Esq., Millmount, sworn.

I was a trustee of the line leading from Carlow, through Kilkenny and Callan, to the bounds of the county of Tipperary.

There is no toll now demanded on that line, nor since the year 1852. The Board met (but I happened not to be present) and dissolved, as far, at least, as their own act could affect a dissolution.

There were not sufficient funds to pay the common expenses of the road.

There are some debentures in existence outstanding against this trust. Some belong to some of my own family—four debentures of either £50 or £100 each; and the last interest paid was about twelve or fourteen years ago.

They belong to the representatives of the late William Colles, my great-grandfather. I think they bore date about 1731.

I know nothing particularly about the Shankill and Waterford road; but I believe there is no toll demanded on a road anywhere in this county.

I believe the debentures I spoke of are valueless, and not worth half-a-crown each, nor worth any thing whatever.

This valuation applies to any debentures or securities of any denomination that may be outstanding against the trust.

If the trust had any property in toll-houses, &c., they have not that property now; perhaps the landlord got up the houses for arrears due; but I cannot say with any precision what became of them.

The tolls were extremely unpopular, and we were glad to get rid of them altogether, in any way we could.

CARLOW AND CASTLECOMER TURNPIKE TRUST.

(9¼ *Statute Miles.*)

CARLOW, APRIL 4TH, 1856.

April 4, 1856.

Richard Wilson, Esq. sworn.

R. Wilson, Esq.

I am treasurer to the turnpike trust called the Carlow and Castlecomer trust.

The road commences at the town of Graigue, at the bounds of the counties of Carlow and Queen's County, and terminates at a place called Cruttyard, on the road to Castlecomer.

Its whole length is 9¼ statute miles, and it lies entirely in the Queen's County, in the barony of Slievemaraga.

The trust is under the Act 5th and 6th Vict., (1842), to continue for a period of thirty-one years, and will, therefore, not expire until 1873.

Generally speaking, the maximum toll under the Act is demanded and paid.

The income arising from tolls for the year ending 21st April, 1855, was £305 2*s.* 7*d.*; the expenditure, including interest on debt paid, was £334 10*s.* 9*d.*

My own salary, as treasurer and surveyor, is £30 per annum; clerk, £10; road steward, £20: making the total of annual salaries, £60 per annum. [Hands in documents marked schedule E 1, E 2, E 3.]

There are debts outstanding against this trust to the amount of £2,723 1*s.* 6*d.*, besides an accumulation of arrears of interest.

The debt was money originally lent on debentures of £25 each (late Irish currency).

The subscribers were persons who felt an interest in the well-being and advancement of the county, and about the year 1808, or thereabouts, the road from Carlow to the Collieries being so hilly, and narrow, and bad, that, as I have often heard, a load of four or five hundred weight, was then considered a good load to convey by it, these subscribers lent the money, in order to make a new line of road, and repay themselves by the tolls.

The following is a list of the original debenture-holders, dating from the year 1810:—

Robert Jackson, 1810 (4),	£100	0	0
William Browne (2),	50	0	0
William Cooper (4),	100	0	0
Robert Moore Fishburne (4),	100	0	0
Hovendon Stapleton (8),	200	0	0
Sir Henry Parnel (8),	200	0	0
Countess of Ormonde (20),	500	0	0
Earl of Ormonde (5),	125	0	0
Viscount Lismore (5),	125	0	0
Hon. C. B. Wandesforde (5),	125	0	0
Thomas Cavanagh (5),	125	0	0
Barrow Navigation Company (20),	500	0	0
Earl of Portarlington (12),	300	0	0
Rev. William Sutton (4),	100	0	0
Henry Bruen (4),	100	0	0
Earl Kenmare (8),	200	0	0
Late Irish,	£2,950	0	0
British,	£2,723	1	6

April 4, 1856.

R. Wilson, Esq.

These bore six per cent. interest, to commence when the road should be completed, and there was no Government grant.

There had been a further sum of perhaps £300 to £400, borrowed on the personal security of some of the original debenture holders, in order to complete the work, inasmuch as the original sum was not sufficient to complete it.

This latter sum was paid off in the first instance, and no interest was paid until that last sum, with interest, was paid off, which took place in the year 1821.

In that year, the sum of £123 4*s.* 7*d.* was paid by the treasurer Mr. David Ryan, as appears by his account, in his handwriting, now before me, to account of interest due to the original debenture holders; and that being the first payment of interest ever made to them, the payment, although paid in 1821, dates as of and for 1810.

In that way there is now due (or, rather there was due in 1854) an arrear of unpaid interest of £3,472 1*s.* 6*d.*

There was an interval of six years (from 1837 to 1843) in which by consent of the trustees, no interest was paid, in order to accumulate a fund, to obtain a renewal of our Act of Parliament, which we obtained in 1842.

The costs of the Act were £476 17*s.* 7*d.*

In June, 1844, the sum of £170 5*s.* 10*d.* was paid in part liquidation of arrears of interest.

The cost of the road, taking materials, manual labour, salaries, rents and incidentals, was, for the 9¼ miles, last year, £266, being about £27 per mile, per annum.

I think the traffic on that road is of such a nature as ought to render its maintenance three or four times as great as that of other roads generally.

There are very heavy loads of coal drawn over that line from the collieries to Carlow.

Some of these loads contain forty-five hundred weight; few or none so low as twenty hundred weight. Asses' carts constantly contain twenty hundred weight, sometimes twenty-five hundred weight.

In paying off interest, no preference is given, but a proportionate sum paid to all persons, not by ballot, but all receive proportionately.

Mr. R. Philips.

Mr. *Robert Philips*, Mill Fall, sworn.

I am clerk to the above road; my duty is to summon the trustees, write summonses and notices, keep minutes of the proceedings, occasionally go on the road, to see that all is right, and, if I see any thing that is wrong, to report to Mr. Wilson.

I have no control over the workmen.

I do not know what may be the amount per perch, per annum, of keeping up the road.

I do not know what may be the amount of keeping up any road.

I have not the handling of any of the moneys, nor does any pass through my hands.

The men are paid by Mr. Wilson.

I do not keep any account of the men's days, nor did the trustees ever require me so to do.

A. Jackson, Esq.

Adam Jackson, Esq., Graigue.

I am a trustee, and hold four debentures for £100, originally lent by my brother, the late Robert Jackson, Esq., in about 1808 or 1809.

At the time of the passing of 48 George III., the road was nearly impassable, as set forth in its preamble, as follows :— *April 4, 1856.*

"And whereas, the road leading from the town of Carlow to the town A. Jackson, Esq.
"of Castlecomer, aforesaid, is very mountainous, and in such bad repair,
"as to be scarcely passable for travellers, and the same cannot be kept
"in good and sufficient repair by the ordinary means of presentment;
"and it is therefore expedient, that a new line of road should be laid
"out between the said towns of Carlow and Castlecomer, or so much
"of the said old road altered, as may be found necessary for avoiding
"hills."

Upon the passing of that Act, a fund was raised by debentures, bearing interest, as Mr. Wilson has stated.

The value of the debentures, I can scarcely arrive at, they not having been in the market, but the average of the last eleven years gave 4½ per cent. on the £2,723.

I think it would be an injustice to the rate-payers of the barony to abolish the trust, and throw the maintenance of the line on the cess-payers.

There is no mail coach or even mail car on the line, and therefore it would be entirely a baronial impost.

There has been no mail car on the line for the last six or seven years.

I do not know what increase, in the taxation of the barony, might arise from throwing the maintenance of this road upon it.

[Mr. Cooper, of Cooper's-hill, here stated, that £100 would have caused about 1*d.* in the pound barony cess, therefore £200 would be about 2*d.*; that was, however, under the old system of taxation; there has been some alteration lately, the nature of which he thought he could soon supply.]

Examination resumed.

It would not be fair to the cess-payers to ask them to pay for the maintenance of a road which is torn up by general (not local) traffic.

William Cooper, Esq., Cooper-hill, sworn. W. Cooper, Esq.

I am a magistrate and grand juror of the Queen's County.

I am a trustee of this line.

There had been a turnpike road under another trust—the one from the town of Athy to Castlecomer, which joins this line; their Act was allowed to expire, and there are now no turnpikes on that road, a good part of which passes through the barony of Slievemaraga, in the Queen's county.

The cost of maintaining it having fallen on that barony, the cess-payers consider it a grievance to have to support that line, inasmuch as its traffic is general, not local.

The people of the barony do not profit by its traffic—which is a supply from the towns of Kilkenny, Castlecomer, and Athy, in the articles of coal.

The feeling of injustice is such, that the cess-payers and magistrates at road sessions have been unwilling to grant a sum sufficient to keep it in good repair; and the consequence is, that it is now in the very worst condition; and upon the expiration of the Act in about 1852, it was left in the very finest order.

I believe that many coal carriers would now be glad to pay tolls on the road to Athy for a good road, rather than pass toll free on such a bad road as it is at present.

April 4, 1856.

Cross-examined.

I consider the persons who really pay the toll are the consumers.

W. Cooper, Esq.

I think a colliery district affords an exception in its way to all other districts, so far as the repairs of the road go.

The colliery proprietors (I know it) were anxious to abolish the tolls. I know, likewise, being on the Grand Jury, and also on the road sessions of the barony of Slievemaraga, that they are very anxious to obtain large presentment for colliery roads, rather than have tolls demanded on them.

The contributors to the original fund, given by debenture holders, were many of them colliery proprietors.

The debentures I hold (four of £25 each), I have from my late father, who advanced the money originally.

I know nothing of their marketable value, never having offered them for sale, nor having seen others do so.

Neither my father nor I were colliery proprietors.

Mr. M. Byrne.

Mr. *Matthew Byrne*, Castle-street, Carlow, sworn.

I am in the woollen and Manchester trade, and know this line of road. It is in good condition at present.

My opinion is, that if the tolls were abolished (taking care, of course, of those who lent their money for the making of it), it would be an improvement.

The salaries, £60 upon 9¼ miles, would be saved, and other things which appear on the printed form (Schedule E 1) now handed in by the treasurer, Mr. Wilson.

This form and account I never saw before.

Here is a sum of £14 7*s.* incidentals that would not be incurred or paid under the county presentment system.

I am acquainted with persons who pay cess in the baronies of Slievemaraga, and also of Ballyadams.

I never heard them complain of the injustice of throwing the maintenance of the road upon themselves, since the abolition of the tolls on the Athy and Castlecomer road.

On the contrary, I have heard them say it was a fairer mode of keeping up a line.

I believe there has been an improvement in trade of the towns of Athy and also of Castlecomer, since that very alteration took place.

I cannot directly say whether the interjacent villages have improved by it—very likely they have; but I am convinced that Athy and Castlecomer have improved.

I think the public carriers have improved by it.

The coal carriers themselves have told me that they were unwilling to come with their coals to Carlow, in consequence of the tolls.

I think the trade and commerce of the town of Carlow would be considerably improved by the abolition of the turnpike.

This is a very prevalent opinion amongst the traders of Carlow, insomuch that it was in their contemplation, some year or two ago, to call a meeting, for the purpose of seeing how far, by petition or otherwise, it might be remedied.

I am a large cess-payer at present, in the barony of Slievemaraga, and have been so for six or seven years back—and I have an opportunity of knowing the feelings and opinions of my fellow cess-payers.

I heard different opinions amongst them about abolition.

I have a manufactory of bricks on that line, about two English miles from this town; the turnpike is between this and my factory.

The trustees allow a composition to be entered into by all persons, except coal carriers. *April* 4, 1856.

I paid 10*s*., about four years ago, for one year; next year, £1; the next year, when Mr. Wilson became treasurer, I paid £3, and so up to the present. Mr. M. Byrne.

When I paid 10*s*, I made 300,000 of bricks, and the same complement until last year, when I only made 100,000.

The opinion in Carlow against tolls is universal—not partial; I think the population of Carlow, taking in Graigue, may be about 10,000.

The printed accounts handed me, marked Schedules E 1, E 2, E 3, I never saw before; and, although they are printed, I never before knew or heard that such things existed.

Mr. *Thomas Hughes*, Carlow, sworn. Mr. T. Hughes.

I had been in trade in Carlow, but I now live outside the town.

I pay no cess in the Queen's County, but I do elsewhere; nor have I been on the road in question more than once in my life.

I hold four debentures of £25 Irish each, which I bought about five years ago from the house of Vance and Beere, in Dublin.

I gave £10 for the four debentures at that time, and have received interest since.

The last interest I got from the treasurer was about a year ago.

I then got £5 10*s*. 9*d*., and I always got the same interest since I bought them.

I have not heard opinions as to the benefit, or otherwise, of abolishing tolls, nor have I formed any opinion myself about the matter.

Major *Alexander St. Leger M'Mahon*, Hollymount, sworn. Major A. St. L. M'Mahon.

I am a trustee of this road, and hold four debentures; I did not purchase them; they came to me through the family.

I never knew any of them in the market, except what I have now heard from Mr. Hughes, and I am very much surprised at the small amount paid for them.

My residence and land is in the barony of Slievmaraga, which would be the district solely affected by throwing the maintenance of the road upon the Grand Jury presentments.

I cannot say I have given very much of my attention to what would be the effect of abolishing tolls, but I know I pay a very heavy cess in that barony; perhaps, next to Mr. Cooper, I am the largest cess-payer in the barony, and I should certainly not wish to see that cess increased.

Captain *James Fitzmaurice*, J.P., Old Derrig, sworn. Capt. J. Fitzmaurice, J.P.

I am now working a colliery on my own estate, at Ardateagle, in the barony of Slievemaraga, in the Queen's County.

I do not think it would benefit the country to abolish the toll on the road; the only party it would benefit would be the carriers and the consumers of the coals in the towns.

I do not think it would increase the trade in coals to benefit the consumers by abolishing tolls.

I have not heard any opinion, one way or other, about the effect of the tolls or of their abolition.

I am a trustee of this trust, and generally attended the meetings; I

April 4, 1856.

hold no debentures, and I know nothing, one way or the other, of their marketable value.

Capt. J. Fitzmaurice, J.P.

I think, that if the road were thrown on the barony, it would not be kept in such condition, nor be done so cheaply

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Mr. E. Flood.

Mr. *Edward Flood*, Graigue, sworn.

I am a maltster, spirit dealer, and grocer, in Carlow Graigue, and I know the line from Carlow to Castlecomer. It is in very good condition at present.

I think it would be a great benefit to the town to abolish the toll on that road.

I know of boatmen taking their boats empty from this to Athy, and then purchasing coal there, to take to Dublin, in consequence of the toll on this road keeping the carriers back from coming here.

These boats come here with, perhaps, turf from Kildare, and in going back they go empty to Athy.

The coal brought to Athy, is carried overland from the colliery to Athy, much farther than if it was brought to Carlow.

If there were no tolls payable on the Carlow line, the carriers that go to Athy would prefer coming to Carlow. That is my opinion, and I have heard the carriers themselves admit it, and I think we lose those men by the tolls.

I know myself, that since the abolition of the tolls on the Athy line, the coal trade has diminished in Carlow, and it has increased in Athy, and it is too important a trade to let slip from us.

I speak for myself, and for all the people of Carlow, that the feeling is most strong here in favour of the entire abolition of turnpike tolls.

There are none in any of the neighbouring counties: and why should we be made an exception?

I do not know any one in favour of the tolls except people interested.

I pay cess myself in the barony of Slievemaraga, and am valued at about £36 per year, and would have no objection to have my county cess increased, by abolishing the toll on the road, and opening our town once more to its fair chance of trade.

W. Cooper, Esq.

William Cooper, Esq., re-examined.

I find by reference to the county book, that the number of perches of road already thrown upon the barony of Slievemaraga for maintenance and repair of the late turnpike road from Athy to Castlecomer is 1,710 perches. That road costs about 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* to keep it in passable repair.

I also find that a sum of £128 5*s.* was granted at Lent Assizes for one half-year, and that did not keep it in anything like proper condition.

A much larger presentment—I forget how much—was granted during the last assizes.

The valuation of the barony is by Griffith's valuation £24,736 19*s.* and I find by reference, that a levy of a sum of £100 comes to 1*d.* in the pound on that sum.

The line from Carlow to Castlecomer, being nine and a-quarter miles English, would throw 2,960 additional perches on the barony of Slievemaraga.

This, at 3*s.* per perch per annum, would come to upwards of £400, which would increase the yearly charge on our barony of upwards of 4*d.* in the pound.

SCHEDULE A 1.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT.—Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditure of all sums levied by the Trustees of the Turnpike Roads leading from the Town of Dundalk, in the county of Louth, to the Towns of Castleblaney and Carrickmacross in the county of Monaghan, under and by virtue of the Acts 11th Geo. 4th, and 11th 12th Victoria, for the year ending 8th of January, 1856.

Receipts.

		£	s.	d.
1855. January 9th,	To balance in Treasurer's hands this day, .	32	14	2
1856. January 8th.	„ Cash received from the Tenants of the Tolls, being Twelve Months' rent to the 10th January, 1856, .	626	10	0
	„ Income Tax allowed by the Creditors on payment of Interest, . .	7	2	4
		666	6	6

Disbursements.

		£	s.	d.
1856. January 8th,	By Cash paid Salaries to 1st instant, .	68	6	0
„	Interest to Creditors, .	107	0	0
„	Incidental Expenses, .	15	1	11
„	Repairs of Roads, .	375	9	2
„	Income Tax 1½ year to September, 1855, .	10	4	0
„	Balance in Treasurer's hands, . . .	90	5	5
		666	6	6

I certify that the foregoing is a correct Abstract of the Accounts of the Trustees of the above Roads, for the year ending 8th January, 1856.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1856.

WILLIAM CHARLETON, Chairman.
14th January, 1856.

JAMES JOYCE, Auditor.

J. H. RANSON, Secretary.

SCHEDULE A 2.

SUMS due by the Trustees of the Dundalk, Castleblaney, and Carrickmacross Turnpike Roads, for which assignments of the tolls have been given, at present bearing five per cent. interest:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Alex. Shekleton, Esq., . .	1,000	0	0	Marquess of Bath, . . .	350	0	0	Total, 2,550 0 0
Earl of Roden, . . .	350	0	0	Executors James Johnston, . .	250	0	0	
Lord Blaney, . . .	350	0	0	Mrs. Gillichan, . . .	250	0	0	

28th February, 1856.

J. H. RANSON, Secretary.

H 2

SCHEDULE A 3.

ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE in the County of Louth in the Years 1834, 1844, and 1854.

Description of Work.	1834.						1844.						1854.					
	M.	F.	P.	£	s.	d.	M.	F.	P.	£	s.	d.	M.	F.	P.	£	s.	d.
Roads under contract for repairs, including widening, fencing, draining, filling gaps, and making footpaths,	104	–	19	3,811	19	9	76	4	34	2,378	8	9	5	2	2	135	6	5
Roads under contract for maintenance,	63	4	1	350	5	9	394	6	34½	3,815	12	1	400	2	37	4,550	2	7
New roads,	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	—			1	–	–	109	6	8
Lowering hills and filling hollows,	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	43	2	2	–	–	–	154	0	0
Bridges, gullets, and road-buildings,	–	–	–	80	0	1	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	410	1	0
Salary and allowance of surveyor and assistants,	–	–	–	420	0	0	–	–	–	465	0	0	–	–	–	490	0	0
Totals,	167	4	20	4,662	5	7	471	3	28½	6,702	3	0	406	4	39	5,848	16	8

Average cost, per perch, in 1834, 1*s.* 7*d.*; in 1844, 9$\frac{4}{5}$*d.*; and in 1854, 8$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* The highest rate, per perch, paid for maintenance, 8*s.*, for about one mile; the next, 7*s.*, for about one mile; the next, 3*s.* 6*d.*, for about two and a-half miles; the next, 3*s.*; and the next, 2*s.* 6*d.*

JOHN NEVILLE, County Surveyor.

SCHEDULE A 4.

PORTION of COUNTY SURVEYOR'S REPORT to the Grand Jury of the County of Louth, Lent Assizes, 1856.

Description of Works.	Mileage. M.	F.	P.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Works of maintenance of more than one year's contract,	325	5	12	3,526	6	5
Works of repairs or contracts for one year and under,	35	6	32	698	0	2
Post roads,	38	6	10	1,584	2	0
New roads,	0	0	24¼	80	0	0
Instalments for ditto,		—		212	3	4
Footpaths,	0	4	16	25	0	0
Lowering hills,		—		125	0	0
Road buildings,		—		900	9	6
Sudden damages,		—		34	5	0
County Surveyor and Assistants,		—		490	0	0
Presented,	400	7	14¼	7,675	6	5
Represented in aid of Cess,				492	17	11
Amount levied for works,				7,182	8	6

Average cost, per perch, for roads under repair and maintenance, . 10¾

As might have been expected, from the increased value of labour, this expenditure exceeds that in any previous year since 1849, with the exception of 1850, in which it was £7,896 2*s.* 2*d.* In that year, however, there were 463 miles of roads under repair and maintenance, while in the past year there were only 401 miles. In order to compare the amount of mileage and rates in past years immediately previous to the commencement of the present system in 1834 with those under it, I have abstracted the following particulars from the county books. In 1832 the number of miles under repairs and maintenance was 172, and the average cost, per perch, 1*s.* 6$\frac{7}{11}$*d.*; in 1833, the like items were 188 miles, and 1*s.* 2½*d.*; in 1834, 168 miles, and 1*s.* 7*d.*; in 1844, 471 miles, and 9¾*d.*; in 1854, 406 miles, 8¾*d.*; and 1855, 401 miles, and 10¾*d.* The increase of rate within the past year was 2*d.* per perch, or about one-fifth over the rate of the previous year; and if the control had not been vigorous and unceasing, the increase would have been very considerably greater. The very considerable increase in the mileage under repairs and maintenance since 1834 was a natural consequence from the increasing intercourse and interchange through the county, as well as from the yearly increase of exports and imports from and to the three large towns along its coast. The increase of rate within the past year was also a natural consequence of the greater value of labour, and the total expenditure would have been much greater on this account but that a reduction was made in the quantity of materials, to balance, in some degree, the increase in price.

SCHEDULE A 5.

An ABSTRACT of the DUNDALK and DUNLEER TURNPIKE ACCOUNT, for the year ending 31st December, 1854.

	£	s.	d.
To Workmen's Wages,	60	0	0
,, Materials for Repairs,	38	18	9
,, Salaries for Surveyor, Treasurer, and Clerk, for fifteen months to 12th November,	62	10	0
,, Incidentals,	7	1	1½
,, Rents,	14	14	6
,, Balance,	28	19	10
	£212	4	2½

	£	s.	d.
By Balance,	29	15	6½
,, Rent of Rassan Toll Gate for nine months, at £4 6*s.* 8*d.* per month,	39	0	0
,, Rent of Lurgan Green Gate for nine months, at £10 16*s.* 8*d.* per month,	97	10	0
,, Three months' Rent of Lurgan Green, from 6th October, at £10 8*s.* 4*d.* per month,	31	5	0
,, Three months' Rent of Rassan Gate, from 6th October, at £3 16*s.* 8*d.* per month,	11	10	0
,, Cash received for old gates,	1	15	0
,, Do. Restitution, per Rev. Dr. Keiran's hands,	1	0	0
,, Do. overcharge, per D. E. Post,	0	8	8
	£212	4	2½
,, Balance,	28	19	10

HUGH M. ROWE, Treasurer.

The average expenditure on twelve miles of road contained in the above trust, was about £8 5*s.* per mile in the year. The balance shown above was not available for repairs until the end of the year, and it was not expended till the next. The incidental and other expenses are to those on the repairs simply as 84 to 99, nearly! The expenditure required for sufficient repairs would not exceed, on the valuation of the baronies through which it passes, ¼*d.* per pound sterling.

JOHN NEVILLE, Surveyor to the Trustees.

An Abstract of the Dundalk and Dunleer Turnpike Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1855.

	£	s.	d.
To Workmen's Wages,	72	15	1
„ Materials for Repairs of Road,	14	7	7
„ Salaries for Surveyor Treasurer, and Clerk, one year,	50	0	0
„ Incidentals,	12	12	10
„ Rents,	5	0	0
„ Balance,	65	16	0
	£220	11	6

	£	s.	d.
By Balance, as per last account,	28	19	10
„ Nine months' Rent of Lurgan Green Gate, up to 6th October, at £10 8s. 4d. per month,	93	15	0
„ Nine months' Rent of Rassan Gate, up to 6th October, at £3 16s. 8d. per month,	34	10	0
„ Four months' Rent of Lurgan Green Gate from 6th October, at £11 per month,	44	0	0
„ Four months' Rent of Rassan Gate, from 6th October, at £4 16s. 8d. per month.	19	6	8
	£220	11	6

Hugh M. Rowe, Treasurer.

The average expenditure on repairs during the above year was £7 5s. per mile, nearly. The balance of £65 16s. was not available until the end of the year, and it has been since nearly expended in repairs. The expenditure on repairs was to that on salaries and incidentals as 87 to 68, nearly. An expenditure of £100 would amount to ·422*d.* on Ardee barony, to ·539*d.* on Ferrard barony, to ·866*d.* on Louth barony, to ·518*d.* on Upper Dundalk barony, and to 1·15*d.* per pound sterling on the valuation for Lower Dundalk barony. These are the only baronies through which Turnpike Roads now pass in Louth.

John Neville, Surveyor to the Trustees.

SCHEDULE A. 7.

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Trustees of the Turnpike Road from Dundalk, in the county of Louth, to Banbridge, in the county of Down, so far as relates to the Southern Division of said Road, agreeably to the Act 5th and 6th Victoria.

THE CHARGE.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1854, August 6,	Balance in hands on last account,				974	13	5
1855, August 6,	Amount of Toll received by the trustees from the 6th August, 1854, to the 4th August, 1855, being the net amount produced after deducting the remuneration of £1 per week, for each gate to the Toll-Collectors, viz. :—						
	Dundalk Gate,	231	19	0			
	Newry Gate,	220	13	0			
					452	12	0
	Amount received from Post Office for Toll, for the period from the 30th June, 1854, to the 30th June, 1855. Less Stamp Receipts, 4*d.*				72	19	8
					1500	5	1
1855, August 6,	Balance in hands,				864	10	4

E.E. ALEX. SHEKLETON, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,

JAMES JOYCE, Auditor.

September 28th, 1855.

Approved and ordered to be printed, 2nd of October, 1855.

J. BLACK, Chairman.

THE DISCHARGE.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1855,	SALARIES.						
August 6,	Tobias J. Purcell, Esq., Secretary, one year's Salary to the 6th August, 1855,	40	0	0			
	Philip Skelton, Esq , Surveyor, the like,	40	0	0			
	Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Treasurer, the like,	20	0	0			
					100	0	0
1854,	INCIDENTALS.						
October 3,	James Joyce, Esq., for auditing last account,	2	2	0			
	Michael M'Ginness for use of Board Room, from 1st October, 1853, to 1st Oct., 1854,	3	0	0			
	Louth Advertiser, for Advertising Account,	1	15	9			
1855,	Mr. James Parks, for Printing and Stationery,	2	14	3			
August 6,	Michael M'Ginness, for five months use of Board Room, to August, 1855,	2	10	0			
					12	2	0
1854,	REPAIRS OF ROAD.						
October 3,	Philip Skelton, Esq., for Repairs of Road,	86	13	8			
1855,	John M'Alester, ,,	3	4	0			
April 3,	Philip Skelton, Esq., ,,	222	13	3			
,,	,, ,,	31	8	3			
,,	John M'Alester, ,,	3	3	0			
,,	,, ,,	3	3	0			
,,	,, ,,	2	14	0			
August 6,	,, ,,	3	4	0			
,,	,, ,,	3	3	0			
,,	Philip Skelton, Esq., ,,	5	12	3			
,,	,, ,,	90	11	10			
,,	,, ,,	68	1	8			
					523	12	9
					635	14	9
	Balance of this Account,				864	10	4
					1500	5	1

SCHEDULE A 8.

Schedule A 8.

NEWRY AND BANBRIDGE TRUST.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
In 1851, . .	631	15	10	In 1851, . .	513	4	7
„ 1852, . .	583	19	0	„ 1852, . .	479	2	11
„ 1853, . .	480	10	0	„ 1853, . .	446	2	11
„ 1854, . .	448	0	11	„ 1854, . .	574	13	7
	£2,144	5	9		£2,013	4	0
	£536	1	5				

Average of the 4 years, £503 6*s.*; or for 14 miles, £35 19*s.* per mile.

Newry, March, 15, 1856. WM. B. GLENNY, Treasurer.

SCHEDULE B 1.

Schedule B 1.

TURNPIKE ROAD FROM BANBRIDGE TO BELFAST,—1ST DIVISION.

Years.	Cost of Repairs. £	s.	d.
1841, .	520	0	0
1842, .	493	1	6½
1843, .	543	3	11
1844, .	535	12	11½
1845, .	558	4	7
1846, .	989	0	10

£ s. d.
3,639 3 10 — 6)3,639 3 10

14¾) 606 10 8 average per year.

41 2 4 average p. mile p. year — £ 41 2 4
add staff 5 0 0
46 2 4

1847, .	683	19	0½
1848, .	600	17	8
1849, .	439	15	8
1850, .	359	14	10½

2,084 7 3 — 4)2,084 7 3

14¾) 521 1 10 average per year.

35 6 8 average p. mile p. year — 35 6 8
add staff 5 0 0
40 6 8

1851, .	641	19	9
1852, .	649	8	6
1853, .	301	15	6
1854, .	438	18	2

2,032 1 11½ — 4)2,032 1 11½

14)7,755 13 0 — 14¾) 508 0 6 average per year.

14¾) 553 18 6 — 34 11 0 average p. mile p. year — 34 11 0
add staff 5 0 0
39 11 0

37 11 1
5 0 0 add staff.
42 11 1

SCHEDULE B 1.

The boundary line of Upper and Lower Iveagh crosses the road at about exactly one Irish mile from the centre arch of the bridge over the Bann, in the town of Banbridge, at which last-named point the Turnpike Trust (1st Division) commences. The remainder of the division, and which is altogether within the Barony of Lower Iveagh, (upper and lower halves) extends to the northermost boundary of the lands of Maghrygarry, and comprises 4,310 perches, or in round numbers 13½ statute miles, viz.: within the lower half Barony of Lower Iveagh 2,706 perches, and the upper half Barony 1,604 perches.

The average cost of repairs per statute mile per annum, including salaries, as appears by a statement, for the last 14 years, is £42 11*s.* 1*d*, or a total annual cost of £627 12*s.* at an average ratio for the whole line of 2*s.* 8*d.* per statute perch, and which may be put down as follows, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For 410 perches within the Barony of Upper Iveagh, at 3*s.* per perch,	72	3	4
„ 2,706 perches within the lower half Barony of Lower Iveagh, at 1*s.* 11½*d.* per perch,	264	19	3
„ 1,604 perches within the upper half Barony of Lower Iveagh, at 3*s.* 7½*d.* per perch,	291	0	0
4,720	628	2	7

1,062 including footpaths.

The cost of keeping the line of road in repair under the county presentment system, would, it is stated, average at 4*s.* per perch, or one-half greater than the ratio before mentioned. The following result may consequently be arrived at:—

Portion of Road.	Average annual cost under the present Turnpike Trust				Average annual cost under the County presentment system.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
For 410 perches within the Barony of Upper Iveagh.	72	3	4	add ½	108	2	0
„ 2,706 perches within the lower half Barony of Lower Iveagh,	264	19	3	do.	397	8	11
„ 1,604 perches within the upper half Barony of Lower Iveagh,	291	0	0	do.	436	10	0
	628	2	7		942	3	11

N.B.—It is right to mention that beside the salaries of staff, the cost of gravelling and keeping in order the footpaths and water tables along the whole line, is included in the above-mentioned actual expenditure under the Turnpike Trust.

The rateable value of lands, &c., in the Barony of Lower Iveagh *lower part*, (after deducting exemptions), amount to £36,477 7*s.* 4*d.*, on which valuation an annual charge of £397 8*s.* 11*d.*, would occasion an additional rate of 2½*d.* and a fraction per pound; and, including footpaths, 3¼*d.*

The rateable value in the *upper part* of Lower Iveagh (deducting exemptions) amounts to £42,651 19*s.* 7*d.*, on which an annual charge of £436 10*s.* would also occasion an additional rate of 2½*d.* per pound, nearly, including footpaths, 3*d.*

Hillsborough, 2nd January, 1856.

[Handed in by Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq., J.P. *See Notes of Evidence, page* 35.]

SCHEDULE B 2.

TURNPIKE ROAD LEADING FROM BANBRIDGE TO BELFAST.—FIRST DIVISION.

SUMMARY of the Income and Expenditure of the Turnpike Trust for fourteen years.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.						
Year.	Total Receipts for Tolls in each Year.	Salaries.	Rent of Toll-houses &c.	Contingent Expenses, including repairs of Toll-houses, wages, and Law Expenses.	Repairs of Road. Materials.	Repairs of Road. Labour.	Permanent Improvements.	Total Expenditure in each year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1841 . . .	1,041 19 0½	60 0 0	7 8 9	25 9 8	520 0 0	The expense for labour is included in the cost of materials, it being difficult to distinguish it, the Road being generally repaired under contracts.	1,431 1 1	2,043 19 6
1842 . . .	1,077 15 11	30 0 0	7 1 1	25 0 11	493 1 6½		537 8 9½	1,092 12 4
1843 . . .	753 9 11½	30 0 0	4 5 10	34 13 2	543 3 11		92 4 3	704 7 2
1844 . . .	965 15 0	32 10 0	5 5 7	15 19 0	535 12 11		154 4 10	743 12 4½
1845 . . .	1,070 7 8½	87 3 0	3 0 5	54 3 7½	558 4 7		258 14 11	961 6 6½
1846 . . .	797 16 0	91 14 0	5 13 9	44 13 2	989 0 10		44 19 4	1,176 1 1
1847 . . .	1,049 4 6	80 0 0	9 13 8	25 9 10	683 19 0½		32 0 5	831 2 11½
1848 . . .	798 3 8½	80 0 0	1 5 0	27 6 3	600 17 8		7 15 8	717 4 7
1849 . . .	738 3 6	81 5 0	7 18 0	12 5 8	439 15 8		54 13 10½	595 18 2½
1850 . . .	646 8 5½	85 0 0	6 10 0	32 8 4	359 14 10½		18 4 9	501 17 11½
1851 . . .	622 1 8	95 3 7	4 5 0	16 12 8½	641 19 9½		4 10 11	762 12 0
1852 . . .	703 17 11	84 0 0	5 3 0	8 11 1	649 8 6		33 16 1	780 18 8
1853 . . .	591 1 7	97 0 0	1 16 0	11 7 9	301 15 6		13 0 6	423 19 9
1854 . . .	583 7 5	97 0 0	—	12 9 0	438 18 2		6 14 3	555 1 5
	11,439 12 4½	1,030 15 7	69 6 1	346 10 2	7,755 13 2	—	2,689 9 8	11,890 14 6½

[Handed in by Mr. E. Teague. *See Notes of Evidence, p.* 28.]

SCHEDULE B 3.

SECOND DIVISION OF TURNPIKE ROAD FROM BANBRIDGE TO BELFAST.—(10 Statute Miles.)

STATEMENT of the ANNUAL RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the following years, ending 1st November.

——	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tolls collected,	—	—	415 13 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tolls leased,	1,153 6 8	1,166 13 4	640 0 0	1,021 13 4	1,043 6 8	1,060 0 0	880 0 0	950 0 0	690 0 0	773 6 8
Tolls from coaches,	91 5 0	91 5 0	91 5 0	82 2 5½	54 15 0	54 15 0	54 15 0	45 12 6	32 7 0	32 9 0
Incidental receipts, interest, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 4 0	—	5 10 0	83 2 9
Total,	1,244 11 8	1,257 18 4	1,146 18 5	1,103 15 9½	1,098 1 8	1,114 15 0 Tolls reduced this year on carts from 4d. to 3d.	934 19 0	995 12 6 Tolls reduced this year on cars, &c., from 6d. to 4d.	927 17 0	888 18 5
EXPENDITURE.										
Repair of the road,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Materials,	729 0 11	680 12 9	627 14 9	545 6 11	545 5 11	532 12 10	598 13 5	471 17 11	653 9 5	700 8 6½
Wages, Tools, &c.,	283 7 7	278 12 8	280 3 8	242 15 5	268 10 9	278 6 1	259 18 0	243 11 1	249 10 11	267 12 0½
Salaries:—										
Treasurer,	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Clerk,	18 9 4	18 9 4	18 9 4	18 9 4	18 9 4	18 9 4	18 9 4	18 9 4	18 9 4	18 9 4
Superintendent,	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toll-collectors, toll-houses, gates, &c.,	23 19 5	44 9 5	127 7 10	29 12 10	22 4 0	22 2 6	43 17 4½	26 11 0½	25 0 0	16 13 3
Rent of office,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Incidental expenses, advertising, &c.,	7 3 11	29 2 5	37 19 9½	10 19 4½	9 8 8	16 8 4½	28 14 11½	9 10 8	20 17 4	0 12 6
Total,	1,127 1 2	1,116 6 7	1,156 15 4½	902 3 10½	928 18 8	942 19 1½	1,014 13 1	835 0 0½	1,032 7 0	1,068 15 8
Manure, potatoes, and turf, free.										

N.B.—The above Return is exclusive of two-thirds receipt of Towns Gate which is paid to the Trustees of the First Division. Present surplus funds, about £360.

[Handed in by Mr. George Crawford Hyndman. *See Notes of Evidence, p. 32.*]

GENERAL STATEMENT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BELFAST and CRUMLIN TURNPIKE ROAD TRUST, in the County of Antrim, for the period between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, in the year 1855.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Balance in the Treasurer's hands, brought forward,	59	2	2
Revenue received from Tolls,	670	12	9
Revenue from Incidental Receipts,	2	10	0
	£732	4	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Manual Labour,	191	13	6
Materials from Surface Repairs, (delivered on the Road,)	409	1	1
Salaries, Clerk,	20	0	0
„ Surveyor,	30	0	0
Incidental Expenses,	12	7	5
Balance in the Treasurer's hands, 31st December, 1855,	69	2	11
	£732	4	11

DEBTS.

Due for Materials,	£26 8 10
„ Salaries,	16 13 4
	£43 2 2

Distance over which such Road Trust extends, 9¾ statute miles.

Belfast, 7th March, 1856.

WILLIAM SIMMS, Clerk to the Trustees.

SCHEDULE B 5 AND B 6.

SCHEDULE B 5 and B 6.

LIST of COMPOSITIONS on the Road to Antrim and Copeland Water, commencing 10th March, 1856.

	Rate for 1855.			Rate recommended by Collectors for 1856.			Rate fixed by the Trustees for 1856.		
ANTRIM:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charles Langtry,	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
William Chaine,	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0
Thomas Bigger,	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
James Harper,	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	0
James Campbell,	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Rev. G. W. Mc D. Johnston,	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Valentine Whitla,	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
A. J. Macrory, (private driving only)	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Robert Greenhill,	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	0	0
Sir W. J. Johnston,	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Archer and Sons,	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
Luke Williamson,	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Rev. George Smith,	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0
Dr. Nixon,	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0
William Sloane,	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
John Houston,	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
White, Brothers,	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0
Joseph Templeton,	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
S. G. Fenton, (private driving only)	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Fenton, Son, and Co.,	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
							86	14	0
COPELAND WATER:									
Clements Bell,	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Robert Grimshaw,	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0
James Grimshaw and Son,	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Edward Coey,	5	0	0		—		4	0	0
John Grattan, (private driving only)	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Richard Davison,	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Joseph Bigger,	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
John Cunningham,	5	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
John Mc Neile, jun.	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Rev. R. W. Bland, (on account of temporary absence),	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
John Thomson,	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Mrs. Cunningham,	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Dr. Michan,	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0
David Granger,	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
John Mc Neale, (Parkmount)	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Samuel Gelston,	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Robert Walker,	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Edward J. Smith,	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
James Torrens,	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Charles Lanyon, (private driving only)	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
John Finlay,	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Charles Duffin,		—		4	0	0	3	0	0
William Gray and Son,	8	10	0	8	10	0	8	10	0
							79	7	0
Total on Trust							166	1	0

GEORGE C. HYNDMAN, Clerk of Trust.

SCHEDULE B 7.

TURNPIKE ROAD FROM BELFAST TO ANTRIM AND FROM BELFAST TO THE COPELAND WATER.—(28 Statute Miles.)

RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the years ending the second Monday in September, as directed by the Act of Parliament.

—	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tolls collected,	—	1,849 10 6	3,082 11 0	2,116 9 0	2,093 6 6	1,955 14 0	1,012 4 2	—	—	—
Tolls leased,	3,640 0 0	1,850 0 0	—	—	—	—	960 0 0	1,955 0 0	1,835 0 0	1,640 0 0
Private contracts for toll,	—	193 5 4	160 9 8	153 1 10	175 14 7½	190 1 4	46 16 0	—	—	—
Contingent receipts, interests, fines, &c.,	7 14 11	20 12 7	4 0 10	10 3 0	1 9 2	1 18 10	17 3 9	5 0 0	139 16 10	101 0 2
Total,	3,647 14 11	3,913 8 5	3,247 1 6	2,279 13 10	2,270 10 3½	2,147 14 2	2,036 3 11	1,960 0 0	1,974 16 10	1,741 0 2

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.—Due Grand Jury of County Antrim, being balance of sums of money presented for the purpose of completing the surface of the then new line of road to Antrim, £3,375 15*s.* 11*d.*

EXPENDITURE.										
Sums expended for ordinary repairs, viz., materials,	2,555 12 8½	2,246 19 9½	1,982 15 2½	870 19 8	896 11 10	1,350 13 4½	991 1 9½	946 1 9	1,080 17 5½	1,060 14 7½
Labourers' wages, &c.,	890 8 8	867 15 11	647 12 1½	498 3 2½	482 16 3½	511 1 4	519 18 6½	445 15 1	487 4 5½	469 11 3½
Sums expended in building walls, fences, side-paths, and other permanent improvements,	55 5 6	126 16 4	55 11 2	214 1 9½	22 7 6	41 0 0	—	14 1 0	268 10 8	24 5 1½
Salaries, viz. :—										
Treasurer,	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	30 0 0
Clerk,	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Superintendent,	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Collectors of tolls,	—	125 10 0	259 4 0	250 2 8	250 10 0	250 8 8	120 15 0	—	—	—
Rent of office, toll-houses, repairs, &c.,	14 6 0	15 8 0	34 10 0	6 0 0	21 11 8	68 1 3	69 12 10	47 10 0	35 0 0	34 10 0
Printing, stationery, and other contingent expenses,	15 4 7	19 1 4	2 13 3	2 18 6	14 6 2	32 19 0	58 8 6	32 14 5	42 8 6	25 4 7
Total,	3,700 17 5½	3,571 12 9½	3,172 5 9	1,992 5 10	1,833 3 5½	2,404 3 7½	1,909 16 8	1,636 2 3	2,064 1 1	1,744 5 7½

Manure, milk, and turf, free; farming produce reduced in 1854, from 4*d.* to 3*d.*; passengers cars to a single toll.

GEO. C. HYNDMAN, Clerk to Belfast and Antrim, &c., Trust.

Schedule B 8.

SCHEDULE B 8.

Turnpike Tolls. (From *The Northern Whig* of Tuesday, February 22, 1853.)

On Friday, the 18th inst., a deputation from the Cess-payers' Reform Committee, consisting of Messrs. L. Clarke, J. Patterson, M.D., Wm., Mullen, Edward Tucker, John Sinclair, Robert Lindsay, Joseph Waugh Bernard Hughes, and Arthur Hill Thornton, had an interview with the Trustees of the Belfast and Antrim and Belfast and Copeland Water Roads, for the purpose of remonstrating with them on the impropriety of setting the tolls for a longer period than they were by law entitled to do, viz, to the 31st of July next, and also for the purpose of inducing them not to seek for another renewal of their Act, but, on the contrary, to join the cess-payers in their efforts to get rid of the turnpike system altogether. The interview was protracted and interesting.

Mr. Ledlie Clarke stated the objects of the deputation, and briefly urged upon the trustees the impropriety of setting the tolls for a longer period than the 31st of July next, the time at which their Act would expire, and also hoped that they would be no parties to another renewal of their Act, as the collection of the tolls on those roads was a great loss to cess-payers, and a grievous annoyance.

Mr. Mullen said he did not come to impute improper or dishonourable motives to the trustees, but to express the views of the vast body he came to represent. The people felt that tolls were partial, and therefore unjust. They regarded them as a species of double taxation, and double expenditure. When this trust was first originated, the strongest opposition was given to its constitution. and it was only by a breach of faith that the Bill was carried. A public meeting in Belfast had at that time condemned the object sought for; and, immediately after, a county meeting, called by the Marquess of Donegal as *Custos Rotulorum* for the county, was unanimous in its condemnation. The trustees would admit that it was not to serve their own private purposes they were constituted, and they would, therefore, see the propriety of yielding to the wish of the public in resigning the trust to the management of the Grand Jury. The cess-payers were the parties taxed by the system; and however it might have borne on parties out of the reach of taxation some time ago, that was not now the case. The Ballymena Railway had interfered in the traffic on this line of road very much, and particularly with that from a distance. In 1846 the tolls sold for £3,700, and last year the same line sold for £1,920 only. The distant traffic was principally flax. and that was paid for by the Belfast buyers. The tax must be considered as borne by the cess-payers principally, and as a twofold tax it is exceedingly objectionable. There had been a solemn compact entered into last year in London, that this Act should not be sought to be renewed without giving the cess-payers timely and sufficient notice of the intention.

Mr. R. Lindsay said one principal object of the deputation was, if possible, to persuade the trustees to join with the cess-payers in amicably abolishing the trust. He objected to the tolls being sold for a longer period than the 31st July, as, last year, the deputation in London were met by the plea that, owing to the tolls having been let for a year, the trust could not be conveniently wound up; and, if now again relet, the cess-payers might again be met with a similar plea, in order to overcome their further opposition. Mr. Lindsay also alluded to the understanding in London that the trustees should not seek a

renewal of their trust without giving ample notice to the cess-payers, and trusted that that arrangement would be carried out. He went on to argue, with considerable ability, against the toll system, particularly in cases where the toll-payers and the cess payers were the same parties, as was the case with those liable to toll on those roads since the opening of the Ballymena Railway. From the best information he could obtain, on account of the defective state of the turnpike returns, he had no doubt that fully one half of the amount levied off the toll-payers was wasted in the expenses of collecting, the payment of overseers, secretary, &c.—a loss that might be entirely avoided by allowing the roads to be attended to by the county surveyor and his assistants, already in the pay of the county. SCHEDULE B 8.

Mr. BERNARD HUGHES followed, and showed the injury that turnpikes inflicted upon business. In his own case he had been prevented from sending bread to many individuals who had applied to him for a supply. This was not only a loss to him, but also, he had no doubt, to the parties. He considered it very unfair that he should have to pay a very large sum for county cess, and not get leave to travel on the roads without paying a heavy toll.

Mr. A. H. THORNTON said that when the Grand Jury had resolved to apply for an Act to subject the roads to toll, the utmost alarm pervaded the community, the first consequence of which was that Sir Stephen May, the then Sovereign, convened a meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast, which was held in the Court-house on the 13th November, 1827. This meeting was adjourned *sine die*, with the understanding that Lord Donegal, as *Custos* of the county, should convene a county meeting, which was held on the 29th of the same month. The following resolutions were passed :—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the intended application to Parliament is unnecessary and inexpedient." "That the proposed measure of applying, on behalf of this county, for an Act of Parliament to establish turnpikes on the road from Belfast to Carrickfergus, and on the intended new line of road from Belfast to Antrim, is unnecessary and inexpedient;—That we consider it an unfit time to propose any alteration in the assessing of the county, as regards public roads, inasmuch as the Grand Jury laws, have become a subject of Legislative inquiry, and are now under the consideration of a Select Committee of the House of Commons ;—That we are of opinion that any further proceedings with regard to the said intended application to Parliament should be abandoned ; and that the Commissioners appointed by the Grand Jury be and are hereby requested to stay all further proceedings respecting said proposed Act." The above Commissioners, who were all present, with one or two exceptions, declared that, after such an unanimous expression of public opinion by so respectable a county meeting, they would not proceed with the measure. Notwithstanding this arrangement, the Bill was proceeded with, and an Act obtained, which expired in 1850, after which they proceeded to get the Act renewed three times, without ever once deigning to consult the cess-payers. Mr. Thornton then gave a detailed account of the proceedings of the cess-payers' deputation last year, and said an arrangement had been made on that occasion with the individuals who represented themselves as a deputation—the trustees, several members of the Grand Jury, and trustees then in London—"that in consideration of the deputation withdrawing their opposition, and allowing the Act to be renewed for another year, no further renewal would be sought, without first giving timely and sufficient notice to the cess-payers." To their great surprise they had learned that a private application had been made for that purpose ; this was the more

SCHEDULE B 8.

extraordinary, as the Grand Jury had disclaimed any desire to continue the infliction of toll on those roads. He produced the original agreement, and also a Parliamentary return of the income and expenditure of the Irish turnpike trusts, in which the name of their trust did not appear, and then stated that, as far as he could learn, and he had written to the proper quarter on the subject, they had failed also to comply with an order of the Commons for another return, a copy of which order he exhibited.

A long list of private agreements with members of the Board and others compounding for certain sums in lieu of the regular tolls, having been read, Mr. Thornton made application for a copy, which, after some discussion, the Chairman said he saw no objection to his obtaining; but some members of the Board objecting, the application was not conceded to.

The deputation having retired, the trustees, after some delay, proceeded with the sale of the tolls, not having returned any answer to the application of the deputation.

The following is a copy of the protest served on the Chairman to the Board, and read by Mr. Hyndman previous to the sale of the tolls:—

"To the CHAIRMAN and TRUSTEES of the BELFAST and ANTRIM and the BELFAST and COPELAND WATER TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

"GENTLEMEN,—We the undersigned deputation from the Committee appointed by the public town meeting of cess-payers, held on Wednesday, the 9th instant, and also being cess-payers and inhabitants of Belfast, understanding, by your public advertisement, that you are about to sell, for the term of one year, the tolls of your trust, beg leave, respectfully, to protest against the sale of said tolls for a longer term than that which the law in existence now authorizes—namely, to the 31st of July next, and for the following reasons:—1st. Because the trustees do not possess the legal right to sell the tolls for a longer period. 2nd. Because the contracts then existing were set forth as a principal reason for withdrawing the opposition of the cess-payers to the renewal of the Act last year, and was the main reason for inducing the deputation of cess-payers then in London, to consent last year to the renewal. 3rd. Because a solemn compact was entered into in London, between the members for the county, the members for the borough, the member for Lisburn, some of the trustees that were then in London, and the gentlemen who expressed themselves as a deputation from the trustees on the one part, and the deputation from the cess-payers on the other part—whereby it was arranged that no further application should be made for a renewal of this Act, without giving timely and sufficient notice to the cess-payers of such intention. 4th. We protest against a further renewal of this Act, because, under the present circumstances of the county, its continuance would be attended with a heavy and unnecessary loss to the cess-payers, who, since the opening of the Ballymena Railway, have become, almost exclusively, the parties who pay the toll. 5th. We also protest against the continuance of this turnpike, because the expense incurred in collecting and management is a total loss to the cess-payers, and which, we are led to believe, amounts to nearly as much as the sum actually expended upon the repair of those roads. 6th. We further protest, because the turnpike trustees (or their officers) have failed to make the returns of their income and expenditure to the Government, which the law requires. 7th. We finally protest against the continuance of this trust, after it has become the universal desire of the cess-payers interested therein that it should

cease to exist ; and also because no such infliction (except in one solitary case) has been imposed upon the northern parts of the county, being confined to a few of the southern baronies. SCHEDULE B 8.

"Signed, on behalf of the cess-payers of Belfast and surrounding districts, this 18th day of February, 1853,

"LEDLIE CLARKE.
"JAS. PATERSON, M.D.
"WM. MULLEN.
"EDWARD TUCKER.
"ROBERT LINDSAY.
"JOSEPH WAUGH.
"BERNARD HUGHES.
"ARTHUR HILL THORNTON."

The tolls, on being put up to auction, fetched £1,990.

SCHEDULE B 9.

SCHEDULE B 9.

To the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES, of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in Parliament assembled.

The HUMBLE PETITION of the CESS-PAYERS of the Village of BALLYNURE and neighbourhood, in the County of ANTRIM, IRELAND,

SHOWETH—That petitioners are large contributors to the county at large, and baronial cess levied for the making and repair of the roads and bridges of the county; and that, notwithstanding the large sums raised off petitioners as cess-payers, all the roads which lead to Belfast, on the county Antrim side, have, for many years past, been under turnpike trusts, by which means they are subjected also to the payment of a heavy and oppressive toll for the liberty to travel on roads to the making of which they have largely contributed.

That the Act to subject the Belfast and Antrim and Belfast and Carrickfergus roads to toll was obtained about the year 1829, contrary to the will of the cess-payers, and on the express condition that toll-bars would ultimately be extended over the whole county, a condition that has never been fulfilled.

That since the opening of the Belfast and Ballymena and Belfast and Carrickfergus Railways, which run nearly parallel with those roads, most of the distant passenger and goods traffic has been absorbed by those railways, by which means the tolls have been reduced to nearly one-half, and that mostly paid by the cess-payers of the districts through which those roads pass.

That the levy of tolls on those roads operate not only as a tax upon trade and agriculture, but as a bounty upon the railways, forasmuch as it enables them to charge much higher for the carriage of passengers and goods than they could do were the free intercourse on those roads not impeded by toll-gates.

That the Act obtained in 1829, being for twenty-one years, expired in 1850, since when it has been three times renewed for one year, and that without any notice to the cess-payers, by which means they were debarred from offering its further continuance that opposition which otherwise they would have done.

That these tolls are not only a great burden to the farmers of the adjacent country, resorting to Belfast markets for the sale of their produce, but, in many cases, forces the merchants of Belfast and others to

Schedule B 9.

the alternative of resorting to country markets for a supply of farm produce, at very considerable inconvenience and expense.

That the existence of turnpikes on those roads is a great hindrance to free exercise, and thereby of much injury to the health and comfort of the people; they impede the extension of the town, and the improvement of the adjacent country on the Antrim side.

That on account of the great reduction of the amount of toll collected on those roads since the opening of the railways (viz., from £3,700 in 1846, to £1,920 in 1852), the larger portion of the sum levied off the rate-payers is absorbed in the expense of collecting and management, while the roads might be as well cared for by the numerous servants already in the pay of the county, which is clearly exemplified by the fact that of £6,900 levied off the toll-payers in 1849, 1850, and 1852, only £2,578 17*s.* 10*d.* was applied to the real *bonâ fide* use of those roads.

Finally, your petitioners most earnestly and respectfully pray your Honourable House to expunge the provision for the renewal of the "Belfast and Copeland Water," and the "Belfast and Antrim Turnpike Trust," from the Bill now before your Honourable House, for the renewal of expiring Turnpike Acts for Ireland, by which means petitioners will be relieved from an unjust, unnecessary, and vexatious impost.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 134 *bonâ fide signatures, as verified by Mr. Alexander.* *See page* 58.]

Schedule C 1.

SCHEDULE C 1.

View of Objections to the following Turnpike Roads, by Arthur Hill Thornton, Belfast.

Belfast and Antrim and Belfast and Copeland Water Turnpike Trusts, (twenty six miles, English), 1849, 1850, and 1852.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Net amount arising from tolls, &c., in 1849, . .	1,993	6	8
Do. do. in 1850, . .	2,010	7	7½
Do. do. in 1852, . .	2,127	4	5
Net receipts for toll in three years, .	£6,130	18	8½
Allow one-fourth for the cost of collecting and the profit of the contractor for three years, at three gates, &c., ...	1,532	14	8½
Gross amount of toll levied off the people in those three years under this trust, . .	£7,663	13	5
Expended upon materials for surface repairs in 1849, 1850, and 1852, . £2,256 10 7			
Allow one-fifth for labour, which is a much more liberal payment than is obtained for similar services by contractors on other roads of the county, ... 451 6 1			
Total maintenance of roads for three years, .	£2,707	16	8
Lost by this system in three years, . .	£4,955	16	9
Being an annual and unnecessary loss of .	£1,651	18	11

These roads might be as well managed by the county surveyor and

his assistants. He, in fact, has the charge of it at present under the authority and in the pay of the trustees. SCHEDULE C 1.

In the case of this trust all the objectionable circumstances are concentrated. In the first place, turnpikes were established on those roads contrary to the will of the inhabitants of every part of the county, as most strongly and unequivocably expressed at a town meeting, convened by the chief magistrate, in November, 1827, and also at a county meeting, convened by Lord Donegal as *Custos* of the County, in December of the same year, both of which were numerously and respectably attended, and at both the scheme of putting turnpikes on those roads was condemned in the strongest terms; and, finally, a promise was obtained from the principal promoters of the measure that it would be abandoned. Yet they proceeded, and obtained an Act in 1829, which expired in 1850, upon which the Grand Jury proceeded to have it renewed, without giving any notice of their intention to the cess-payers, contrary to a solemn engagement entered into with them. In 1842 the trustees, by order of the Grand Jury, handed over to the trustees of another line (the Antrim and Coleraine road) £750, a proceeding which was not only illegal, but unjust to the cess-payers of this part of the county, being an indirect taxing of one part of the county for the benefit of the other.

Independent of every other reason for the abolition of the turnpikes on these roads, the immense falling off in the distant traffic, and consequent reduction of the amount of the tolls since the opening of the Belfast and Ballymena railway, is sufficient.

In 1846, before the railway was opened, the tolls sold for £3,700 net, cash, while, in 1849, after the railway was opened, they were self-collected, and produced £1,993 6*s.* 8*d.*, gross; while in 1851 they had come down to £1,803 1*s.* 6*d.*, and still continue to progress downwards. In fine, the turnpike system operates as a tax upon trade, commerce, and agriculture, and also as a bounty upon railways, inasmuch as it enables them to charge higher for the carriage of goods and passengers than they would be enabled to do were the roads free from toll.

SCHEDULE C 2. SCHEDULE C 2.

VIEW of the ANTRIM and COLERAINE TURNPIKE ROAD (twenty-six statute miles), by ARTHUR HILL THORNTON, Belfast.

This road was made in 1837 at the sole expense of the county at large, and not at the joint expense of the county and the baronies through which it runs, as was the case with the Belfast and Lisburn and other mail coach roads in the southern part of the county. Shortly after it was made five toll-gates were placed upon it, and a large balance, which had been saved out of the sum borrowed for the making of the road, was handed over to the trustees, at the command of the Grand Jury, for the purpose of assisting to keep it in repair. Since that date (1839) they have received for the same purpose £4,678 9*s.* 8*d.* from the county, besides £750 lent to them by trustees of the Belfast and Antrim road by the direction of the Grand Jury in 1842, and £300 presented at the present assizes, Lent, 1856, which makes altogether the sum of £5,728 9*s.* 8*d.* in seventeen years, besides the £337 a-year, besides the donation from the Grand Jury mentioned before.

In 1851 the tolls of the whole five gates sold for £433, and in 1852 for £471, to which may be added about an equal sum for collection; then, when the surveyor and other officials are paid out of the net

SCHEDULE C 2. amount realized for tolls, but very little is left to be applied to the repair of the road.

SCHEDULE C 3.

SCHEDULE C 3.

VIEW of the BELFAST and CROMELIN TURNPIKE TRUST (twelve miles three furlongs, English), by ARTHUR HILL THORNTON, Belfast.

	£	s.	d.
Net amount realized from tolls, &c., in 1849, 1850, and 1851,	2,267	5	4
To which add one-fourth for the cost of collecting and the profits of the collector,	566	16	4
Total amount levied off the cess-payers,	£2,834	1	8
Materials purchased for the use of the road in three years, £1,070 19 11½			
And one-fifth for spreading and taking care of the road, 214 3 11½			
Total sum expended on the road,	£1,285	3	11
This sum appears to be a total loss of	£1,545	17	9
Being an annual loss of	£516	5	11

This is an exclusively local road, the traffic upon which is confined altogether to the cess-payers of the baronies of Upper Belfast and Lower Massareene, through which it passes.

Previous to the making of the present line, the old mountain road to Antrim and the old Cromelin were the same for a little more than four miles, Irish, from Belfast, and passed direct over the mountain, some parts of it on the Belfast side having a gradient of one foot in six or seven feet, yet in spite of these difficulties a great many farmers not in the locality of this road, but from the neighbourhood of the new Antrim turnpike road, managed to find their way to the Belfast markets with their cattle and their farm produce by this route, which annoyed the persons interested in the Antrim road. The result was that a negotiation took place between them and a few gentlemen who resided or had public works on the old road, between whom it was finally arranged that upon the latter binding themselves to allow turnpikes to be erected on this road when opened, the members of the Grand Jury, on their part, were to present upwards of £9,000 to make the necessary improvements. On these conditions being fulfilled on both sides, and the turnpikes fully established upon the road, the bond which had been taken by the Grand Jury from the gentlemen before alluded to was given up or cancelled.

The road is exclusively of a local character, being used only by the cess-payers of the two baronies through which it passes, so that the large proportion of the sum that is levied off the cess-payers, and which is spent in payment of collectors, of a surveyor, overseers, printing-office, and toll-house, with secretary, to Lord Donegal, for liberty to obtain stones for the repair of the road;—all this is an entire loss to the cess-payers, from which they would be entirely relieved were the turnpikes removed, and the roads placed under the care of the county surveyor and his assistants, in the same manner as the roads of the county generally.

SCHEDULE C 4.

SCHEDULE C 4.

VIEW of the BANBRIDGE and LISBURN TURNPIKE ROAD, by ARTHUR HILL THORNTON, Belfast.

	£	s.	d.
The Parliamentary return for 1851 shows net receipts,	622	1	8
To which, if one-fourth be added for cost of collecting at two gates, and two-third of the cost of the third, only £57 3s. 9¾d. for each amounts to . . .	152	10	2
The amount of toll levied, .	£774	11	10
The cost of the road for materials for use of road, 1851,	517	19	2
To this add one-fifth for labour, which, compared with other roads, will be found to be amply sufficient, .	103	11	10
Total expenditure for the use of the road, .	621	11	0

In addition to what was expended for the *bona fide* use of the road, the following sums were usefully expended, viz.:—

The cost of collecting, which is estimated at the moderate sum of one-fourth, the net amount of which the tolls were sold at that year, ...	£152	10	2
Surveyor, whose services might be as well performed by the county surveyor and his assistants, . .	50	3	10
Secretary's salary, ...	20	0	0
Treasurer, ...	25	0	0
Law costs, ...	0	12	9
Improvements (not explained), ...	20	4	11½
Overcharge in the labour account, ...	20	8	11
Cost of the management, .	£289	0	7½
The actual expenditure for all purposes this year, without taking the cost of collecting into account, was	762	12	0
The net income, ...	622	1	8
Excess of expenditure, .	£140	10	4

SCHEDULE C 5.

SCHEDULE C 5.

VIEW of the VALUATION of the BARONY of UPPER BELFAST, and the amounts with which it would be chargeable were the turnpikes removed from the roads, by ARTHUR HILL THORNTON, Belfast.

The sum paid for materials for the surface repairs of all the turnpike roads, which terminate in Belfast, in 1850:—

	£	s.	d
The old Malone, ...	133	10	3
The Falls, ...	158	6	11
Hannahstown and Castle-Robbin, ...	111	7	1
Total cost of materials for this trust, . .	£403	4	3
Belfast and Antrim, &c., ...	676	13	3
Belfast and Lisburn, ...	533	6	10
Belfast and Crumlin, ...	352	14	1¼
Total amount paid for materials, 1850, .	£1,965	8	5½
Add one-fifth for labour, ...	393	3	8¼
Total amount expended on the roads, .	£2,358	2	2
This sum will be chargeable upon fifty-eight miles, Irish, of turnpike roads which terminate in Belfast; but as there would be a deduction, on account of the Belfast and Lisburn road being a mail-coach road, of	319	19	7

SCHEDULE C 5.

	£	s.	d.
The amount to be provided for would be only (being £35 3s. 1½d. a mile),	2,039	2	7
At this rate the thirty miles which are in the barony would be,	1,054	13	9
Increased by the amount which the barony would have to pay, of the £319 19s. 7d., before stated,	106	13	2
	£1,161	6	11

This is the sum which will be chargeable on the barony of Upper Belfast when the turnpikes are abolished; and which will have to be levied off a valuation of £295,214, which, to raise the sum required, £1,161 6s. 11d., will be about $\frac{1}{16}$ of a penny in the pound of the valuation.

For this small charge, the cess-payers of the barony of Upper Belfast will be relieved from a direct loss of £3,450 annually, expended upon the cost of collecting the toll, the payment of useless and unnecessary officials, and have their roads left free to themselves, and to the ingress and egress of all their neighbours and customers; and they will also be relieved from the annoyance of collection.

	£	s.	d.
The police valuation of the house property of Belfast, at the 1st of January, 1856, was,	253,722	5	0
The land in the borough, say,	2,007	15	0
Borough valuation,	£255,730	0	0
The part of the barony not included within the borough,	39,484	0	0
Total value of the barony,	£295,214	0	0

SCHEDULE C 6.

SCHEDULE C 6.

VIEW of the OLD MALONE, the FALLS, and HANNAHSTOWN and CASTLE-ROBBIN TURNPIKE TRUST, by ARTHUR HILL THORNTON, Belfast.

Those roads, though included in the one Act, and all under the management of one Board of Trustees, are virtually separate trusts, and require all their affairs to be managed separately, so that none of the money collected on one road can be legally expended upon another. Then, first, with respect to Old Malone road, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
The net amount of toll obtained in 1849, 1850, and 1851, was,	901	15	4
To which one-fourth for the cost of collecting, and the profit of the toll-collector, which is a very moderate estimate, considering there are four gates,	225	8	10
Total amount levied off the public,	£1,127	4	2
Paid for materials bought for the use of the road in three years,	403	13	1
Then allow one-fifth for the cost of labour in spreading the stones, and attending to the road,	80	14	1½
Total amount expended upon the road in three years,	484	7	8½
Loss in three years,	642	16	5½
Do. in one year,	£214	5	6

SCHEDULE C 6.

	£	s.	d.
THE FALLS ROAD.			
Net proceeds of toll in 1849, 1850, and 1851,	998	13	1
Allow one-fourth for the expense, &c., of collecting in those three years,	249	13	4
Total amount levied,	1,248	6	5
Materials in three years, £444 17 8			
One-fifth for spreading, &c., 88 19 6½			
Expended on the road in three years,	533	17	2½
Loss in three years,	714	9	2½
Do. for one year,	238	3	1
HANNAHSTOWN ROAD, &c.			
Net amount of toll in three years, 1849, 1850, and 1851	399	17	8
Allow one-fourth for the expense and profit of collecting,	99	19	5
Total amount levied in three years,	499	17	1
Paid for materials, £209 9 2			
Add one-fifth for labour, 41 17 10			
	251	7	0
Loss in three years,	248	10	1
Annual loss,	82	16	8
SUMMARY.			
Gross sum levied on those three roads in three years,	2,875	7	8
Expended on them in do.	1,269	11	10½
Loss in three years on do.	1,605	15	9½
Annual loss,	535	5	3

The Acts by which those roads were made subject to toll were obtained in 1837, with great difficulty, and not until after a distinct bargain had been entered into with the Marquess of Downshire, and others, binding the Grand Jury, by whom the Bill was promoted, to grant the necessary funds to pay the expense of lowering the hills by which the roads were obstructed—several of which had a rise of from one foot in seven feet, to one foot in nine, ten, or eleven feet—or else to direct the roads so as to avoid those hills. This contract was not only never fulfilled, but every application for the performance of any part of it uniformly refused. The sum charged in the grand warrants of 1837, for obtaining the Act, was £319 13*s.* 9½*d.*, besides a large sum paid afterwards by the turnpike board. The Antrim and Coleraine Act was obtained, at the same time, on account of the cost of which there is £776 12*s.* 1½*d.* charged in the grand warrants of 1837 and 1838.

The only excuse that was made at the time for putting turnpikes on the Falls and Hannahstown roads was, that after the Crumlin road had been made subject to toll, a great number of the farmers who resided in the neighbourhood of that road were in the habit of making their way to the Belfast markets with their cattle or farm produce, by which means they escaped the payment of that universally detested impost, *toll.*

A similar course, and under a like pretence, was adopted with respect to the Old Malone road to Lisburn. A turnpike was placed upon it, under the promise of making it "*turnpike*," which was never performed: and they placed one of their gates inside the borough of Belfast, and for many years charged toll upon the very corpses on their way to be interred, until they were forced to remove them by the universal indignation of the public. These roads are all of a purely local character and were never self-supporting by the toll.

Schedule C 7.

SCHEDULE C 7.

View of the Belfast and Lisburn Turnpike Road, by Arthur Hill Thornton, Belfast.

This road, unlike the other great roads of the county, was made at the joint expense of the county at large and the two baronies through which it runs; while all the great roads in the northern parts of the county were made at the sole cost of the county at large. Notwithstanding, immediately on its being opened, it was made subject to toll which was effected by the Grand Jury in the following manner:—At their meeting at the summer assizes, 1818, they resolved as follows, viz.:—

"Resolved—That we will not present any sum upon the county at large for the repair of the new line of road from Belfast to Lisburn; and we are of opinion that the cost of maintaining that line should be defrayed by the re-establishing the turnpike.

(Signed) "John O'Neil,

"For Self and Fellows.

"Grand Jury room, 16th July, 1818."

	£	s.	d.
Net amount received for toll in the year 1851,	1,092	3	6
Add one-fourth for the expense of collection, and the profit of the toll contractor at two gates, and two-thirds of the third gate—(this sum will not be thought extravagant by those who are conversant with the case),	273	0	10
Total amount levied off the public,	1,365	4	4
The sum paid for surface repairs, £533 6 10			
To which add one-fifth for labour, &c. 106 13 4			
	640	0	2
	£725	4	2

This sum is an entire loss to the public, being expended in cost of collecting, the payment of surveyor, clerk, treasurer, overseer, office and toll-house rents, incidental expenses, printing, &c., the whole of which would be saved, were the turnpike abolished.

Schedule C 8.

SCHEDULE C 8.

Copy Petition to Parliament, February, 1853.

To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the rate-payers, who are subjected to the payment of tolls on the Hannahstown and Castle-Robbin turnpike roads—

Showeth—That petitioners are cess-payers of the county Antrim, and liable to contribute their proportion of the cost of the making of the public roads and bridges of the county, besides having to make and repair their own local roads. Notwithstanding this, their roads are in such condition as renders them impassable for properly loaded vehicles, arising partly from their not being kept in a proper state of repair, and partly from their being intersected by hills—some of which are of great length, and varying in their gradients from one foot in seven, to one foot in nine and under.

That the Grand Jury of Antrim, in 1837, applied for an Act to put those roads under turnpikes, thereby rendering petitioners subject to the payment of toll for liberty to travel thereon.

That this Act was obtained on the express condition of their so diverting the direction of the roads, or by reducing the hills, so as to bring them to a proper level—a condition which has never been fulfilled; yet the tolls have been exacted from petitioners ever since that period. SCHEDULE C 8.

That on account of the small amount of toll which is realized, and the great expense of collection and management, the small balance available to the use of the roads, is quite inadequate to keep them in repair. In consequence of which, additional sums have been frequently levied off petitioners for that purpose.

That it appears, from the returns made to your Honourable House, the net amount of tolls realized on those roads in 1849, 1850, and 1851, was only £399 17*s.* 8*d.*, to which, if £210 be added—for the cost of collecting being only £35 per annum for each gate—the sum actually levied off the rate payers, will be £609 17*s.* 8*d.* The sum paid for materials used for repairs in those three years, was only £209 9*s.* 2*d.*, to which add £33 18*s.* 3*d.* for spreading the broken stones upon the road, and the whole sum spent for the use of the roads, being nine miles and three-quarters in length, will be £243 7*s.* 4*d.*; exhibiting a loss of £366 10*s.* 4*d.* on the above small sum.

That these roads might be as well managed by the county surveyor, and his numerous assistants, already in the pay of the cess-payers, without any additional cost to the public; by which means the cost of collecting the tolls, the payment of clerks, surveyors, overseers, tradesmen, and other contingencies, would be dispensed with, and petitioners might have the opportunity of having those roads made passable under the authority of the Grand Jury laws, even at their own expense.

Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honourable House to take such measures as will relieve them from the annoyance and injustice which they at present suffer from those turnpikes.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SCHEDULE C 9.

SCHEDULE C 9.

To the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES, of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the inhabitants of Belfast, at a public meeting assembled, called by William M'Gee, Esq., M D., in consequence of a requisition signed by about 4,000 persons—

HUMBLY SHOWETH—That petitioners are large contributors to the cess levied for the making and repair of the public roads, and the building of the bridges of the county, and for other public purposes. They also pay a large proportion of the sums levied for the local roads, besides having to make and repair the streets of Belfast, with the exception of a trifling grant for that purpose; yet, notwithstanding the large sums thus paid by petitioners, as cess-payers, all the roads which lead to Belfast, on the Antrim side, have, for many years past been under the management of turnpike trustees, by which means they are subjected to the payment of a heavy and oppressive toll for the liberty to travel on roads, to the making of which they had been large contributors.

Petitioners respectfully submit that the Act to put the road from Belfast to Carrickfergus and the road from Belfast to Antrim under toll was originally obtained in 1829 for twenty-one years, contrary to the will, not only of the cess-payers, unanimously expressed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast, convened by the chief magistrate

SCHEDULE C 9.

of Belfast, and a similar expression of opinion by the cess-payers of the county, at a public meeting convened by the Marquess of Donegal as *Custus Rotulorum*, at which the establishment of tolls upon those roads was strongly condemned, and only defended on the ground that the grand jury, who were the promoters of the measure, intended to have turnpikes placed on the other roads of the county— an intention that has not been fulfilled.

That since the opening of the Belfast and Ballymena and Belfast and Carrick railways, which run nearly parallel with those roads, most of the distant passenger and goods' traffic has been absorbed by those railways, by which means the tolls have been reduced to about one-half their former amount, and that amount nearly all paid by parties who are also cess-payers in the districts through which the roads pass, or by petitioners.

Your petitioners also submit that the levy of tolls upon those roads operates not only as a tax upon trade and agriculture, but as a bounty upon the railways, forasmuch as it enables the railway directors to charge much higher rate for the carriage of passengers and goods than they could do were the free intercourse on those roads not impeded by toll-bars.

"Your petitioners complain that the Act which was obtained in 1829 for twenty-one years, without any condition for its perpetual renewal, expired in 1850, since which it has been three times renewed without any notice having been given to the cess-payers, by which means they were debarred from offering to its further continuance that opposition which they otherwise would have done.

That petitioners only heard of the application for its renewal by mere accident in 1852, after it had been twice read in your Honourable House; in this exigency your petitioners and others had petitions prepared, signed, and forwarded to be presented. They also despatched a deputation for the purpose of opposing its further progress at considerable expense and inconvenience; and on that occasion the promoters urged want of preparation, and their being taken by surprise as reasons why the Act should be continued for another year, for the purpose of enabling them to fulfil their contracts and wind up the affairs of the trust. With this request the opponents of the measure were induced to comply, on the express condition, that should the promoters contemplate another application to your Honourable House for another renewal of this Act, they would give "'"full and timely notice" of such intention to the cess-payers.

This condition your petitioners respectfully submit has not been observed in good faith with the cess-payers, inasmuch as before publishing any notice of their intention the trustees, or some of them, held a conference with the Grand Jury of the county Antrim, with whom they entered into an arrangement, unknown to the cess-payers, to apply for another renewal of the Act.

Petitioners respectfully submit that if they had been allowed the opportunity of confronting those trustees in the presence of the Grand Jury, they would have been able to prove from the returns made to Parliament by said trustees, and from other documents, not only that the allegations set forth by them for the purpose of establishing a ground for the further continuance of those tolls, were totally unfounded, but that their renewal would be the cause of perpetuating a heavy and unnecessary loss upon your petitioners.

Your petitioners submit, with great respect, that on account of the reduction of the tolls leviable on those roads since the opening of

the adjacent railways (viz., from £3,700 in 1846, to £1,920 in 1852), the larger portion of the sums levied off the rate-payers is absorbed in the expense of collecting and management, while those roads might be as well attended to by the numerous servants already in the pay of the county, which will appear quite evident from the fact, that while the sums levied in the years 1849, 1850, and 1852, amounted to about £6,900, the sum actually expended upon the repair of those roads was only about £2,600, the remainder being absorbed in the cost of collecting the payment of sinecure officers, and other unnecessary charges. SCHEDULE C 9.

Finally, your petitioners most respectfully and earnestly pray your Honourable House not to include the Belfast and Antrim and Belfast and Copeland Water Turnpike Act in the Bill to be brought before your Honourable House for the renewal of the expiring Turnpike Acts for Ireland. By this means petitioners and other rate-payers will be relieved from a heavy, vexatious, unjust, and unnecessary impost; trade and agriculture, freed from the shackles with which they are now trammelled; and the health of the people of Belfast promoted by means of the liberty to take exercise on roads for the making of which they have so largely contributed.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SCHEDULE C 10.

SCHEDULE C 10.

To the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES, of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the owners of carts engaged in the carriage of merchants' goods, coals, and soforth, resident in Belfast and its vicinity, who work for hire in the county of Antrim, Ireland—

SHOWETH—That petitioners are resident householders and rate-payers in Belfast and its vicinity, and, consequently, liable to be taxed not only for the making and maintenance of the roads and other public works of the country, besides having to make and maintain their own local roads, and the streets of the borough, while they are compelled to pay toll whenever their business requires them to travel upon any of the roads outside Belfast, either public or local.

That the Grand Jury of the county, on several occasions, and under various engagements, obtained power from Parliament to levy toll upon all the roads that approach Belfast on the Antrim side; every one of those engagements have been left unfulfilled. Hills that were to be levelled still remain almost impassable; and roads in other parts of the country upon which turnpikes were to be placed, still remain free from that annoyance and imposition.

That in the prosecution of their business petitioners are frequently required to carry small parcels to or from parties who reside beyond the toll-bars, the charge of which does little more than clear the turnpike.

Your petitioners submit that the payment of toll upon the carriage of coal beyond the bounds of the borough, is not only a tax upon trade, but operates as a great hindrance to the erection of either public works or private houses outside the toll-gates, which is one great cause of the crowding of buildings inside the borough to the certain injury of the health of its inhabitants.

That petitioners are heavy losers in many instances, from the impossibility they encounter in obtaining a higher rate for the carriage

SCHEDULE C 10.

of goods to a short distance outside the toll-bars than they are paid inside, though they have been subjected to the payment of toll on passing through the toll-gates.

That your petitioners are informed, and have good reason to believe, that the affairs of most of the turnpike trusts are managed in such an improvident manner, that but a very small part of the sum actually levied off the public is applied to the real *bona fide* use of the roads, the remainder being expended in the payment of useless and unnecessary officials, and on other improper purposes.

Finally, your petitioners respectfully submit that the turnpikes round Belfast are a tax upon trade and agriculture, a check upon the extension of the town, an injury to the health of the people, and an unjust and oppressive burden upon your petitioners, who are large cess-payers.

Your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly pray your Honourable House to refuse your consent to the renewal of the Belfast and Antrim and Belfast and Copeland Water Turnpike Act; and they also pray you to adopt means to abolish all the other Turnpike Acts in force in Ireland.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SCHEDULE C 11.

SCHEDULE C 11.

To the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES, of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned cess-payers of the barony of Upper Castlereagh, in the county Down, within a few miles of Belfast—

SHOWETH—That petitioners are inhabitants and rate-payers of the barony of Upper Castlereagh, in the county Down, Ireland, in which capacity they are chargeable with their proportion of the cost of making and repair of the roads and bridges, and other expenses of the county, besides having to make and maintain their own local roads.

That all those roads, both local and general, are open to the free use of the people of the county Antrim, while your petitioners are precluded from the liberty of using the roads of Antrim without the payment of a vexatious and heavy turnpike toll, which they consider not only injurious, but unfair.

That the Grand Jury of the county Antrim applied to Parliament in 1837, and obtained an Act to establish a turnpike on the old condemned mail-coach road by Mallow to Belfast, by which petitioners have to travel to that town. That this Act was obtained on the express condition of their reducing the hills, filling the hollows, or diverting and altering the direction of the road, so as to make it "turnpike," or of a proper level—a condition which they never have fulfilled, though often applied to for that purpose.

That this road continues actually impassable for properly-loaded vehicles, in consequence of its passing over hills having gradients of from one foot in nine to one foot in eleven feet.

That this being purely a local road, and only used by parties who are cess-payers in the locality, whatever is expended in the cost of collecting the toll or the management of the road is an entire loss to the cess-payers, as the road might be as well managed by the county surveyor and his numerous assistants, already in the pay of the rate-payers, without any additional expense.

That on account of the small amount of toll leviable on this road,

SCHEDULE C II.

the principal part of what is extracted from the rate-payers is expended in the expense of collecting, and the payment of unnecessary public servants, while an additional levy is made off the cess-payers by the Grand Jury, to keep the road in repair, which is proved by facts taken from returns made to your Honourable House by the trustees of said road, from which it is shown that in 1849, 1850, and 1851, the net amount of toll realized amounted to only £901 15*s.* 4*d.*, to which if £215 4*s.* 8*d.* be added for the cost of collecting for those three years, the amount will be £1,117. The sum paid for materials for the repair of the road in those three years was only £430 14*s.* 11*d.*; to which add for spreading the materials £61 8*s.* 10*d.*, and the total amount expended for use of road will be found to be only £492 3*s.* 9*d.*, showing a loss on the above small sum of £624 16*s.* 3*d.*

That since 1851 the net amount of the toll realized on this road having fallen to about £160 annually, the trustees have applied to the Grand Jury, and obtained £150 a-year, chargeable upon the cess-payers of the barony of Upper Belfast alone for its repair, and seem to be expended on less than three and a-half miles of road.

That for the reasons above stated your petitioners most respectfully and earnestly pray your Honourable House to adopt prompt and effectual measures to relieve them from this unjust, impolitic, and vexatious impost.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SCHEDULE D 1.

THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK TURNPIKE ROADS.

RATHKEALE DIVISION, year ended 1st May, 1855.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To paid for keeping the Road from Limerick to Newcastle in repair for one Year to 1st May, 1855, .	697	9	0
,, Mr. Langley superintending same, . . .	100	0	0
	797	9	0
,, One year's Rent of Reens and Newcastle Toll-house,	6	0	0
,, County Cess, on the Turnpikes, as per receipts, .	23	16	8
,, Poor-rates on do. as per do. .	24	13	9
,, Lady O'Brien, Quarry damage, . . .	2	10	0
,, John O'Donnell, Attorney, for attending at Rathkeale and Limerick Quarter Sessions, .	4	14	2
,, Car-hire to Rathkeale, ...	0	12	6
,, Secretary's Salary, ...	30	0	0
,, Treasurer's do.	20	0	0
,, Moiety of Security Stamps, . . .	2	17	8
,, Do. Printing Accounts, . . .	1	1	6
,, Do. Stationery, Advertising, and Postage Stamps, &c., ...	2	2	1
For Locks and Glazing at Croagh, . . .	0	7	0
For Glazing at Adare, ...	0	4	6
	916	8	10
To Balance on hands, ...	120	2	5
	£1036	11	3

Cr.			£	*s.*	*d.*
By Balance on hands 1st May, 1854, . . .			193	11	3
,, One year's Rent of Ballinacurra Turnpike to 1st May, 1855, P. O'Shea, tenant, .	£260	0 0			
,, One year's Rent of Adare Turnpike to 1st May, 1855, W. Welsh, tenant, . .	261	0 0			
,, One year's Rent of Croagh and Rathkeale Turnpikes, to 1st May, 1855, D. O'Connor, tenant, . . .	160	0 0			
,, One year's Rent of Reens and Newcastle Turnpikes, to 1st May, 1855, . .	137	0 0			
,, One year's Tolls from Messrs. Muleahy and Fitzgibbon, . . .	25	0 0			
			843	0	0
			£1036	11	3

DAVID R. BROWNING, Treasurer.
MICHAEL DAWSON, Secretary.

SCHEDULE D 2.

The County of Limerick Turnpike Roads.

Bruff Division, year ended 1st May, 1855.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance due the Treasurer, 1st May, 1854,	128	3	6½
To paid for keeping the road from Limerick to Charleville in repair for one year, to 1st May, 1855,	530	0	0
„ One year's Rent of Charleville Toll-house,	5	0	0
„ One year's Rent of Blackboy Toll-house to 1st May, 1854,	2	0	0
„ County Cess, on the Turnpikes, as per receipts,	12	11	0½
„ Poor-rates on do. as per do.	20	2	10½
„ Secretary's Salary,	18	0	0
„ Treasurer's do.	12	0	0
„ Income Tax on Kilmallock Tolls,	0	3	8
„ Moiety of Security Stamps,	2	17	8
„ do. Printing Accounts,	1	1	6
„ do. Stationery, Advertising, and Postage Stamps, &c.,	2	2	1
„ For a Padlock,	0	0	8
	£734	3	0¼

Cr.				£	s.	d.
By received from C. Flannery, on account of Arrears,				1	0	0
„ One year's Rent of Blackboy and Bruff North, to 1st May, 1855, Wm Dinneen, tenant,	£350	0	0			
„ One year's Rent of Bruff South, Kilmallock, and Charleville Turnpikes, to 1st May, 1855, Mahony and Howard, tenants,	240	0	0			
„ One year's Tolls from Mr. Fogarty,	25	0	0			
				615	0	0
				616	0	0
Deduct, viz., Arrears due by D. Mahony and J. Howard,				4	19	6
				611	0	6½
„ Balance due the Treasurer,				123	2	6¼
				£734	3	0¼

David R. Browning, Treasurer.

Michael Dawson, Secretary.

(*See Notes of Evidence, p. 84.*)

SCHEDULE D 3.

County of Limerick Turnpike Trust, 11 George IV., chap. 3.

Dr. — Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland.

		£	s.	d.
1846.				
Dec. 12,	To Cash, first Instalment on Loan,	100	0	0
„	„ 170 days' Interest on first advance of £500, at five per cent., from 13th June to 1st December, 1846,	11	12	10
„	To Cash, 157 days' Interest on second advance of £500, from 26th June to 1st December, 1846,	10	15	1
„	To Cash, 128 days' Interest on third advance of £500, from 1st July, to 1st December, 1846,	8	15	4
„	To Cash, 119 days' Interest on fourth advance of £500, from 3rd August to 1st December, 1846,	8	3	0
		139	6	3
	To Balance due to Commissioners of Public Works, to 1st December, 1846, furnished,	1,900	0	0
		£2,039	6	3
1848.				
Nov. 22,	To Cash lodged at the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the "Paymaster Services,"	150	12	10
1849.				
June 30,	To Cash, Interest to 34th June, 1849,	95	0	0
		245	12	10
	To Balance due to Commissioners,	1,900	0	0
		£2,145	12	10
1850.				
August 5,	To Cash, one year's Interest to 30th June, 1850,	95	0	0
Nov. 7,	„ second Instalment on Loan of £2,000, by National Bank to the Paymaster of Civil Services,	100	0	0
1853.				
March 21,	To Cash, per letter of credit to Charles S. Grey, Esq., Interest to 30th June, 1851,	90	0	0
		285	0	0
	To Balance,	2,071	15	0
		£2,356	15	7

Limerick, 3rd April, 1856.

Cr. — Contra.

		£	s.	d.
1846.				
June 13,	By Cash, first Advance on Loan of £2,000,	500	0	0
„ 26,	„ second „	500	0	0
July 25,	„ third „	500	0	0
August 3,	„ fourth „	500	0	0
	By Interest at five per cent. from date of each Advance to 1st December, 1846,	39	6	3
		£2,039	6	3
	By Balance,	1,900	0	0
	„ Interest from 1st December, 1846, to 31st Dec., 1847,	103	0	0
	„ „ 30th June, 1848,	47	7	5
	„ „ „ 1849,	95	0	0
		£2,145	12	10
1850.	By Balance,	1,900	0	0
June 30,	By Interest, one year,	90	0	0
	„ to 7th November, from 30th June, 1850,	33	16	8
1852.				
June 30,	„ from 7th November to 30th June, 1851,	57	18	11
	„ on £1,800	90	0	0
1853.				
June 30,	„ „	90	0	0
1854.				
June 30,	„ „	90	0	0
		£2,356	1	7
	By Balance,	2,071	15	7

David R. Browning, Treasurer.
Michael Dawson, Secretary.

(See Notes of Evidence, page 88.)

SCHEDULE D 4.

The following cases are submitted for opinion of Messrs. Boyle, Low, and Company, Notaries Public and Stock Brokers, College-green, Dublin, to be decided for the same purpose and on the same principle as like cases laid before them in July, 1854, by the Commissioners of Inquiry into certain Turnpike Trusts in Ireland, 1854.

DEBENTURES ON A TURNPIKE TRUST.

CASE 1.

In 1830 an Act of Parliament established a new Turnpike Trust to continue for a period of thirty-one years, from 29th May, 1830, with power to Trustees to borrow money at interest, and to assign tolls as security therefor.

Whereupon the following sums were borrowed, bearing interest at the rate of £5 per cent., per annum, and for payment of which the Secretary states the Tolls were duly assigned over under the terms of the Act :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1 Deb. of £1,000, ...	1,000	0	0
3 „ £350, ...	1,050	0	0
2 „ £250, ...	500	0	0
	£2,550	0	0

Evidence to following Effect.

The money was originally lent on the faith of the Act of Parliament, for the purpose of raising a fund for formation of road, and for other expenses incident to the obtaining the Act of Parliament, &c.

The interest has been regularly paid, and there have been no arrears suffered to accrue.

They are worth their full value. I have never offered them for sale, and never knew any of them in the market.

(*N.B. This was given by the owner of the* £1,000 *Debenture.*)

Evidence by Secretary of Trust.

Great part of this Trust runs parallel with the railway, and there is now no public conveyance on it, although there had been such up to the opening of the railway in 1848—since that period travelling has been greatly reduced.

The evidence of Trustees, Magistrates, and Grand Jurors, state the road to be in *shockingly bad condition, in so dangerous* a state at one period for want of funds, that the Grand Jury had to pass a heavy presentment to repair it.

Evidence to same effect by County-Surveyor, viz.:—Last year (1855) a portion of the trust in so bad a condition that Grand Jury had to repair.

Another witness—as one item of many to show the declining state of Income, the carriage of coal to the distillery of Messrs. ——— ——— yielded an income in tolls of several hundreds of pounds per annum, now it yields nothing—it all goes by rail.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Income in 1851,	683	9	0	Expenditure,	694	11	8½
„ 1852,	630	0	0	„	638	12	4½
„ 1855,	626	10	0	„	576	0	11

with a small balance in Treasurer's hands.

At the expiration of the Act, in 1861, the holders of Debentures

SCHEDULE D 4. will have no *legal* remedy for recovery of any portion of the capital so borrowed and left unpaid by the Trustees. There is a clause in the Act enabling the *paying off*, from time to time, where funds can be had, but that clause has not been brought into operation in the present case.

CASE 2.

Last renewal of Act in 1842, for thirty-one years, will expire in 1873.

Evidence of Treasurer.

Debt on Debentures of £25 each, borrowed in 1810 (£3,200 Irish or £2,723 1*s.* 6*d.* British), to bear £6 per cent. interest when road completed.

A further sum of £300 or £400 was borrowed on personal security of Debenture holders, and repaid, so that the first interest Debenture holders received was not until 1821—the interest so paid was paid as *of* and *for* the year 1810.

In that way there was due in 1854, an arrear of unpaid interest of £3,472 1*s.* 6*d.*

There was an interval of six years, from 1837 to 1843, in which, by consent, no interest was paid, in order to accumulate a fund to obtain a renewal of the Act of Parliament.

The costs of the Act, £476 17*s.* 7*d.*, were paid.

In June, 1854, the sum of £170 5*s.* 10*d.* was paid in part liquidation of *arrears of interest.* [*This does not appear in his account.*]

The Debenture Holders' Evidence—three of whom were Trustees.

One says:—I can scarcely arrive at their value, they not having been in the market—the average of the last eleven years gave 4½ per cent. on the £2,723.

Another Trustee says:—The Debentures I hold (four of £25 each) I have from my late father, who advanced the money originally. I know nothing of their marketable value, never having offered them for sale, nor having seen others do so.

Another Trustee:—I hold four Debentures; they came to me without purchase, through my family. I never knew any of them in the market.

A holder of four Debentures stated that when he was in business, some five years ago, he bought his four Debentures from the house of Messrs. ——— ———, (a wholesale house in Dublin), for £10- - being £2 10*s.* per Debenture. The last interest paid was about a year ago, when he received £5 10*s.* 9*d.* from the Treasurer. He stated he always got the same since he purchased them.

Other witnesses declare the road to be in good condition, and not requiring county aid.

General evidence gives no hope of increase of tolls, rather the reverse.

The same want of security, referred to in the above case, equally applies to this, on the expiration of the Act.

TREASURER'S LAST THREE BALANCE SHEETS. SCHEDULE D 4.

Year Ending.	Interest paid on Debt.			Balance left in hands.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First May, 1853, . .	180	13	4½	47	5	1
First May, 1854, . .	85	16	9	29	8	2
First May, 1855, . .	66	9	1	3	4	7½

EDWARD CLEMENTS,
Her Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry into Turnpike Trusts in Ireland, 1856.

We have read and considered the foregoing cases, and find that there is not sufficient data on which to ground a calculation of the precise value of the Debentures, as set forth in each of those cases; it is plain they are worth very little.

BOYLE, LOW, and COMPANY,
Notaries Public.

Dublin, 2nd May, 1856.

For the whole of the Evidence on the above cases, see p. 1 to p. 6 (Dundalk and Castleblayney Trust), and p. 93 to 98 (Carlow and Castlecomer Trust), together with the several Schedules therein referred to.

SCHEDULES E 1, E 2, E 3.—(*See Notes of Evidence, p.* 93.)

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of THE CARLOW AND CASTLECOMER TURNPIKE ROAD, for the years ending the 1st May, 1853, 1854, 1855.

Income.	£	s.	d.
1853, Balance in Treasurer's hands brought forward,	124	17	5
,, Revenue received from Tolls,	334	2	0
	£458	19	5
1854, Balance in Treasurer's hands, brought forward,	47	5	1
,, Revenue from Tolls,	301	19	6½
	£349	4	7½
1855, Balance in Treasurer's hands, brought forward,	29	8	2
,, Revenue from Tolls,	305	2	7
	£334	10	9

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
1853, Manual labour,	105	10	3
,, Materials, including Carriage,	63	1	10
,, Salary of Treasurer and Surveyor,	29	0	0
,, ,, Clerk,	10	0	0
,, ,, Road Steward,	12	0	0
,, Auditor,	1	1	0
,, Interest on Debt,	180	13	4½
,, Incidental Expenses,	10	7	10½
,, Balance in Treasurer's hands,	47	5	1
	£458	19	5
1854, Manual Labour,	98	2	5½
,, Materials, including Carriage,	61	8	0
,, Salary of Treasurer and Surveyor,	30	0	0
,, ,, Clerk,	10	0	0
,, ,, Road Steward,	20	0	0
,, Interest on debt,	85	16	9
,, Incidentals, County Tax, Poor Rates, &c.,	14	9	3
,, Balance in Treasurer's hands,	29	8	2
	£349	4	7½
1855, Materials, including Carriage,	68	5	9
,, Manual Labour,	102	11	0
,, Salary of Treasurer and Surveyor,	30	0	0
,, ,, Clerk,	10	0	0
,, ,, Road Steward,	20	0	0
,, Interest on Debt,	66	9	1
,, County Cess, Poor Rates, and Income Tax,	24	14	6½
,, Rent of Toll Houses,	3	2	0
,, Incidentals, Printing, Auditor, &c., &c.,	6	3	9
,, Balance in Treasurer's hands,	3	4	7½
	£334	10	9

Amount of Original Debt, £2,723 1*s.* 6*d.* Amount of Unpaid Interest to December, 1854, £3,472 8*s.* 2*d.* Total, £6,195 9*s.* 8*d.*

THOMAS EDWARDS, Auditor.